

*Specimens of Ancient Architecture Plate 6*

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THE  
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND  
London Review.

Containing the

Literature HISTORY Politics,  
Arts, Manners, & Amusement of the Age.

Simul et juvenuda et idonea dicere vitæ

BY THE

Philological Society of London.

VOL. XVII for 1790.



( L O N D O N )

Printed for J. Sewall, Cornhill, 1790.



# THE European Magazine,

For JANUARY, 1790.

[Embellished with, 1. A FRONTISPIECE, representing what is said to be the OLDEST BUILDING in LONDON: 2. An engraved TITLE PAGE and VIGNETTE. 3. PORTRAIT of DR. JOHN MOORT, Author of ZELUCO, &c. and 4. A VIEW of the CUTTEEKA built by JAFFIER CAWN at MUXADABAD.]

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L O N D O N:

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And J. DEBRET, Piccadilly.

[Entered at Stationers-Hall.]

# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS to CORRESPONDENTS.

The Heteroclit is received. It came too late for this month.

Five letters on the subject of the Test Act have been received this month. They are better adapted to a newspaper than to the European Magazine; we therefore beg to omit them.

A writer in a newspaper having lately with great confidence asserted that the European Magazine was under the management of Dissenters, we think it not improper to declare, that it ever has been and always will be conducted with the strictest impartiality; but, unluckily for the credit of the newspaper-writer's veracity, there is not one Dissenter from the Church of England among either the Proprietors or Conductors of this Publication.

We have received several hints and some compliments on our Address to the Public on the Importance of Ship-building, inserted on the Cover of the last Number of our Magazine, and in the last Monthly Review. As soon as they can be ascertained as facts, and somewhat methodized, they will be printed here.

†† We are open to all matters on this subject.

## AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Jan. 11, to Jan. 16, 1790.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.
London	6	10	6	4	0	2	11	2	1	3
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	6	10	0	2	9	2	5	3	3	
Surry	6	5	3	2	11	2	2	3	0	
Hertford	6	8	0	2	11	2	4	3	8	
Bedford	6	6	3	9	2	8	2	3	3	
Cambridge	5	3	3	8	2	9	1	1	3	
Huntingdon	6	4	0	2	9	2	0	2	11	
Northampton	6	7	4	0	3	0	2	3	5	
Rutland	6	4	0	3	4	2	2	4	0	
Leicester	6	9	4	6	3	6	2	3	4	
Nottingham	5	7	4	4	3	5	2	1	3	
Derby	6	8	0	3	9	2	6	4	5	
Stafford	7	1	0	4	0	2	8	5	1	
Salop	7	2	5	0	3	11	2	8	5	
Hereford	6	10	0	3	9	2	7	5	8	
Worcester	7	2	4	3	3	7	2	10	4	
Warwick	7	0	0	3	8	2	10	4	2	
Gloucester	6	6	0	3	1	2	2	4	2	
Wilts	6	8	0	3	1	2	1	4	2	
Berks	6	8	0	2	7	2	4	3	4	
Oxford	7	3	0	3	0	2	4	3	11	
Bucks	6	7	0	2	10	2	2	3	5	
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	6	8	0	2	4	2	0	3	1	
Suffolk	6	2	3	9	2	8	2	0	7	
Norfolk	6	0	3	3	2	8	2	0	0	
Lincoln	6	3	4	7	3	2	2	1	0	
York	5	10	3	10	3	3	2	4	0	
Durham	5	7	0	0	3	1	2	3	0	
Northumberland	5	6	4	1	2	9	1	1	3	
Cumberland	6	1	3	11	3	0	2	0	0	
Westmorland	6	9	3	8	3	1	1	0	0	
Lancashire	6	10	0	0	3	6	2	4	3	
Cheshire	7	0	5	6	4	1	2	5	0	
Monmouth	7	1	0	0	3	4	2	3	4	
Somerset	7	4	0	0	3	3	2	1	3	
Devon	6	11	0	0	3	3	1	6	0	
Cornwall	6	5	0	0	3	3	1	6	0	
Dorset	7	1	0	0	3	0	2	4	4	
Hants	6	7	0	0	2	10	1	10	3	
Suffex	6	3	0	0	2	9	2	0	3	
Kent	6	3	0	0	2	9	2	1	2	
WALES.										
North Wales	6	7	5	2	3	9	1	9	4	
South Wales	6	5	4	9	3	5	1	8	0	

## STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

D E C E M B E R.					
BAROMETER.	THERMOM.		WIND.		
25—29	— 34	— 43	—	S.S.W.	16—29 — 95 — 42 — S.W.
26—29	— 79	— 33	—	S.W.	17—30 — 38 — 40 — N.
27—29	— 87	— 46	—	S.W.	18—30 — 20 — 38 — N.E.
28—29	— 87	— 46	—	W.	19—30 — 13 — 33 — E.
29—29	— 68	— 50	—	S.S.W.	20—30 — 24 — 32 — S.E.
30—29	— 71	— 48	—	S.S.W.	21—30 — 41 — 33 — E.
31—29	— 26	— 48	—	S.	22—30 — 38 — 35 — W.
J A N U A R Y, 1790.					23—30 — 33 — 40 — W.
1—29	— 90	— 35	—	S.S.W.	24—30 — 16 — 46 — W.
2—30	— 33	— 37	—	S.	25—30 — 11 — 42 — N.E.
3—29	— 98	— 46	—	S.	
4—30	— 22	— 43	—	W.	

P R I C E S of STOCKS,			
Jan. 26, 1790.			
Bank Stock, 187	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	India Stock, 172
New 4 per Cent. 1777			India Scrip. 1
120 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 per Ct. India Ann.



# P R E F A C E.

**T**HE present times, beyond any that can be pointed out in the history of former ages, are big with events which, in their progressive state, call the attention of mankind to observe and reflect upon ; to censure or to applaud. Periods like the present are fertile in great events, and produce that display of qualities which both elevates and debases human nature. While the turbulence, duplicity, and selfishness of some call for general execration ; the patriotism, candour, and public spirit of others are intitled to universal praise. •

At the beginning of the present year, Europe exhibits to view a scene which the Historians of future times will contemplate with astonishment. The revolution of opinions which has generally taken place, and the extraordinary effects which that change has produced, merit the particular attention of the politician and the philosopher. To the ultimate vent of the present commotions, every good man must look with anxious expectation ; each person is in some respect interested, none can be entirely indifferent.

In the course of our last Volume, we have detailed transactions of such magnitude as impress us with mixed sensations of pleasure and apprehension. While we congratulate liberty on the exertions made in its favour, and express our hopes that it will ultimately be fixed on the firm basis of law and security, we cannot but feel some solicitude and alarm, lest the licence of unrestrained power should become the parent of anarchy and confusion, of violence and destruction.

At a distance from danger, Great Britain, happy in itself, and flourishing in all its dependencies, can view the storms which agitate the neighbouring states with no other emotions than what belong to citizens of the world. As philosophers, they will contemplate the causes which have produced such great effects ; and as politicians, the consequences and advantages which may be derived to mankind. The longest life now existing, has seen no situation of affairs so worthy of employing the best powers of the mind ; nor any in which they can be exercised more honourably, or more beneficially.



To facilitate these great purposes, an ample detail of the transactions which are expected to take place, without prejudice or partiality, and divested of all party considerations, will be, as it has been, one of the principal objects of *THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE*; a publication which has now existed eight years, and which, we have the satisfaction of saying, has in the course of the last year received, and still continues to receive, the most ample and unequivocal marks of public approbation. The favours which have been conferred on us have now decidedly raised us above any of our competitors in point of sale; and it will be our constant attention to merit the encouragement we have received.

That the *EUROPEAN MAGAZINE* will continue to be conducted with the same regard to truth, with the same views to forward the interest of literature, and the same undeviating attention to the welfare of mankind at large, we can assure our benefactors, the Public. This return for their favours they have a right to expect, and we shall have great satisfaction in exhibiting a work worthy of being seen in the best libraries; such as we doubt not will go down to posterity as the amplest account of the literature, history, politics, arts, manners, and amusements of the age.

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#### DESCRIPTION OF THE FRONTISPIECE.

**S**PECIMENS of Ancient Architecture having given universal satisfaction, we have annexed as a Frontispiece one which represents what is said to be the oldest building in London. It is situated in Leadenhall-street, and occupied by Mr. Barrow, Biscuit-baker to the Prince of Wales and most of the Royal Family. The inside of the building seems to warrant the account; and more credit is due to the assertion, as there are undoubted marks of the Navy Office still remaining in the vicinity (St. Mary Axe, where the Gazebo out-house is still in being), and the Pay-Office was near the same spot.

The present building is part of the old King's Head Tavern, and has had the good fortune to escape all the fires that have happened, has been new fronted, and makes a pretty figure in the street.

This is the Tavern where Guy Faux and his associates assembled, and concerted the Gunpowder-plot,

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#### ACCOUNT OF A NEW CITY LATELY FOUNDED IN ITALY.

**O**N the 24th of May last, the King of the Two Sicilies caused ground to be marked out for building a new City, about a mile from Caserta, to be called *Sancti Luci*. At the same time a new Code of Laws for this City, framed by the King himself, was read to those by whom it is to be inhabited. These at present are only manufacturers in different branches, and soldiers of the regiment of Liparotti, which has been disbanded in a late reform of the army.

The fundamental principle of this new Code is equality of rank and condition, and a total prohibition of all distinctions in clothing, and every thing else, as far as it is possible to be effected. There is to be neither Governor nor Judge in this City, but the disputes of the inhabitants are to be investigated and decided by the head of the clergy, and the oldest of the people. We are told that every part of the Code displays the greatest love of mankind, and knowledge of human nature,

FOR JANUARY, 1790.

# THE HIVE; or, COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

NUMBER XI.

## EPI T A P H

To the Memory of DANIEL CRESPIN,  
Esq. of Clifton, near Bristol, 1789.

**F**ORGIVE, blest shade! this friendly  
zeal to live  
Virtues like thine from the oblivious  
grave.  
Not with vain hope thy monument to raise  
On the weak basis of a mortal's praise,  
Nor yet to give, with still a vainer aim,  
Thy modest merit to the voice of fame,  
Thy open hand when want implor'd relief,  
Thy feeling heart that soothed the tear of grief,  
Thy pleasing converse, sentiment refin'd,  
Thy warm benevolence for all mankind—  
No—let thy virtues in our bosoms rest,  
To live a last hour indelibly impress'd,  
While death remembrance breathes to  
Heav'n this sigh,  
Grant us like him to live, like him to die!

TO THE AUTHOR of the HIVE.

S I R,

WHATEVER professions the Muses of the present age may have to pre-  
cedence in the Temple of Fame, it is not  
the province of a Collector of Scraps  
to determine. It is his duty only, to hold  
up his countryman to the best mate-  
rials he can procure, and in the best  
manner he can, to add it to the title of  
his record. The epigram, both serious  
and humorous, the epigram, odd, satir-  
ical, and even brilliant, are not with-  
out their admirers. The sonnet, indeed,  
is a species of composition in which the  
palm of victory seems to have been reserved  
for the honours of the eighteenth cen-  
tury, and has received many elegant and  
graceful from the elegant pen of Miss Char-  
lotte Smith, that it appears to be pre-  
sumption even to attempt a kind of verse  
in which her melancholy muse has so long  
stood unrivalled. A collector, however,  
cannot be accused of presumption, who  
in picking up all the crumbs that fall  
from the Muses' table, happens to meet  
with one of the sonnet kind, and humbly  
offers it to the taste of the Public, who  
are at liberty to accept or reject the pro-  
ffered treat—and among the rest is of such

various descriptions as those of the Euro-  
pean Magazine, there may be some pa-  
haps who may be in mournful mood  
enough to relish the following

S O N N E T,

Written on the Sea-shore.

Loud are the surges of the angry main  
When tempest rages with tumultuous  
sway,  
When howling winds deform the liquid  
plain,  
And all is chaos wild, and dread du-  
may.  
See yon poor bark its utmost fury brave,  
Whirl'd on her shattered deck the bil-  
lows roll,  
Scarcely heaves her labouring side above the  
wave.  
Sad emblem of my tempest-beaten soul,  
Yet still these terrors of the deep subside,  
These angry waves and howling storms  
shall cease to be,  
She in her destin'd port shall safely ride,  
And all be hush'd in harmony and  
peace.  
Ah! when shall I attain that peaceful  
shore,  
Where storms shall vex the harried soul  
no more?

The melancholy close of the above na-  
turally reminds us of that peaceful haven,  
“where the weary lie from troubling,  
and the weary are at rest.” And this as  
naturally brings to our recollection the  
wish that is implanted in many bosoms,  
of living, even after death, not only in the  
remembrance of their friends and neigh-  
bours, but of being held up to the know-  
ledge of posterity, and of that Public re-  
spon- sion, whilst living, they were utter  
strangers. The storied urn therefore,  
and pompous epitaph, are called in to  
testify, and in my opinion, whose living  
actions and virtues were scarcely known  
to a centred circle of private acquain-  
tance, blazes forth on his monument as  
a perfect example of public worth and  
virtue. Other there are, who, more hum-  
ble than these, only wish to point the  
tale of morality to the heedless passer-by,  
and others, still more humble, offer only  
consolation to their private friends, and  
hold forth the hope that, “the dead path  
can be trod,” they shall all meet again  
in this bliss. But a poor man who has  
buried in Trinity Church-yard, at 11,

is still more moderate. He, quiet soul !  
wearing no doubt with the cares and anxieties of life, has very properly taken off his clothes and laid himself down to rest : fearful, however, lest his surviving friends might be ignorant of how the case stood with him, and grieve for his loss, he thus consoles them :

Weep not for me, I am not dead,  
I'm but undrest and gone to bed.

Other epitaphs there are, which, paying no attention to the living, are addressed only to the deceased ; and surely (if departed spirits are permitted to know what passes in the world which they have left) it must afford the most soothing consolation to those of two poor infants who are buried at Huntingdon, to hear an address like this from their surviving parent—

Sleep, blessed creatures ! in your tomb,  
My sighs shall not awake you ;  
I only wait till my time come,  
And then will overtake you.

Others there are which present little more than puzzles and enigmas to the curious reader, and of these some curious specimens may be given, and some of which may possibly be the subject of a future letter from

CLIFFORD.

### The MASSACRE on CHRISTMAS EVE.

*" Non anser ab ANSERE tutus."*

WIDE-wasting wars,  
And ghastly scars,  
The theme of Epic song,  
Who dares rehearse  
In uncouth verse,  
Is counted in the wrong.

Yet spare your sneers,  
Ye sonnetteers,  
And you Pindaric Peter,  
While I of fate  
The will relate,  
In Lilliputian metre.

When Patriots fall,  
What hard, tho' small,  
His Epic skill, or Lyric,  
Would hesitate  
To tax his pate  
For strains of panegyric !

Well may they claim  
A patriot's fame,  
Who for their country's good  
Death's horrors met  
Without regret,  
Unsparring of their blood—

In blood was dy'd  
Their crest'd pride,  
In blood their plumes imbru'd ;  
Their broken bones  
The paving stones  
Of every street bestrew'd.

Yet think not meant  
The siege of Ghent,  
Or any town in Flanders ;  
For I their fate  
Commemorate  
Who spang from geese and ganders ;

Whose cackling brood,  
As dainty food,  
Became a welcome prey ;  
And lost their lives  
By poult'ners' knives,  
The eve of Christmas-day.

You'd swear our geese  
Were groats a-piece,  
Or that the Corporation  
Had all decreed  
To thin the breed  
By dint of mastication.

Had Rome of old  
Such numbers sold,  
Her sentinels she'd lack'd ;  
Of course the Gauls  
Who scal'd the walls  
The capitol had lack'd.—

With hostile looks  
The Russian cooks  
Began the dice campaign ;  
But who can tell  
What myriads fell,  
Or who the first were slain ?

What turkey-pouts  
With tender sprouts,  
To sure destruction hurried ;  
With custards, jellies,  
In glutton bellies  
That deathful day were buried ;

What housewives sent  
To town for vent  
Their poultry-ware together ;  
What flocks there came,  
Some wild, some tame,  
Of various note and feather ;

What havoc made  
Each trenchant blade,  
And which were truss'd and spitted,  
Which went to pot,  
And which did not,  
Must therefore be omitted—

Yet this I'll say,  
So few were they  
Whodise ensur'd by flight,  
That not a fowl,  
Except the owl,  
Was seen abroad that night !

Bromley, Jan. 13.

T. S.

WALLER to HOBBS.

The following letter is printed from the original in the hand-writing of the celebrated EDMUND WALLER, and is now first published. Agreeably to the directions of the possessor of it, we have preserved the original spelling, and all the peculiarities belonging to it. It is without date, but appears to have been written before the Restoration\*.

SIR,

ON Saturday last I was att y<sup>r</sup> Lodging by 9 a clocke in the morning (having ben by some urgent occasions prevented in my intention to wait on you the day before) but came a little too late to tell you what I hope you will admit this to doe, That I reitane y<sup>r</sup> Booke, not only as a present of the best kinde (preferring w<sup>h</sup> Solomon wisdom to any other treasure) but as the best of that kinde; Had I gone (as by this tyme I had done) to the greene dragone † to fetch it I could not have written *ex dono auctoris* upon it as a witnes to posterity that I was not only in y<sup>r</sup> favor but in y<sup>r</sup> esteeme too (guts being proportioned to the life and inclination of the receiver) and that w<sup>h</sup> bought would have been my dearest delight only is now that and my honor too: (¶) One shewed mee this morning, Dr. Lucy's Censure † upon your Leviathan; he subscribes himself in his Epistle to the Reader William Pike which (as his friend tells me) is because his name in Latine is Lucius, wherein he confesses what he is offended with you for observing that a man must have something of a Scoller, to be a venter coxcomb then ordinary, for what Englishman that had not dabbled in Latine would have changed so good a name as Lucy for that of a fish, besides it is ominous that he will prove but a Pike to a Leviathan, a narrow river fish to one which deserves the whole ocean for his Theater; All that I observed in the preface of this Picktill was that he says y<sup>r</sup> doctrine takes us country gentlemen &c: sure if wisdom comes by leisure we may possibly be as good judges of Philosophy as country parsons are, all whose tyme is spent in siluting those w<sup>h</sup> come into the world att gossipings, taking leave of those that get out of it att funerals and vexing those that stay in it w<sup>h</sup> long winded haranges; for Wall's and his fellows || (you have handled them so well already) that I will say nothing

of them, for if I should say all I approve in you or make ridiculous in your Adversarys I should requite your booke w<sup>h</sup> another; confident I am that all they write will never be read over once nor printed twice, so unlucky are they to provoke you

—*libe regesse & se governa*  
*Qualis persona & regis Flum che certo*  
*Om i p plet haves pratica eterna.*

Who in this age believe yourself and walke As one of whom posterity must talke,

with well applying and ill translating of w<sup>h</sup> vers I conclude the first and come now to the second part of what I should have troubled you with if I had found you in your Lodging viz: To charge you w<sup>h</sup> my most humble service to the noble Lord § w<sup>h</sup> whom you are as also w<sup>h</sup> my acknowledgment of the kinde message I lately received from his Lo<sup>d</sup> letting him knowe that because I could write nothing safely w<sup>h</sup> he might not finde in print, I went to your Lodging purposely to have troubled you with my conjectures of what is so to befall us in order to satisfy his Lo<sup>d</sup> curiosity who honored me with his commands therein.

Here is mu<sup>h</sup> talke of change both of Councils and of Councillors and both is believed but what or who will be next is very incertayn and this incertenty proceeds not so much from secrecy as from irresolution, for rowling ourselves upon Providence (as formerly) many things have been debated but perhaps no one thing yet absolutely intended. To me it seems that his Highness ¶ (who sees a good way before him) had layd sometime since a perfect foundation of Government I mean by the Ma<sup>j</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> reducing us to provenances and ruling us by those provincials with the newe levied army &c. but saying of the good success hoped for abroad and these arrears and want of money att home may perhaps

\* The original will be left in the hands of Mr. Sewell until Lady-day.

† William Crooke, at the Green Dragon without Temple Bar, was publisher of most of Mr. Hobbes's works. EDIT.

‡ Published first in 1657, 4to. and afterwards in 1663. See Wood's Athenæ Oxon. 596. Lucy was made bishop of St. David's at the Restoration. EDIT.

§ Probably alluding to Hobbes's "Six Lessons to the Professors of Mathematics of the Institution of Sir Henry Saville." (viz. Wallis and Ward.) 4to. 1656. EDIT.

¶ The Earl of Devonshire. EDIT.

|| Oliver Cromwell. EDIT.

give occasion and opportunity to such as are enemies to a Settlement to retard and thocke his designs: The generall voyce att present goes for a selected (not an elected) Par<sup>mt</sup> and that we shall very shortly see something done there, in the mean tyme de-

firing pardon for this tedious scribbling (as if I were infected with the stile of y<sup>r</sup> friends Lucy and Wallis) I rest

Y<sup>r</sup> humble and obliged servant

WALLER

## D R O S S I A N A.

### NUMBER IV.

#### ON EDUCATION.

(Concluded from Vol. XVI. Page 306.)

DR. GOLDSMITH, in the volume of his Essays, has one upon Education, in which he combats the arguments in favour of private education with great spirit and force. "A boy," says he, "will learn more true wisdom in a public school in a year, than by private education in ten." It is not from masters, but from their equal, that youth learn a knowledge of the world; the little tricks they ply each other, the punishment that frequently attends the commission of them, is a just picture of the great world; and all the ways of men are practised at a public school. Of some of the ancient schools of philosophy, it was said, that young men, "*cum in prima et prima existimant se in altum terrarum orbem delatos.*" To tell a boy to be good, to tell him to keep a secret, to tell him to behave with civility to his companions, is doubtless very right and praiseworthy; but to put him in a situation to suffer if he does not comply with these directions, is a more efficacious manner of inculcating the advantage of these virtues. A young man educated at a private seminary, is a hot-house plant when he comes into the world; he shrinks up at the roughness and asperity of that air to which he has not been used.

"The most effectual discipline is that of experience," says Dr. Priestley (whose treatise on education I cannot too earnestly recommend). It should by all means be called in to the aid of precept and admonition, whenever it can be applied with advantage; that is, in all cases where there is sufficient time for the effect. Children have no idea of fear, or apprehension of evil, but in consequence of receiving hurts. In this case, their own feelings make them attend to the cause of what they suffer, and put them upon their guard against receiving the like harm for the future. "The same rule," adds the Doctor, "may be applied to the conduct of the mind."—"Nature," says he, in another place, "has wisely provided that we should not stand in so much need of artificial education, as is commonly imagined; and true wisdom will not take too much

out of the hand of Nature."—"A passion," says Dr. Goldsmith, "which the present age is apt to run into, is to make children learn all things, the languages, the sciences, music, the exercises, and painting. Thus a child soon becomes a talker in all, but a master in none. He thus acquires a superficial fondness for every thing, and only shows his ignorance when he attempts to exhibit his skill." The *coquet* is always the *malis bonis*, a man of shreds and patches; and had Horace's fruit, *tabac de mille fleurs*, in every one superficial; a sciolist in literature, a sophist in philosophy, a dabbler in the arts. Yet what mighty promises do not some modern seminaries of private education hold forth! "*Serpens nescit, puer non comedit, nec fit draco*," says some whimsical writer. Time and application, with the assistance of great powers of mind, can only realize what the modern professors of education affect to teach. The general system of education in England proceeds upon this principle: That all boys, the sons of persons of fortune, are to have classical learning, to enable them, if possible, to despise the incertainties and the mechanical parts of their business or profession. Books are put into their hands which acquaint them, in the Roman tongue though, with the debaucheries of young men of their age, and the complete carelessness they should live in of expense and regularity. A very ingenious gentleman, the late Mr. Day, has effected what Goldsmith, in his essay, long ago wished to see done. He has endeavoured to lift the passions on the side of prudence and virtue; and has published some books from which the rising generation may receive much advantage. The heroes of his tales are not always men of rank or of fortune; he has taught what will be of equal use to the mechanic as the nobleman, to the professor as well as to the ploughman.

The books I allude to are, "Sandford and Merton," and "Little Jack." Mr. Day lived long enough to finish Sandford and Merton; had he lived longer, we might have

have expected a complete system of education from him; which, when I consider his abilities and his attention, very much directed to that point, I consider as a loss which the world is not likely easily to see replaced; his temper, his understanding, his various knowledge, rendering him nearly fit to have been a legislator on the subject.

The want, however, of this ingenious gentleman's exertions on so important a subject, are likely to be less felt, as we have two very excellent practical books on education in our language, that of Dr. Priestley, and Dr. Watt's "Improvement of the Mind;" the latter of which is recommended by Dr. Johnson in very forcible terms, in his life of that great and good man. A good selection on the subject might be made from Rousseau's *Emile*, but I would trust very few persons with making it; for, though

that great genius wrote occasionally as a philosopher, spleen, sophistry, and declamation, are but too often exhibited by him, Rousseau having by accident become a man of paradox in his first publication, remained one in some degree ever after, to preserve uniformity of character; and is a very striking and deplorable instance of the ill effect of a first impression made from improper motives upon the human mind; and how fatal to one's own peace, and to that of others, may a desire of distinction become, when not regulated by truth and discretion!

Goldsmith's "Essay on Education" (in the first volume of his *Essays*) may, I think, be read with great profit. It is elegantly written, and (bating a foolish refinement or two) contains some good thinking, and acute observation on the subject.

## DRUMMOND\*.

**A**MONG all the writers at the beginning of the last century who flourished after the death of Shakespeare, there is not one whom a general reader of the English poetry of that age will regard with so much and so deserved attention as WILLIAM DRUMMOND. He was born at Hawthornden in Scotland, in 1585; and was the son of Sir John Drummond, who for ten or twelve years was usher, and afterwards knight of the black rod, to James VI.

His family became first distinguished by the marriage of Robert III. whose queen was sister to William Drummond of Carnock, their ancestor; as appears by the patents of that king and James I. the one calling him "our brother," the other "our uncle."

Drummond was educated at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of A. M. In 1606 he was sent by his father to study civil-law at Bourges in France; but having no taste for the profession of a lawyer, he returned to Hawthornden, and there applied himself with great assiduity to classical learning and poetry.

Having proposed to marry a lady to whom retirement and her own accomplishments had entirely attached him, and who died after the day of marriage was appointed, he again quitted his native country, and resided eight years on the continent, chiefly at Rome and Paris.

In 1620 he married Margaret Logan, a

grand-daughter of Sir Robert Logan, by whom he had several children, the eldest of whom, William, was knighted by Charles II.

He spent very little of his time in England, though he corresponded frequently with Drayton and Ben Jonson; the latter of whom had so great respect for his abilities, and so ardent a desire to see him, that at the age of forty-five he walked to Hawthornden to visit him.

Having been grafted as it were on the royal family of Scotland, and upheld by them, he was a steady royalist in the troubles of Charles I.; but does not appear ever to have armed for him. As he had always been a laborious student, and had applied himself equally to history and politics as to classical learning, his services were better rendered by occasional publications, in which he several times distinguished himself.

His attachment to that king and his cause were so strong, that when he heard of the sentence being executed on him, he was overwhelmed with grief, and lifted his head no more.

He died in 1640.

In a survey of Drummond's poetry, two considerations must be had, viz. the nature of which he was, and the time when he wrote. Yet will these be found not offered to extenuate faults, but to increase admiration. His thoughts are often, say generally, bold and highly poetical; he follows

\* From an ingenious little volume, of which a few copies only have been printed and given away, entitled, "Curious Remarks on some of the ancient English Poets, particularly Milton." 8vo. 1739.

nature, and his verses are delicately harmonious. As his poems are not easily met with, and have perhaps by many readers never been heard of, a few extracts may be excused.

On the death of Henry Prince of Wales in 1612, Drummond wrote an elegy, entitled, "Tears on the Death of Mœliades;" a name which that prince had used in all his challenges of martial sport, as the anagram of "Miles a Deo." In this poem are lines, according to Denham's terms, as strong, as deep, as gentle, and as full, as any of his or Waller's. The poet laments the fate of the prince, that he died not in some glorious cause of war: "against the Turk," he says, "thou hadst ended thy life and the christian war together."

Or, as brave Bourbon, thou hadst made old Rome,  
Queen of the world, thy triumph and thy tombe.

#### Of the Lamentation of the river Fortis:

And as she rush'd her Cyclades among,  
She seem'd to plain that Heaven had done her wrong.

#### Further

Tagus did court his love with golden streams,  
Rhine with her towns, far Seine with all she claims;

But ah, poor lovers! death did them betray,  
And, unsuspected, made their hopes his prey.

And concludes,

The virgins to thy tomb will garlands bear  
Of flow'rs, and with each flow'r let fall a tear.

Mœliades sweet courtly nymphs deplore,  
From Thule to Hydaïpes' pearly shore.

Perhaps there are no lines of Pope of which the easy flow may be more justly admired than of those in his third pastoral.

Not bubbling fountains to the thirsty swain,  
Not balmy sleep to lib'ers faint with pain,  
Not show is to larks, or sun-shine to the bee,  
Are half so charming as thy sight to me.

• When king James I. after his accession to the English throne returned to Scotland in 1617, his arrival was celebrated by every effort of poetical congratulation. Upon this occasion Drummond composed a panegyric, entitled, "The Wandering Muses, or, the River Fortis Festing;" in which are found four lines apparently imitated by Pope in the above passage; and which do not, in point of harmony, fall much short of that imitation. He says,

To virgins, flow'rs; to sun-burnt earth the rain;

To mariners, fair winds amidst the main:  
Cool shades to pilgrims whom hot glances burn,

Are not so pleasing as thy blest return.

Of these two poems of Drummond it is observable, that the first was written in 1612; the last in 1617. The earliest piece of Waller is that to the king on his navy in 1625. The piece in which Sir John Denham's greatest force lies, Cooper's Hill, was not written till 1640. The harmony of Drummond therefore, at a time when those who are usually called the first introducers of a smooth and polished versification had not yet begun to write, is an honour to him that should never be forgotten. Nor is his excellent half enough praised or acknowledged.

Drummond and Petrarca had this in common, that each lamented, first the cruelty, and then the loss of his mistress; so that their sonnets are alike naturally divided into two parts; those before, and those after their several mistresses deaths. It may justly be doubted, that among all the sonnetteers in the English language any one is to be preferred to Drummond.—He has shewn in some of these compositions nearly the spirit of Petrarca himself. Of each period one is here inserted.

From Part I. before the death of Drummond's mistress,

Aye me, and am I now the man, whose muse  
In happier times was wont to laugh at love,

And those who suffer'd that blind boy abuse  
The noble gifts were giv'n them from above.

What metamorphose strange is this I prove?  
Myself I scarce now find myself to be;  
And think no fable Cæce's tyrannie,  
And all the tales are told of changed Jove.

Virtue hath taught, with her philosophy,  
My mind unto a better course to move;  
Reason may chide her full, and oft reprove.  
Affection's pow'r; but what is that to me,  
Whoever think, and never think on ought  
But that bright cherubim which thrills my thought!

From Part II. after her death.

#### S O N N E T 1.

Of mortal glory, O soon dark'ned ray!  
O winged joys of man, more swift than wind!  
O fond desires which in our fancies stray!  
O traitorous hopes which do our judgments blind!

Lo,

Lo, in a flash that light is gone away,  
Which dazzle did each eye, delight each  
mind;  
And with that sun from whence it came,  
combin'd,  
Now makes more radiant Heav'n's eternal  
day.  
Let Beauty now bedew her cheeks with tears;  
Let widow'd Music only roar and groan:  
Poor Virtue, get thee wings and mount the  
spheres,  
For dwelling-place on earth for thee is  
none:

Death hath thy temple raz'd, Love's empire  
soild,  
The world of honour, worth and sweetness  
spoil'd.

The seventh Sonnet of the First Part has much resemblance to Sir Henry Wotton's elegant little poem on the Queen of Bohemia, "*Ye manner beauties, &c.*" Among Drummond's "Flowers of Sion," the poem which begins "*Amidst the azure clear—of Jordan's sacred fountains,*" eminently distinguishes him, whether he be considered as a philosopher or a poet.

## MEMOIRS of Dr. GEORGE CLEGHORN.

DR. CLEGHORN was born of reputable parents, at Cranton, in the parish of Cramond, near Edinburgh, on the 18th of December, 1715. His father died in 1719, and left a widow and five children. George, who was the youngest son, received the rudiments of his education in the grammar school of Cramond, and in the year 1728 was sent to Edinburgh to be further instructed in the Latin, Greek, and French; where, to a singular proficiency in these languages, he added a considerable stock of mathematical knowledge.

In the beginning of the year 1731 he resolved to study physic and surgery, and had the happiness of being placed under the tuition of the late Dr. Alexander Monro, a name that will be revered in that university as long as science shall be cherished and cultivated.

This great professor was esteemed by all, but most by those who were more immediately under his direction. It was the lot of young Cleghorn to live under his roof; and in one of his letters his pupil appeared to dwell with peculiar pleasure upon this circumstance; observing, that "his amiable manners and unremitting activity in promoting the public welfare, endeared him to all his acquaintance, but more particularly to those who lived under his roof," and had daily opportunities of admiring "the sweetness of his conversation, and the invariable benignity of his disposition."

For five years he continued to profit by the instruction and example of his excellent master, visiting patients in company with him; and assisting at the dissections in the anatomical theatre; at the same time he attended in their turn the lectures in botany, materia medica, chemistry, and the theory and practice of medicine; and by extraordinary diligence he attracted the notice of all his preceptors.

On Dr. Fothergill's arrival from England at this university, in the year 1733, Dr. Cleghorn

was introduced to his acquaintance, and soon became his inseparable companion. These two pupils then studied together the same branches of science, under the same masters, with equal ardour and success; they frequently met to compare the notes they had collected from the professors, and to communicate their respective observations. Their moments of relaxation, if that time can be called relaxation which is devoted to social studies, were spent in a select society of fellow-students, of which Fothergill, Russell, and Cuming, were associates; a society since incorporated under the name of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh.

Early in the year 1736, when young Cleghorn had scarcely entered into his twentieth year, so great had been his progress, and so high a character had he acquired, that at the recommendation of Dr. St. Clair he was appointed surgeon in the 22d regiment of foot, then stationed in Minorca, under the command of Gen. St. Clair.

During a residence of thirteen years in that island, whatever time could be spared from attending the duties of his station, he employed either in investigating the nature of epidemic diseases, or in gratifying the passion he early imbibed for anatomy, frequently dissecting human bodies, and those of apes, which he procured from Barbary, and comparing their structure with the descriptions of Galen and Vesalius. In these pursuits he was much assisted by his correspondent Dr. Fothergill, who he acknowledges was indefatigable in searching the London shops for such books as he wanted, and in forwarding them by the earliest and best opportunities.

In 1749 he left Minorca, and came to Ireland with the 22d regiment; and in autumn 1750 he went to London, and, during his publication of "*The Diseases of Minorca*," attended Dr. Hunter's anatomical lectures. In the publication of his book he was materially assisted by Dr. Fothergill.



Of this work the following eulogium has been pronounced by a competent judge: "It forms a just model for the imitation of future medical writers: it not only exhibits an accurate state of the air, but a minute detail of the vegetable productions of the island; and concludes with medical observations, important in every point of view, and in some instances either new, or applied in a manner which preceding practitioners had not admitted." It is a modern practice, for which we are indebted to Dr. Cleghorn, to recommend acescent vegetables in low, remittent, and putrid fevers, and the early and copious exhibition of bark, which had been interdicted from mistaken facts, deduced from false theories.

In 1751 the Doctor settled in Dublin; and, in imitation of Monro and Hunter, began to give annual courses of anatomy.

A few years after his coming to Dublin he was admitted into the university as lecturer in anatomy. In the year 1784, the College of Physicians there elected him an honorary member; and since that time, from lecturer in anatomy he was made professor; and had likewise the honour of being one of the original members of the Irish Academy for promoting arts and sciences, which is now established by Royal authority. In 1777, when the Royal Medical Society was established at Paris, he was nominated a fellow of it.

In one of his epistles to Dr. Cuming, he modestly concluded, "My greatest ambition is to be reputed a well-meaning member of society, who wished to be useful in his station; and who was always of opinion, that honesty is the best policy; and that a good name is better than riches."

In another letter to the same friend, written in 1785, he says, "In the year 1772, increasing business and declining health obliged me to commit the chief care of my annual anatomical course, for the instruction of students in physic and surgery, to my favourite pupil Dr. Purcell, who has not only kept it up ever since, but improved it so as to advance its reputation and his own; yet still I continue to read, as I have done for upwards of twenty years, to a crowded audience, a short course of lec-

tures, the design of which is to give to general scholars a comprehensive view of the animal kingdom, and to point out to them the conduct of nature in forming their various tribes, and fitting their several organs to their respective modes of life: this affords me an opportunity of exciting in my hearers an eager desire for anatomical knowledge, by shewing them a variety of elegant preparations, and of raising their minds from the creature to the Creator, whose power, wisdom, and goodness, is nowhere displayed to greater advantage than in the formation of animals."

About 1774, on the death of his only brother in Scotland, he sent for his surviving family, consisting of the widow and nine children, and settled them in Dublin under his own eye, that he might have it more in his power to afford them that protection and assistance which they might stand in need of. His elder nephew William \* he educated in the medical profession; but after giving him the best education which Europe could afford, and getting him joined with himself in the lectureship, the Doctor's pleasing hopes were most unfortunately frustrated by the young gentleman's death, which happened about 1784. He died universally and sincerely regretted by all who knew him, on account of his uncommon abilities, and most amiable disposition.

Dr. Cleghorn, with an acquired independence, devoted his moments of leisure from the severer studies of his profession to farming and horticulture.

*Parva seges satis est. Satis est requiescere lecto,*

*Si licet, et solito membra levare toro.*

But his attention to this employment did not lessen his care of his relations, who, from a grateful and affectionate regard, looked up to him as a parent; the duties of which station he so tenderly filled up, as to induce Dr. Lettsom, from whose memoirs this account is taken, to apply to him the words of Horace,

*Notus in fratres animi paterni.*

Dr. Cleghorn died in December 1789.

## THE PEEPER.

### NUMBER XIV.

*Suo moriturus ruis?*

VIRGIL.

IT has been oftentimes the subject of complaint, that no people are so prone to the crime of *Suicide* as the English; and this

has been more frequently observed of late years. Much indeed has been said upon it; and many excellent diffusives have appeared

\* He took his degree of Doctor in Physic at Edinburgh in 1779, and wrote and published a very ingenious inaugural dissertation, entitled, *Theoriam Ignis Complementis*.

in print to guard persons against a temptation to this horrid iniquity. Many have also enquired into the reasons why it should be so prevalent here, while it is not at all so on the Continent. Amidst the various sources which combine to produce this great evil, there is one that strikes me in a very forcible manner, as having swept away the only powerful remedy ever provided for preventing wounded minds from sinking into despair and the gulph of perdition.

The peculiar excellency of the Christian religion, above all others, is in nothing more apparent than in affording comfort and consolation to the distressed under every species of affliction. But while Christianity opens those consolatory prospects which alone can revive the distressed mind, knowing also that it must be incapable of laying hold of them, while hurried to and fro on the waves of trouble, it has instituted a diviner species of friendship than had ever been known in the world. When afflicted in a severe manner through their follies and vices, Christians are directed "to confess their faults one to another." But how noble and divine soever the faithfulness of the Christians in the early ages was to each other; yet it must be allowed, that we cannot safely trust the secrets of our hearts to our *brethren* in these degenerate days. Friendship on Christian principles, and such as was common in the primitive times, is now a rarity which would weary the mind in searching for it. Sensible of this gradual declension in Christian friendship, some of the Fathers of the Church appointed a new institution, or rather enlarged the apostolical commandment, by ordaining *auricular confession*. I am apprehensive that some readers will here exclaim against me, as being an advocate for the doctrines of *popery*; but I assure them that no one is a firmer friend to the general principles of the Reformation, and the doctrine and discipline of the church of England than myself, though I cannot shut my eyes against those disadvantages which resulted from the pious zeal of our first Reformers. Among those disadvantages, I cannot help reckoning the abolishing of *confession*; which a careful observation of human nature, and of the wants of mankind, must have declared necessary, salutary, and every way beneficial. There is nothing adds more to mental distress, than to be obliged to keep it close concealed within our own bosoms, for want of a friend to whom we may apply for advice, and who will unfold to us those treasures of consolation which are yielded by our holy religion. But unless we have an assurance that the friend we apply to may be trusted safely, who would run the risque of being discovered and exposed to the whole

circle of one's acquaintance

is it even for a person of the nicest discernment, and of the throwdest observation, to find a friend of uniform veracity, that we choose rather to smother our sufferings, like a concealed fire, within our own breasts, than to endanger our reputation by a discovery.

None are so proper to apply to in such cases as those who are set apart by our religion as its dispensers in this state of imperfection. It is thought highly necessary that there should be properly qualified persons to make the diseases of the corporeal frame their study; and for the same reasons we plead the necessity that there should be spiritual physicians, to study the passions of the soul, and to be able to apply such remedies as its diseases may stand in need of. Considering, however, the propensity there is in man to discover what he knows to others, the men who are thus appropriated to the nicest of all employments, ought to be guarded by oaths and penalties from a possibility of revealing what is discovered to them, except in cases where the public body or private individuals would be endangered by the concealment.

I am sensible that this institution has been sadly corrupted, and been made the source of much evil by the modern church of Rome; but surely the abuse of any thing can be no good argument against the thing itself. Scarce any institution, whether civil or religious, has subsisted for any length of time, without being perverted from its original intention; and even christianity itself has suffered in every part of its doctrines, by the rash zeal or designed malice of some of its followers.

Many a poor wretch, who has plunged himself into irremediable ruin, might have lengthened out a useful life, if he had been able to have unboomed himself, with safe confidence, to some good man, experienced in the ways of the world, the varieties of temptation, and the powers of consolation. And when a man's mind is pending, as it were, between the power of conscience and some alluring sin; if in the dangerous conflict he could apply to a spiritual counsellor, it is more than probable that vice would lose a convert, and heaven would gain a son.

So likewise, when a poor profligate begins to feel the severe accusations of conscience, and the intolerable weight of guilt upon his mind; what a chance would there be of his repentance and salvation, if he could safely consult some person who might lead him back to virtue and to peace? For my part, the more I observe the weakness of human nature, when balanced against such

an innumerable force of temptations, and with how much difficulty human fortitude can preserve itself in a sea of troubles, the more I am convinced of the necessity of this

christian institution to keep us within the path of christian rectitude, and from precipitating ourselves, when distressed, into the most dreadful of all situations.

### TO the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I FEEL myself obliged to you for the very handsome manner you have spoken of my Memoirs and Anecdotes; but I hope you will excuse me, if I observe, that *even* Reviews are sometimes mistaken; for I have no where said that I was kicked up to the rank of a captain *before* I went to Jamaica: I went thither as I returned, a lieutenant; and *then* it was that I obtained *the* rank of a captain. I obtained too that rank during the administration of Lord Orford, in the midst of a long peace, and when the rank of an ensign was a very great acquisition. I beg leave, Sir, to differ with you in another point. You intimate that I am in embarrassed circumstances: no, Sir, I am not, nor I never was; for I have always had enough to supply myself and family with the comforts of life, and some of the luxuries; and have all my life, since I had any thing of my own, made it an invariable rule, to give more than the tithe of my income to *those* who really wanted. For being born to no patrimony, I think I have more than I merit; and am ashamed to say how many men of merit I know, who would be happy to have a moiety of my little income; nor would I, unless it were to do good, wish to have more on my *own* account. And I will tell you why; I told it to a noble lord many years ago, and now I will tell it to you, because it is truth. Riding with the noble lord in his three thousand acres of well-wooded and timber plantations, he observed to me, that though he had so much timber of his own, yet when he wanted a stick of wood for repairs, &c. he bought it of his neighbours: "And yet," added he,

"I don't care a d—n for those who are to have it after me." And then pulling off his hat, he said, "*Governor Thicknesse* will you please to have it?"—"No, my lord, give it not to me; I will not take it, because then I shall like your lordship, be afraid of death, and loth to leave it." This, Sir, is the bitter cup which damps and destroys the happiness of Kings, Lords, Archbishops, Bishops, and even *Nobles*; it is in *their* mouths much bitterer than in yours or mine: and to convince you of this truth, I tell you that I am retired to the town in which I inhaled my first breath, and where I intend to part with my last; and I can never quarrel *here*, because all my neighbours are poor; and I defy you to name a man of that description of whom I would not humbly ask pardon, if I offended him. But, as *Belphegor* observed, I will not be frightened by a mob of Bishops, nor confounded by great Whigs and Bull-faces; for I am a man, and, turned inside-out, should make as good a figure in the stambles of *Quakers* as any man among the greatest: and had I been as lucky in life as you, Sir (I kindly thank you), seem to wish I had been, I should not have had my battles to fight inch by inch. Now, Sir, you know the world, and human nature; and I say, that if I can live and die in the dirty village I was born in, where I have not a single soul fit to speak to, though many to relieve and comfort, I hope you will not set me down for a "*quarrelsome fellow*;" for I am really, Mr. Editor, your obliged humble servant,

Farthinger,

Jan. 10, 1790.

P. THICKNESS

### A VIEW of the CUTTEREA built by

THIS building was erected by Jaffier Cawn, Nabob of Bengal, in the early part of the present century; who, from the mildness of his manners, love of learning, and strict rigid attention to justice, was the most popular *Noble* that ever held that office in Bengal under the Mogul government. Muxadabad was the fixed seat of his residence, and to which place he invited men of talents. This building has the appearance of monastic institution; each of the little domes covering a small room or

### JAFFIER CAWN at MUXADABAD.

cell, which was inhabited by a religious or learned person. The building was originally a large square, surrounded by these apartments, now greatly gone to decay.

This Plate is copied from the large collection of Views in India, by the permission of Mr. HOBBS, to whom the Europeans are indebted for the knowledge of Asiatic grandeur. It will be succeeded by others; also, by two Views of a singular Building erected by an European at Lucknow in Bengal.

THE  
LONDON REVIEW  
AND  
LITERARY JOURNAL,  
For JANUARY, 1790.

*Quid sit turpe, quid utilis, quid dulce, quid non.*

A Discourse containing a Summary of the Proceedings of the Directors of the Society for extending the Fisheries and improving the Sea-Coasts of Great-Britain, since the 25th of March 1788. And some Thoughts on the present Emigrations from the Highlands. By George Dempster, Esq. One of the Directors. Together with some Reflections intended to promote the Success of the said Society. By John Gray, Esq. Author of the Plan for finally settling the Government of Ireland upon Constitutional Principles, and other Political Tracts. 8vo. 2s. Wilkies.

MR. Dempster introduces his Discourse by an exordium that is equally modest, gentleman-like, and ingenious.

"My lords, ladies, and gentlemen, proprietors of the British society for extending the fisheries, and improving the sea-coasts of Great-Britain,

"The following publication is not a voluntary one. The dull moments occasioned by its perusal are to be imputed to yourselves. It contains the substance of two papers which I read by the desire of your Directors at the last two general courts of the society. The proprietors then present imposed their commands upon me to cause these papers to be printed and circulated for the information of such of their members as were absent from these meetings. Even this apology is hardly sufficient to justify so dry a publication. I have therefore availed myself of the means which chance has thrown in my way, to render it more interesting and worthy of your acceptance.

"On the day your last general court was held, there was sent to the society, together with a subscription, a short treatise, entitled, "Reflections intended to promote the Success of the Society for extending the Fisheries, &c." I have been fortunate enough to obtain the permission of its author, John Gray, Esq. of Gerard-street, to annex this little work to my account of your proceedings; not doubting but you will derive as much satisfaction as I have done from Mr. Gray's

ingenious manner of treating the subject."

Mr. Dempster proceeds to relate the proceedings of the society, and to give many useful hints for the improvements of the Highlands, the extension of the fisheries on the British coasts, and the prevention of emigration. He is well acquainted with the actual situation, manners, and wants of all ranks of men in the country which it is his object to improve; he has seen and made many judicious observations on the state of countries farther advanced in cultivation; and from these, with natural sagacity and good sense, he draws the remedy: he proposes for the evils fostered or apprehended in the northern parts of this island; and the means of adding greatly to the industry, wealth, population, and general happiness and security of the British nation. — As a specimen of this useful pamphlet, we shall extract what follows on the subject of "personal services, which formerly made part of the tenure of all the lands in Europe, and are little known now in any part of Great Britain but in Scotland. The tenant was annually obliged to perform many of the menial, and all the prædial, services of his superior. These constituted part of the rent which he paid for his land and protection; but since the introduction of industry and agriculture, these services have been gradually discontinued. In England they have ceased entirely, and in many parts of the low country of Scotland they exist in a

very limited degree; but they are found to prevail very generally as we go farther north. To represent these services as oppressive to the people, would be invidious. People seldom feel that as oppressive to which they and their ancestors have been invariably accustomed to submit, more especially when the oppressiveness of the system is mitigated and corrected in its exercise, by a people remarkable for humanity, which the Highland gentlemen undoubtedly are. I have no doubt, however, that in an enlightened age, like the present, these services will soon be discontinued. For they will be found still more prejudicial to the proprietor on whose estate they are exacted, than to the tenant who performs them. They occupy a great proportion of the tenant's time; and this time may be considered as time lost both to the master and tenant. For the tenant cannot work for himself, and he will not work hard for his master. So that the industry of the country is rather claimed up than employed, inasmuch that, wherever personal services are found to prevail, the people are poor, the land is ill cultivated, and the rents ill paid. Gentlemen begin now to convert these services or to commute them for money, which is always productive of good. Perhaps it would be still wiser in the proprietor to abolish these services, without any compensation except what would result confidentially from the future improvement of their estates; for many of the tenants are reduced, by the present system of letting our land, to such a wretched state of poverty, that they prefer any condition to an immediate augmentation of a money-rent, which they see no prospect of being able to pay. The same observations are nearly applicable to exactions of KANE, or a certain number of poultry to be paid by each tenant; for, though every farm can maintain with ease a few poultry, yet, when more must be maintained, the injury they do to the farm is very great; for either the poultry must be left at large, and then they destroy the growing corn, or shut up and maintained with the produce of the former crop. It would be found better economy, were the proprietor to buy the precise quantity of poultry his family requires, than be obliged to receive the large quantities of them which are frequently poured in upon him by his tenants before harvest. Were these vexatious conditions now annexed to farms once abolished, the consequence would be, a more sudden change in the situa-

tion of our farmers than can be easily believed till the experiment shall once be fairly tried; for industrious day-labourers would soon supply the place of these bondsmen; the little tenants themselves would employ their spare time in working for wages, and most of our country work would be done by the piece."

As to the Reflections of Mr. Gray, introduced into the present publication by Mr. Dempster with just praise, they are evidently the offspring of a mind naturally lively, penetrating, and sagacious, and stored with a variety of useful knowledge derived from books as well as actual observation on the affairs and present state of the world.—"What is chiefly wanted," says Mr. Gray, "on the north-west coast of Scotland is, to collect the weak and scattered rays of industry, and to bring them, for the greater public utility, into one focus. When we wish to revive a fire nearly extinguished, we carefully select the live embers, and place them close to each other as the most natural expedient for kindling a new flame, which may afterwards spread widely of itself, if the materials be abundant. Where are the materials for industry so abundant as on the north-west coast of Scotland? therefore feeble industry ought there to be brought close to feeble industry, by which means, like the heat arising from live embers in contact, industry would be reciprocally communicated and augmented. Contiguity among workmen not only promotes industry but rivalry, and industry and rivalry produce expertness; therefore it may I think be justly presumed, that if all the fishermen at present scattered along the western coast of Scotland were collected into one fishing town, they would thereby so greatly improve in industry and expertness, that at the end of the year their gains would be much greater than now they are, though their labour were to be less. I say their gains would be greater, though their labour were less; for a man will cut more wood with an ax in half an hour, than twenty men with a knife in a whole day; and solitary industry often wastes much time in inefficient labour. Is there half so much labour employed in mercantile enterprises and naval exertions in the twenty small fishing towns on the south coast of Fife put together as in the single town of Dundee? Were the inhabitants of Glasgow to be separated into forty small maritime villages, the amount of the industry carried on by them in those

those villages would probably not be so considerable as it is at present, where the conversation and example of one neighbour not only animates another, but tends to make him more expert; and inexpertness rendered expert is the same thing in manual labour as barren ground rendered fertile is in agriculture. The French possess on the Mediterranean a coast upwards of three hundred miles in extent, with several harbours; yet they deem it good policy to confine the whole of their Levant trade to the port of Marseilles; and it can hardly be questioned but that such a limitation has contributed greatly to extend that trade, both in respect to the shipping, and in respect to the manufactures of cloth in the provinces of Languedoc and Provence. Were the Company in like manner to limit their first enterprises and armaments to one port only, upon the system above mentioned, fish would soon become as much the staple commodity of that port as coals are the staple commodity of Newcastle, and shipcarpenters and sailors would as much abound there as at Plymouth or Portsmouth. That port would become a little capital to all the western islands, many of whose inhabitants, drawn thither by curiosity, would see examples of industry and opulence of which they could not at their own homes have formed any conception; and by this means an active spirit of maritime industry might gradually be diffused over a wide extent of coast, where now reigns a spirit of dejection and slothfulness. One Liverpool, in the late war, fitted out no less than eighty armed vessels, a most surprising military exertion, which probably would never have existed, if the inhabitants of Liverpool, instead of being collected into one town, had been scattered along the shores of Lancashire in fishing villages."

This extract will serve as a specimen of Mr. Gray's manner of thinking, which is original and ingenious, and that of his writing, which is lively and impressive. At the same time that we readily allow that Mr. Gray has thrown out many ingenious and useful hints for the improvement of North-Britain, we observe that there is somewhat in part of his plan rather too magnificent, perhaps, and expensive. And if we had not noticed this particular, we should have been greatly surprized at a proposal from so sensible, so well-informed and sagacious a man, that two out of four ships to be built by the Fishing Society should be called by the names of the KNOX and the ANDER-

SON, obscure individuals without either the knowledge or the power to benefit the Society, or to promote their interests in any shape or degree; who have forced themselves on the notice of modest men, and men who are but little conversant in books, by repeating what has been observed a thousand times before, and borrowing from the writings of other men, as Sir Matthew Decker, Sir Joseph Child, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Pottlethwaite, Mr. David Loch of Edinburgh, who first turned the attention to the natural resource of wool, the true staple of Scotland, &c. as has been clearly stated in different periodical publications; and, forgetting that all which is great rises like Rome from small beginnings, amuse the fancy of extravagant speculators by magnificent projects that never can be carried into execution.—Had Mr. Gray happened to look into a Tour lately published by an English Gentleman (Captain Newte of the East India Company) in England and Scotland, which contains a plan for improving the Fisheries that is solid, judicious, cheap, practicable, and whose excellence is even proved by example and experience, he would not have been so deficient in the resources of nomenclature as to call the Society's ship by the name of KNOX or ANDERSON.

END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

#### ANECDOTES OF THE AUTHORS.

The Author of the Discourse and Thoughts is Mr. DEMPSTER, the Member of Parliament, highly and justly celebrated on account of the uncorrupted integrity of his public conduct, the suavity of his manners, and the benevolence of his whole deportment and conduct in the intercourses of private life.—Mr. Dempster possesses natural sense, and general knowledge; and he expresses his sentiments in an easy, fluent, modest, and gentleman-like manner.—In respect of these endowments and accomplishments, he has in the British senate many equals, and a few superiors. To what cause, then, is it owing that he is always heard with singular and almost univocal attention? There is something in the expression of his countenance, and the tone of his voice, that bears witness to the sincerity and the sensibility of his heart. His character gives weight to his opinions, and credit to his professions. Though he never, perhaps, fully gratified the zeal of any political party, there is no party or class of men that can say he ever deceived them.—Professors of rhetoric may, from the example of Mr. Dempster, illus-

trate the connection between eloquence and virtue.

Mr. Dempster was educated for the Scottish bar, where, from several appearances which he made, it was generally imagined that he would make a distinguished figure, and rise to the highest honours.—But being influenced by a higher ambition, and, at that time, possessed of an affluent fortune, he quitted the bar, and launched forth into a wider field for the exercise of both genius and virtue. He was about thirty years ago chosen to represent a district of Scotch burghs, Perth, Dundee, St. Andrews, Cupar, and Forfar, which he has represented ever since.—It appears by the accounts that we have of the debates in the House of Commons, that immediately after the close of the late ruinous war, Mr. D. in a speech of some length took a review of the state of the nation, and proposed various expedients for restoring and improving our finances. He suggested the propriety of reducing our military, naval, and civil establishments, and keeping them within moderate bounds. He was the first who suggested the idea in the House of Commons of appropriating one million a year towards the reduction of our national debt. He recommended a review of our Revenue Laws, and the adoption of a system less burthensome to commerce and troublesome to our traders, and called the attention of the nation to the state of our British Fisheries. The minister suffered a committee to be named, to enquire into this last source of national wealth. To that committee it appeared, that the best way of improving the Fisheries was to encourage the inhabitants living nearest to the seat of them to become fishers; and it being found that the North Western coasts

of the kingdom, though abounding with fish and with fine harbours, was utterly destitute of towns; under the auspices of that committee a society was formed for buying land and planting towns in those parts. The Isle of Mull, Loch Broom, the Isle of Sky and of Cannay, have already been pitched upon as proper situations for some of these towns. The progress of such an undertaking from its nature must be slow, but still slower when carried on with a limited capital arising from the subscriptions of a few public-spirited individuals. But it is not to be doubted but that it will ultimately tend to the encrease of our fisheries, and to the improvement of the Highland part of this kingdom. Its tendency is also to lessen the emigration of a brave and industrious race of inhabitants, too many of whom have already removed with their families to America. Mr. Dempster, we are informed, has determined now to retire from public life and to live as a private gentleman, and to cultivate his paternal estate, which he had hitherto too much neglected.—He is employed in inclosing and planting his fields, draining a lake, and building a village.

Mr. JOHN GRAY, Author of the Reflections subjoined, in this publication, to Mr. Dempster's Discourse, &c. was born in the county of Fife in North Britain. He exhibited early marks of genius which procured him the notice and patronage of several people of distinction. He acted as private Secretary to the late Duke of Northumberland, while Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and is now Secretary to the Lottery. He is the Author of a pamphlet on the State of Ireland, which is a masterly production, fraught with political wisdom, and legal and constitutional knowledge.

Thoughts on the Disqualification of the Eldest Sons of the Peers of Scotland to sit

Kingdom. The Second Edition. By Alexander Lord Saltoun, Advocate, and F. R. S. A. 2vo. 3s. 6d. Cadell.

THIS learned and judicious Treatise, in vindication of the natural and constitutional rights of a most honourable class of British subjects, is dedicated, with great propriety, to the Duke of Portland, "whose political principles and public conduct, mark the patriot and citizen." It was first published, as we are informed in an advertisement, under the direction, nor in concert with those, whose parliamentary disqualification had led to a consideration of the constitutional privilege in question. It contains the opinions of an individual only.

The Author introduces his subject with a brief, just, and elegant eulogium on the British Constitution; which "is founded not on force or fear, but on justice, or a regard to the rights and happiness of mankind. It professes to secure the property and the privileges of every man; to enforce claims, and to redress injuries. This spirit of equity diffuses a benign radiance around the majesty of government, and establishes the thrones of kings on the firmest foundations. Despotism, which aims not to secure, but to command and seize private property, produces in the

love-

sovereign, inconsistency and capriciousness; in the subject, distrust and disaffection. It debases and enervates the mind, destroys good faith, and every virtue, and by means of oppression on the one hand, and a desire of change on the other, prepares the way for the most dangerous and fatal revolutions. Mild and free governments, on the contrary, secure possessions and honours, stimulate exertion, nourish hope, and attach the human heart to the authority of guardian and equal laws, with a kind of filial confidence and affection.

"Forms of government are not exempted from that change and revolution to which Fate has destined every thing that is human. But that their duration may be prolonged to the latest possible period, it is proper, on every occasion of deviation, to reduce them, as nearly as they can be reduced by political wisdom, to their first principles. This, in governments that depend on fear, and a superstitious reverence for ancient customs and names, may not always be an easy task; since the darkness in which both these passions consist is gradually dispelled by the progressive light of knowledge. But in the British constitution, there is a perpetual spring of self-recovery and reformation; reason and justice being immutable and eternal. The British legislature, by cutting off the excrescences of injustice and oppression, whether to the community or particular sets of men, and whether introduced unawares by custom or solemnized by positive institution, has at different times infused new vigour into our civil constitution. By authority thus exercised, legislators promote a respect for justice, secure liberty to every class and condition of men, and consult the public good in the very high degree to which patriotic virtue can reach; since it is universally allowed, that the greatest benefit which men can bestow on men, is, the establishment of such equal and wise laws as shall be a constant source of private happiness and public prosperity.

"Let it not be imagined, that the refusal of justice to one order of men, is, to those who are in the full enjoyment of all their rights, a matter of indifference. Example has a wonderful power of multiplication. Depart from the spirit of our constitution in one instance, and you have a pretext for departing from it in another. Thus precedents, accumulated into laws,

have, in different ages and countries, converted free into arbitrary governments. In proportion as ideas of disfranchising and oppressing any class of men become familiar, in that proportion are new avenues opened for the exercise of injustice, faction and tyranny. Every act of justice, on the other hand, but especially every reparation of injustice, is an homage paid to the genius of Freedom, and adds fresh vigour to our political system.

"I have been led into these reflections, by frequently revolving in my mind the supposed disqualification of the eldest sons of the peers of Scotland to elect, or be elected from that country to parliament: a subject, which a late event in the House of Commons\* naturally recalls to the minds of all who are either particularly interested in the rights and privileges of that order of men, or concerned, in general, in the preservation of that equal spirit of freedom and justice, which is the animating principle of the British government.

"On the occasion of such an event, one is naturally excited to take a general retrospect of the origin, progress, and present state of the parliamentary representation of Scotland; to trace the circumstances of the times by which the eldest sons of the great barons, or peers of that country, came to be excluded from that privilege; to weigh the legality and the force of those decisions by which their exclusion has been effected; and to consider, whether their restoration to the privileges of their fellow-citizens, would, at the present moment, be either inconsistent with the genius of our government, or with political expedience."

Lord Saltoun pursues the object, of which he gives this concise plan, or prospectus, with accuracy, acuteness, method, perspicuity, and energy. He is eminently conversant not only with the history, laws, and constitution of England and Scotland, but also with the history and laws of the other European kingdoms by which, through the natural progress and influence of customs and opinions, the civil constitutions of England and Scotland were materially affected. He clearly shows that the resolutions by which the eldest sons of the Scottish peers were excluded from all share in Parliamentary representation, may be traced to causes very different from any which can be connected with the Constitution of her Parliament, or founded on feudal principles.

\* Lord Elcho's vacating his seat for a district of Scotch Burghs, in consequence of his father's succession to the peerage of Wemyss.



"The obvious reason with the Parliament of Scotland for disqualifying the eldest sons of her peers was, the power of their families; and a similar jealousy had also taken root against them in England; for, on the same ground of political expedience, not of justice, their disqualification was confirmed in 1708 by the House of Commons\*. But if political expedience be removed, together with the danger to be apprehended from the cause on which it was founded, the disqualification in question falls to the ground, being unsupported by any plea, either of justice or of political necessity. And, this being the case, ought not the eldest sons of the peers of Scotland to be restored to their rights of election? Ought not the candour of the British nation to be displayed, and her justice to be extended and established?"

"While the exclusion of the eldest sons of the peers of Scotland, though it derived its origin from the design of the court, and was continued in the spirit of party, was covered and protected by the plausible pretext of equality, and the balance of the constitution; to have expected a repeal of those resolutions by which that exclusion was established, by the force of any appeal to public justice and candour, would certainly have been vain, and might also have been deemed improper. But times change, and new expedients are adopted in new situations. The circumstances which render a measure or arrangement proper at one time, being changed, that measure or arrangement may become not only useless, but inconvenient and even detrimental: in the same manner that men are wont to throw open their doors and windows in summer, but to shut them in winter; and as the skilful mariner contracts or cranks his sail according to the varying gale or breeze. It has been stated above, that the justice of disqualifying the eldest sons of peers from electing or being elected to Parliament, was never made a subject of discussion. The ground of its justice or injustice is, therefore, yet entire: and it is on this ground alone, namely, that of political expedience, by a change of circumstances being perfectly removed, that it ought in candour and fairness to be now considered."

In the publication before us, particularly in this second edition, several curious facts are produced, and observations made in notes, and in an appendix, on subjects to which our noble Author passes from the main question by natural and easy transi-

tions. Of these observations, there are some that might be improved into useful alterations in the civil polity of the country.

The present times are highly auspicious to what Lord Saltoun contends for, and we wish and hope that he will meet with success; because, as his Lordship justly observes, "every act of justice—but especially every reparation of injustice, is an homage paid to the genius of freedom, and adds fresh vigour to our political system."—We also wish hearty success to what is called the Scotch Reform, to which our ingenious and liberal Author, as we have been informed, is a zealous and valuable friend.—But what would be of still greater utility, and an object still more worthy of a patriot, would be the subversion of those odious entails that are the great bane of all industry and enterprise in the way of improvement. It is high time that those engines of aristocratic barbarism and pride were dashed into a thousand pieces.

#### ANECDOTES OF THE AUTHOR.

ALEXANDER the present Lord Saltoun, the representative of one of the oldest families in Scotland, was born in June 1758, and on the death of his father succeeded to the estate and honours of Saltoun, in August 1781. Nothing was neglected that might contribute to improve his mind by a learned and liberal education. He studied at the Universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow, and passed Advocate at Edinburgh, in July 1780. He had entered in Lincoln's Inn in 1780, but did not keep Terms.—Like most other noblemen and gentlemen of independent fortune in his country, he spent some time in travelling through foreign countries. He married Miss Frazer, his own cousin, a lady of family and fortune, and adorned with every grace and virtue.—Lord Saltoun, who had uniformly supported the independency of the Scottish peerage, and in general the cause of liberty and justice, appeared as a candidate for the honour of representing his country in Parliament, but on the losing side, in 1784.

Lord Saltoun's genius is more solid than shewy.—He affects not to take the lead, and to shine in company by any ostentatious display of wit, or of paradoxical sentiments; but, with an unassuming modesty of manners, he unites a candour of disposition, a patience of investigation, and a soundness of understanding, which search, and go to the bottom of the truth.

\* Scot's Hist. of Scotland, Tiddall's Rapin, ann. 1708, &c.

A General History of Music, from the earliest Ages to the present Period. By Dr. Burney. Vol. II. 4to. One Guinea and Half in Boards. Payne, Robson, and Robinson.

(Continued from Vol. XVI. Page 424.)

**CHAP. III.** treats of the Formation of the Time-table, and State of Music from that Discovery till about the Middle of the Fourteenth Century. Dr. Burney seems to have treated the important subject of Time or Measure in a very satisfactory and masterly manner. We shall present our readers with a few periods from the opening of this chapter as a specimen.

"In the wild attempts at extemporary Discant, though some pleasing Harmonies had been found, yet but little use could be made of them without a TIME-TABLE; and when these Harmonies were first written down, in *Counterpoint*, unless the *Organo*, or additional part, moved in notes of the same length as the plain-song, the composer had no means of expressing it, till a kind of Algebra, or System of Musical Signs and Characters to imply different Portions of Time, was invented.

"The ancients have left us no rules for Rhythm, Time, or Accent, in Music, but what concerned the words or verses that were to be sung; and we are not certain that in high antiquity they had any melody purely instrumental, which never had been set to words, or was not formed upon poetical feet and the metrical laws of versification.

"Before the invention therefore of characters for Time, written Music in parts must have consisted of *Simple Counterpoint*, such as is still practised in our parochial Psalmody, consisting of note against note, or sounds of equal length; which at first was the case even in extemporary discant, as the rules given for it by Hubald, Odo, and Guido, speak of no other."

"The most affecting Melody consists in such an arrangement and expression of musical tones as constitute the accents and language of passion. A single sound, unconnected, or a number of sounds, of an indeterminate length, express nothing; and almost all the meaning, beauty, and energy of a series of sounds depend on the manner in which they are measured and accented. If all notes were equal in length, and unmarked by any superior degree of force or spirit, they could have no other effect on the hearer than to excite drowsiness. Innumerable passages, however, of a different character and expression might be produced by a small number of notes; and by a series of such small por-

tions of melody as these, diversified by Measure and Motion, an air, or composition might be produced, which in many particulars would resemble a discourse. Each passage, regarded as a phrase, might at least awaken in the hearer an idea of tranquillity or disquietude, of vivacity or languor.

"Indeed Time is of such importance in Music, that it can give meaning and energy to the repetition of the same sound; whereas, without it, a variety of tones, with respect to gravity and acuteness, has no effect. Upon this principle it is that a drum seems to express different tunes, when it only changes the accents and measure of a single sound. And it is on this account that any instrument which marks the time with force and accuracy, is more useful in regulating the steps of a dance, or the march of an army, than one with sweet and refined tones."

The historical part of our author's work is generally either amusing or instructive; but we are more pleased with his reflections in the two first volumes, than with any other part of their contents. After explaining the importance of a regular and stated Measure in Music, he proceeds to trace the origin of the invention of different characters for Time in the following agreeable manner:

"The benefit conferred on music by the invention of a Time-table, which extended the limits of ingenuity and contrivance to the utmost verge of imagination, must long have remained unknown to the generality of musicians and musical writers, or more care would have been taken to record some few memorials concerning its author. But when the age and contemporaries of a man of letters or science are known, the curiosity of most readers is satisfied; for a life spent in the perusal and composition of books, in quiet and obscurity, furnishes but few circumstances that can interest the busy part of mankind. The efforts of the mind in retirement, however great may be the objects with which it is occupied, admit of no description; while an active life, ostensibly employed in the service of a state or any order of society, supplies the biographer with materials of easy use, and if well arranged, and interwoven, such as are welcome to all readers."

As many inventions were erroneously ascribed to Guido, so the discovery of characters for time has long been bestowed on *John de Muris* with equal inaccuracy; and Dr. Burney has not only discovered in the writings of *Marchetto da Padova* a mention made of the *Cantus Mensuratus*, in 1283, long before John de Muris flourished, but even in a manuscript tract written by Muris himself, and preserved in the Vatican among the books bequeathed to that library by Christina Queen of Sweden. This Author, in speaking of musical *Inventors*, begins, as usual, with Tubal; and after naming Pythagoras and Boethius, he proceeds to Guido the monk, "who constructed the gammut, or scale for the monochord, and placed notes upon lines and spaces; after whom came **MAGISTER FRANCO, who invented the figures, or notes, of the Cantus Mensurabilis.**"

All farther enquiries concerning the right which John de Muris may have to this important invention seem useless, as it is so fully and clearly renounced in favour of another, by the only person who was thought to have a fair claim to it.

Franco was a native of Cologne, who began to flourish, as a man of science, in 1047, and died about 1083.

Other writers on musical measure subsequent to this early period, who availed themselves of Franco's discoveries, have not escaped the diligence of our Author, particularly our countryman Walter Odington, Robert de Handlo, and John de Muris, a celebrated and voluminous

musical writer, who flourished about the year 1330, and whose works in manuscript are preserved in all the principal libraries of Europe.

Dr. Burney, after giving a critical and ample account of Franco's scarce and curious tract, which entitles him to the invention of characters for the duration of sound, says,

"More pains have been taken to point out and explain the musical doctrines of Guido and Franco than of any other theorists of the middle ages; their tracts having been regarded as original institutes, which succeeding writers have done little more than copy or comment. John Cotton is the commentator of Guido, as Robert de Handlo is of Franco; and John de Muris, in his *Speculum Musicae*, is little more. However, in the succeeding century, Prosdodimus de Beldemandis wrote an exposition of the doctrines contained in the *Practica Mensurabilis Cantus* of John de Muris; and thus we go on from age to age, reviving old opinions, and adding little to the common and limited stock of human knowledge! It is humiliating to reflect, that the discoveries of one age barely serve to repair the losses of another; and that while we imagine ourselves advancing towards perfection, we seem, like muffled horses in a mill, but pursuing the same circle!"

With this admirable reflection we shall for the present take leave of our industrious and intelligent musical Historian; and in our next Magazine resume and terminate the analysis of the second volume.

(To be continued.)

**A Short History of the Agrostis Cornueopix; or, the New American Grass; and a Botanical Description of the Plant.** To which are added, Experiments tending to point out the proper Mode of cultivating this Plant; and also, some Account of a Journey to the Cherokee Nation, in Search of New Plants. By John Frazer. Folio. 2s. 6d. plain. or 3s. 6d. coloured. Wenman and Stockdale.

THE attention of the Public has for some time past been so much excited by the grass of which we have here a figure and description, that they will no doubt think themselves much obliged to Mr. Frazer, for having furnished them with so correct a representation, and so full an account of it. The figure is worthy of Mr. Sowerby, who executed it, and the description has the sanction of the first botanists. But what renders this publication peculiarly interesting, is a sketch of Mr. Frazer's journey in Carolina and Georgia, and a full account of the progress of the discovery of this valuable grass. From this account it appears likely to be of the first importance to the agriculture of

this country, at least as far as the most faithful relation of its valuable properties in its native soil can recommend it, supported by the experience of the last severe winter, of its being able to bear our climate perfectly.

The trials which have been made to raise it seem not always to have been successful, for want of proper directions for the mode of sowing it. These certainly ought to have been stated before; and the proprietor did not consider his own reputation sufficiently in not giving them. We are at last, however, informed, that the principal care required, is not to bury the seed too deep, or rather not at all, in the earth. Obler-

Observations and Reflections made in the Course of a Journey through France, Italy, and Germany. By Hester Lynch Piozzi, 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. Strahan and Cadell.

(Concluded from VOL. XVI. Page 334.)

THE animadversions with which we introduced this performance to the notice of our readers in a late Review, enabled us to accompany Mrs. Piozzi from Calais, across the Alps, to her winter's residence at *Milan*; since which we have, a second time, attended on her steps "over hill, over dale, through bog, "through briers," in all the aberrations of her long and desultory journey; but, to use her own expression, as we have found that "pleasure, when it does come, "always bursts up in an unexpected "place," we shall pass over the expulsive parts of her miscellaneous narrative, and endeavour to concentrate only the brighter rays which are occasionally emitted from this chaos of clouds and sunshine.—From Milan our traveller proceeds through Lodi to Padua, and from thence, down the Brenta, to Venice; moralizing on the impropriety of representing so serious a subject as that of an impenitent sinner going to hell by means of a dramatic dance, founded on the celebrated story of Don Juan, or the Libertine; and giving it as an interesting reason to her fair country-women, for their partiality to the plains of Lombardy, "that *their first* "head-dresses were made by *Milan-ers*; "that a court-gown was early known in England by the name of a *Mantua*, from Mantō the daughter of Terebas, who founded the city so called; and that some of the best materials for making these mantuas is still named from the town it is manufactured in, "a *Padua* soy."—At Venice every object which presents itself affords extatic pleasure. The first appearance of it revives all the ideas inspired by Canaletti, whose views of this town are so scrupulously exact, that Mrs. Piozzi knew all the famous towers, steeples, &c. before she reached them, from having viewed their representation in the pictures of this painter at the Queen of England's house in St. James's Park. St. Mark's Place, after all she had read and heard of it, exceeded expectation. The Ducal Palace is so beautiful, it were worth while almost to cross the Alps to see that and return home again; and the pictures in the Doge's house are a magnificent collection. But at length the sight of the Bucentoro prepared for gala, and the

Glories of Venice upon Ascension Day, puts an end to other observations.

"We had the honour and comfort," says Mrs. Piozzi, "of seeing all from a galley belonging to a noble Venetian Bragadin, whose civilities to us were singularly kind as well as extremely polite. His attentions did not cease with the morning show, which we shared in common with numbers of fashionable people that filled his ship, and partook of his profuse elegant refreshments; but he followed us after dinner to the house of our English friends, and took six of us together in a gay bark, adorned with his arms, and rowed by eight gondoliers in superb liveries, made up for the occasion to match the boat, which was like them white, blue, and silver, a flag of the same colours flying from the stern, till we arrived at the Corso; so they call the place of contention where the rowers exert their skill and ingenuity; and numberless oars dashing the waves at once, make the only agitation of which the sea seems capable; while ladies, now no longer dressed in black, but ornamented with all their jewels, flowers, &c. display their beauties unveiled upon the water; and covering the lagoons with gaiety and splendour, bring to one's mind the games in Virgil, and the galley of Cleopatra, by turns.

"Never was locality so subservient to the purposes of pleasure as in this city; where Pleasure has set up her airy standard, and which on this occasion looked like what one reads in poetry of Amphitrite's court; and I ventured to tell a nobleman who was kindly attentive in shewing us every possible politeness, that had Venus risen from the Adriatic sea, she would scarcely have been tempted to quit it for Olympus. I was upon the whole more struck with the evening's gaiety, than with the magnificence in which the morning began to shine. The truth is, we had been long prepared for seeing the Bucentoro; had heard and read every thing I fancy that could have been thought or said upon the subject, from the sullen Englishmen who rank it with a Company's barge floating up the Thames upon my Lord Mayor's day, to the old writers who compare it with Theseus's ship; in imitation of which, it is said, this calls itself the very identical vessel wherein

Pope Alexander performed the original ceremony in the year 1171; and though, perhaps, not a whole plank of that old galley can be now remaining in this, so often careened, repaired, and adorned since that time, I see nothing ridiculous in declaring that it is the same ship; any more than in saying the oak I planted an acorn thirty years ago, is the same tree I saw spring up then a little twig, which not even a modern sceptic will deny; though he takes so much pains to persuade plain folks out of their own existence, by laughing us out of the dull notion that he who dies a withered old fellow at fourscore, should ever be considered as the same person whom his mother brought forth a pretty little plump baby eighty years before—when, says he cunningly; you are forced yourself to confess, that his mother, who died four months afterwards, would not know him again now; though while she lived, he was never out of her arms.

Vain wisdom all! and false philosophy,  
Which finds no end, in wand'ring  
mazes lost.

And better is it to travel, as Dr. Johnson says Browne did, from one place where he saw little, to another where he saw no more—than write books to confound common sense, and make men raise up doubts of a Being to whom they must one day give an account.

"We will return to the Bucentoro, which, as its name imports, holds two hundred people, and is heavy besides with statues, columns, &c. the top covered with crimson velvet, and the sides enlivened by twenty-one oars on each hand. Musical performers attend in another barge, while foreigners in gilded pajots increase the general show. Mean time, the vessel that contains the doge, &c. carries him slowly out to sea, where in presence of his senators he drops a plain gold ring into the water, with these words, *Disponamus te, Mure, in signum cari perpetuique domini*."

From Venice our fair traveller crosses the Po to Ferrara; and passes through the sorrowful and melancholy-looking town of Bologna to the delightful city of Florence; "clambering up mountains covered with snow, and viewing with amazement the little vallies between, where, after quitting the summer season, all glowing with heat and

"spread into verdure, they found cheery trees in blossom; oaks and walnuts scarcely beginning to bud." The nature of the climate of this place must be very extraordinary; for Mrs. Piozzi informs us, that it produces cherries, in the London street-phrase, *like plums*, each of them weighing *an ounce*; and that its penetrating fire is so violent, that she used no other method of heating the pinching-irons to curl her hair, than that of poking them out at a south window with the handles shut down.

From Florence, once the head-quarters of painting, sculpture, and architecture, our traveller proceeded through the celebrated vale of Arno to Lucca, and from thence to Pisa, Leghorn, Sienna and Rome; but every observation and reflection made during this progress appears to be tinged by Cimmerian darkness; a degree of inspiration, however, seems to return on her arrival at Naples, of which she gives the following description:

"On the tenth day of this month we arrived early at Naples, for I think it was about two o'clock in the morning; and sure the providence of God preserved us, for never was such weather seen by me since I came into the world; thunder, lightning, storm at sea, rain and wind, contending for mastery, and combining to extinguish the torches brought to light us the last stage: Vesuvius, vomiting fire, and pouring torrents of red hot lava down its sides, was the only object visible; and *that* we saw plainly in the afternoon thirty miles off, where I asked a Franciscan friar, If it was the famous volcano? "Yes," replied he, "that's our mountain, which throws up money for us, by calling foreigners to see the extraordinary effects of so surprising a phenomenon." The weather was quiet then, and we had no notion of passing such a horrible night; but an hour after dark, a storm came on, which was really dreadful to endure, or even look upon: the blue lightning, whose colour shewed the nature of the original minerals from which she drew her existence, shone round us in a broad expanse from time to time, and sudden darkness followed in an instant: no object then but the fiery river could be seen, till another flash discovered the waves tossing and breaking, at a height I never saw before.

"Nothing here was ever more sublime or awful than our entrance into Naples at

We espouse thee, O Sea! in sign of true and perpetual dominion.

the dead hour we arrived, when not a whisper was to be heard in the streets, and not a glimpse of light was left to guide us, except the small lamp hung now and then at a high window before a favourite image of the Virgin.

"My poor maid had by this time nearly lost her wits with terror, and the French valet, crushed with fatigue, and covered with rain and sea-spray, had just life enough left to exclaim,—*Ah, Madame! il me semble que nous sommes venus icy exprès pour voir là la fin du monde* \*."

"The Ville de Londres inn was full, and could not accommodate our family; but calling up the people of the Crucille, we obtained a noble apartment, the windows of which look full upon the celebrated bay which washes the wall at our door. Caprea lies opposite the drawing-room or gallery, which is magnificent; and my bed-chamber commands a complete view of the mountain, which I value more, and which called me the first night twenty times away from sleep and supper, though never so in want of both as at that moment surely.

"Such were my first impressions of this wonderful metropolis, of which I had been always reading summer descriptions, and had regarded somehow as an Hesperian garden, an earthly paradise, where delicacy and softness subdued every danger, and general sweetness captivated every sense;—nor have I any reason yet to say it will not still prove so; for though wet, and weary, and hungry, we wanted no fire, and found only inconvenience from that they lighted on our arrival. It was the fashion at Florence to struggle for a Terreno, but here we are all perched up one hundred and forty-two steps from the level of the land or sea; large balconies, apparently well secured, give me every enjoyment of a prospect, which no repetition can render tedious; and here we have agreed to stay till spring, which, I trust, will come out in this country as soon as the new year calls it.

"Our eagerness to see sights has been repressed at Naples only by finding every thing a sight; one need not stir out to look for wonders here, while this amazing mountain continues to exhibit such various scenes of sublimity and beauty at exactly the distance one would chide to observe it from; a distance which almost admits examination, and certainly excludes immediate fear. When in the silent night, however, one listens to its groaning; while hollow sighs, as of gigan-

tic sorrow, are often heard distinctly in my apartment; nothing can surpass one's sensations of amazement, except the consciousness that custom will abate their keenness: I have not, however, yet learned to lie quiet, when columns of flame, high as the mountain's self, shoot from its crater into the clear atmosphere with a loud and violent noise; nor shall I ever forget the scene it presented one day to my astonished eyes, while a thick cloud, charged heavily with electric matter, passing over, met the fiery explosion by mere chance, and went off in such a manner as effectually baffles all verbal description, and lasted too short a time for a painter to seize the moment, and imitate its very strange effect. Monsieur de Voltaire, however, a native of France, long resident in this city, has obtained, by perpetual observation, a power of representing Vesuvius without that black shadow, which others have thought necessary to increase the contrast, but which greatly takes away all resemblance of its original. Upon reflection it appears to me, that the men most famous at London and Paris for performing tricks with fire have been always Italians in my time, and commonly Neapolitans: no wonder, I should think, Naples would produce prodigious connoisseurs in this way; we have almost perpetual lightning of various colours, according to the soil from whence the vapours are exhaled; sometimes of a pale straw or lemon colour, often white like artificial flame produced by camphor, but oftener blue, bright as the rays emitted through the coloured liquors set in the windows of a chemist's shop in London—and with such thunder!—"For God's sake, Sir," said I to some of them, "is there no danger of the ships in the harbour here catching fire? Why we should all fly up in the air directly, if once these flashes should communicate to the room where any of the vessels keep their powder."—"Gunpowder, Madam!" replies the man, amazed; "why if St. Peter and St. Paul came here with gunpowder on board, we should soon drive them out again: don't you know," added he, "that every ship discharges her contents at such a place (naming it), and never comes into our port with a grain on board?"

"To-morrow we mount the volcano, whose present peaceful disposition has tempted us to inspect it more nearly. Though it appears little less than presumption thus to profane with eyes of ex-

\* "Lord, Madam! why we came here on purpose sure to see the end of the world."

animation the favourite alembic of nature, while the great work of projection is carrying on; guarded as all its secret caverns are too with every contradiction; snow and flame! solid bodies heated into liquefaction, and rolling gently down one of its sides; while fluids congeal and harden into ice on the other; nothing can exceed the curiosity of its appearance now the lava is less rapid, and stiffens as it flows; stiffens too in ridges very surprisingly, and gains an odd aspect, not unlike the palisade waves representing sea at a theatre, but black, because this year's eruption has been mingled with coal. The connoisseurs here know the different degrees, dates, and shades of lava to a perfection that amazes one; and Sir William Hamilton's courage, learning, and perfect skill in these matters, is more people's theme here than the volcano itself. Bartolomeo, the Cyclop of Vesuvius, as he is called, studies its effects and operations too with much attention and philosophical exactness, relating the adventures he has had with our minister on the mountain to every Englishman that goes up, with great success. The way one climbs is by tying a broad sash with long ends round this Bartolomeo, letting him walk before one, and holding it fast. As far as the Hermitage there is no great difficulty, and to that place some chuse to ride an ass, but I thought walking safer; and there you are sure of welcome and refreshment from the poor good old man, who sets up a little cross wherever the fire has stopt near his cell, shews you the place with a sort of polite solemnity that impresses, spreads his scanty provisions before you kindly, and tells the past and present state of the eruption accurately, inviting you to partake of

His rufhy couch, his frugal fare,  
His blessing and repose. GOLDSMITH.

"This hermit is a Frenchman. *J'ai dans mon lit tant de fois*," said he: the expression was not sublime when speaking of an earthquake, to be sure; I looked among his books, however, and found Bruyere. "Would not the Duc de Rochefoucault have done better?" said I. "Did I never see you before, M. Adam?" said he; "yes, sure I have, and dressed you too, when I was a hair-dresser in London, and lived with Monf. Martinant, and I dressed pretty Miss Wynne too in the same street. *Vit' elle encore? Vit' elle encore?*" Ah, I am old now," continued he; "I remember

when black pins first came up." This was charming, and in such an unexpected way, I could hardly prevail upon myself ever to leave the spot; but Mrs. Greatheed having been quite to the crater's edge with her only son, a baby of four years old, shame rather than inclination urged me forward. I asked the little boy what he had seen. "I saw the chimney," replied he, "and it was on fire; but I liked the elephant better."

"That the situation of the crater changed in this last eruption is of little consequence; it will change and change again, I suppose. The wonder is, that nobody gets killed by venturing so near, while red-hot stones are flying about them so. The Bishop of Derry did very near get his arm broke; and the Italians are always recounting the exploits of these rash Britons, who look into the crater, and carry their wives and children up to the top; while we are, with equal justice, amazed at the courageous Neapolitans, who build little snug villages and dwell with as much confidence at the foot of Vesuvius, as our people do in Paddington or Hornsey. When I enquired of an inhabitant of these houses how she managed, and whether she was not frightened when the volcano raged, lest it should carry away her pretty little habitation: "Let it go," said she, "we don't mind now if it goes to-morrow; so as we can make it answer, by raising our vines, oranges, &c. against it for three years, our fortune is made before the fourth arrives; and then if the red river comes, we can always run away, *scapper via*, ourselves, and hang the property. We only desire three years life of the mountain as a hot-wall or forcing-house, and then we are above the world, thanks be to God and St. Januarius," who always comes in for a large share of their veneration. And this morning, having heard that the Neapolitans still present each other with a cake upon New-year's day, I began to hug my favourite hypothesis closer, recollecting the old ceremony of the wheaten cake seasoned with salt, and called *Janualis* in the Heathen days. All this however must still end in mere conjecture; for though the weather here favours one's idea of Janus, who loosened the furrow and liquefied the frost, to which the melting our martyr's blood might, without much straining of the matter, be made to allude; yet it must be recollected after all, that the miracle is not performed in

\* "I have danced in my bed so often this year."

† "Is she yet alive? Is she yet alive?"

this month but that of May, and that St. Januarius did certainly exist, and give his life as testimony to the truth of our religion, in the third century. Can one wonder, however, if corruptions and mistakes should have crept in since? And would it not have been equal to a miracle had no tares sprung up in the field of religion, when our Saviour himself informs us that there is an enemy ever watching his opportunity to plant them?"

Mrs. Piozzi leaves the "fair Parthenope" with much regret; and proceeds to Rome and Ancona; from whence she again visits Bologna, Venice, Padua, Verona, Parma, Milan; and proceeds thro' Trent, Inspruck, Munich, and Salzburg in Germany, to Vienna; but the limits of our Review will not permit us to describe "the various charms" these several places afforded to the mind of "our delighted traveller." We shall, therefore, close our extracts from these volumes with some anecdotes relating to the justly celebrated *Metastasio*.

"Here [Vienna] are many ladies of fashion in this town very eminent for their musical abilities, particularly *Mesdemoiselles de Martinas*, one of whom is member of the Academies of Berlin and Bologna: the celebrated *Metastasio* died in their house, after having lived with the family sixty-five years more or less. They set his poetry and sing it very finely, appearing to recollect his conversation and friendship with infinite tenderness and delight. He was to have been presented to the Pope the very day he died, I understand; and in the delirium which immediately preceded dissolution, he raved much of the supposed interview. Unwilling to hear of death, no one was ever permitted even to mention it before him; and nothing put him so certainly out of humour, as finding that rule transgressed even by his nearest friends. Even the small-pox was not to be named in his presence, and whoever did name that disorder, though unconscious of the offence he had given, *Metastasio* would see him no more. The other peculiarities I could gather from Miss *Martin* were these: That he had contentedly lived half a century at Vienna, without ever even wishing to learn its language; that he had never given more than five guineas English money in all that time to the poor; that he always sat in the same seat at church, but never paid for it, and that nobody dared ask him for the trifling sum; that he was grateful and benignant to the friends who began by

being his protectors, but ended much his debtors, for solid benefits as well as for elegant presents, which it was his delight to be perpetually making them, leaving to them at last all he had ever gained, without the charge even of a single legacy; observing in his will, that it was to them he owed it, and other conduct which were the sentiments, and such the conduct of this great poet, of whom it is of little consequence to tell, that he never changed the fashion of his wig, the cut or colour of his coat, so that his portrait taken not very long ago looks like those of *Boileau* or *Moliere* at the head of their works. His life was arranged with such methodical exactness, that he rose, studied, chatted, slept, and dined at the same hours for fifty years together, enjoying uninterrupted health, which probably gave him that happy sweetness of temper, or habitual gentleness of manners, which never suffered itself to be ruffled, but when his sole injunction was forgotten, and the death of any person whatever was unwittingly mentioned before him. No solicitation had ever prevailed on him to dine from home, nor had his nearest intimates ever seen him eat more than a biscuit with his lemonade, every meal being performed with even mysterious privacy to the last. When his end approached by steps so very rapid, he did not in the least suspect that it was coming; and *Mademoiselle Martin* has scarcely yet done rejoicing in the thought that he escaped the preparations he so dreaded. His early passion for a celebrated singer is well known upon the continent; since that affair finished, all his pleasures have been confined to music and conversation. He had the satisfaction of seeing the seventieth edition of his works I think they said, but am ashamed to copy out the number from my own notes, it seems so very strange; and the delight he took in hearing the lady he lived with sing his songs, was visible to every one. An Italian Abate here said, comically enough, "Oh! he looked like a man in the state of beatification always when *Mademoiselle de Martin* accompanied his verses with her fine voice and brilliant finger." The father of *Metastasio* was a goldsmith at Rome, but his son had so devoted himself to the family he lived with, that he refused to hear, and took pains not to know, whether he had in his latter days any one relation left in the world. On a character so singular I leave my readers to make their own observations and reflections."



Letters from Barbary, France, Spain, Portugal, &c. By an English Officer.  
2 vols. 8vo. 12s. Cadell.

WHEN gentlemen whose professions have called them forth into active scenes of life, and engaged them almost in one perpetual round of hurry, bustle, change of situation, and occasionally consequent confusion, take the pen in hand to communicate their ideas to their friends on subjects, however important; we must not expect from them, that regular attention to method, that just arrangement of arguments and facts, that precision, nor, in fine, that correctness, which are to be found in the works of learned and studious men, who have leisure to revise, correct and improve their rough manuscripts before they send them to the press.

This is exactly the case with respect to the two volumes of Letters before us; and as we most heartily concur in opinion with the writer, "that authors deserve thanks as well as criticism for their labours," we will take it upon us to return him sincere thanks on the part of the public for much useful information from Barbary, respecting the present state of the Moors, the Emperor of Morocco, his court, government, &c. which was much wanted, and is very satisfactory. With respect to criticism, the author himself shall in some measure be our guide—"In such a correspondence," says he, "great inequalities, and want of strict connection, must be expected; regularity and system were not intended. The author has digressed to a variety of subjects, as the different views in travelling brought them before him, and has indulged in reflections which seemed then of importance."

"Some of them may still appear new, others perhaps interesting to many, and even the most singular may be acceptable to some readers; for it is imagined that by following only his own ideas and opinions, he is the most likely to be original, and different from other letter-writers of the same kind. He only pretends to give a few hints or sketches of what might be said on the various subjects and nations here mentioned, nor does he always presume to decide on contested or probable opinions.—Without attempting to improve much upon the careless style and freedom of private letters, he has here endeavoured somewhat to correct and arrange them, and to make some additions from recollection and other information. Some degree of negligence indeed as to style, or at least his style, he

confesses may be rather intentional, from a love of brevity and simplicity, and from a disinclination to join in the growing affectation of the age, the real improvement of which he is more solicitous to promote, than he is ambitious of its praise.—In writing to different people from the same country, the same subjects must frequently recur, which he has here endeavoured to avoid.—But, after all, if a few repetitions, or rather returns of the same ideas, though in different terms or points of view; or if any inaccuracies of language, and tendency to foreign idioms, should still remain, it is hoped his greater attention to the matter than the manner will be admitted as sufficient apology."

These passages detached from the preface contain nearly all that can be said for or against the book: our additional criticism will therefore be very concise, that we may have the more room to enlarge on the most important matter in this too voluminous publication. In the first place, then,

Does the author only pretend to give a few hints, &c. when he tells us, "that having resided abroad at different periods of his life, and in situations that gave him occasion to see more of Spain (and some other countries) than has usually fallen to the lot of other travellers, he was thence led to observe and reflect, perhaps with a more continued attention than ordinary, on the people, their arts, police, character, and above all, on the state of society, and the great art of government, on which depend so much of the progress, civilization and happiness of mankind?" One would rather expect from this declaration, a regular, progressive, historical, and political survey of Spain; that cities and towns would be described; that population, arts, manufactures, commerce, civil government, the persons and manners of the people, would be stated in an ample manner, as the author found them at the time he corresponded with his friends and relations;—instead of which, endless repetitions, prolix digressions and dissertations, and very imperfect accounts indeed of the great objects proposed to be discussed, tend only to increase the bulk of a work, which we will venture to pronounce would have been more useful as well as more entertaining, not only to their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, to whom it is dedicated, but to the public; time being too precious to be wasted.

wasted. So far from having given more real information on the most important subjects respecting France, Spain and Portugal, than other modern travellers, he falls considerably short of most of them of any repute—but with respect to Barbary he makes ample amends.

Epistolary correspondence should be free and easy, but not incorrect; and we believe few persons will consider the frequent introduction of French phrases, and the many striking defects in the phrases of our own language, either as proofs “of a disinclination to avoid the growing affectation of the age, or as the means of improving it.” We therefore earnestly recommend to him, a revision of his work by some judicious friend accustomed to literary compositions in the narrative and historical line: such a friend in preparing a second edition for the press would undoubtedly retrench many articles, and considerably enlarge others; and he would omit all those pompous miscellaneous titles prefixed to each letter, which raise the expectations of the reader, and then disappoint him by the brevity, and want of matter, in the letters themselves.

One instance will be sufficient to shew the necessity of such improvements:—**LETTER XXII.** Vol. II, page 216. —*Madrid. Arts. People. Ecclesiastical. Old Castle. Flocks. Towns. Church. Corn. Water. Government*—All described, and treated of, in twelve pages loosely printed; but in what manner? *Madrid* occupies something more than half a page—the *Ecclesiastical* not so much; white, on the other hand, the reader who is impatiently accompanying this traveller through extensive kingdoms is stopped, interrupted, and perplexed by political reveries, opinions and advice, speculative systems of government, the propriety of admitting women to share in its legislation, and disputations on music, chiefly on the preference to be given to Italian music, all together taking up above one-third of a volume. Having thrown out “these leading hints and marks to steer by” in future, proceed we now to our Author’s interesting journey to Barbary, on an embassy from General Cornwallis, Governor of Gibraltar, to the Emperor of Morocco.

*Tetuan*, the first town he arrived at, is considered by the Moors as the best in the Emperor’s dominions; but to the English it appeared a very wretched place. “Poverty, indolence, and dirt, were to us the striking features of their first and most populous city. Its inhabitants are however their best looking people, being probably a mixed race from Spain, Arabs and

naties. Upon the banks of that little river which passes near the town, there is some tolerable cultivation, and some little gardens; but all of them jealously concealed, and curiously shut up, almost as much as their houses in town, where there is not a window nor an opening to be seen.—The total want of society, and almost of conversation among themselves, seems to us equally dismal and surprising. People bred in such countries are totally ignorant of the social principle, which we suppose so natural to man. Though yoked by nature to each other, and brought to live together in towns for mutual convenience, yet they are unacquainted with the pleasures of society, and incapable of enjoying them.—When by chance two or three people are seen sitting together, which is seldom, and commonly upon their heels on the dirty ground against a wall, it is all in silence; we seldom see them converse, I think, except when angry. Such are Eastern manners, and the effects of oppression!”—After wrangling three days with a stupid and brutish Governor of Tetuan, who is a shoemaker and a private soldier, concerning horses and guides, though he had the Emperor’s order to furnish them, our travellers in three days more got to *La Roche*, where they were carried directly to the Prince (we suppose a son of the Emperor), to whom they produced their presents. A celestial globe belonging to the Envoy attracted most of his attention; but he did not understand the use of it; which was a great disappointment, having read and heard of their being formerly addicted to astronomy and mathematics.

Throwing shells from mortars is the great passion of the Royal Family; and our gentlemen were shewn seven mortars, of three different but unknown dimensions, and destined to fire and make haste, for the amusement of the Prince, who did not seem pleased that they came pretty near the mark, for nobody must pretend to fire so well as himself.—We continue, says our author, to be sent for frequently, and treated variably, just as the fits of royal caprice chance to operate; sometimes with compliments, and at others with neglect, or worse; sometimes with their greatest honours, viz. having some bad powder fired in our faces by what they call their troops, chiefly horse; and sometimes by being turned out of court, head and shoulders, in the most rude and violent manner. Their troops, if they now deserve that name, might be made tolerable light-horse, under good officers; and the breed of horses, now rather small, but of a good race, might easily be im-

proved in this country. Their arms, though not uniform, they say, are mostly made in the country; which I do not believe, as there is no appearance of art, materials, or even tools, sufficient for that purpose.

"There is a total difference in manners, customs, habits, opinions, dress, food, arts, &c. between the Europeans and these Africans. As to the country, it is well varied in hill and vale, and tolerably wooded, though not so well watered, and a little too mountainous: it is capable of every kind of cultivation, and of fences, planting, and roads, all which it is now almost without. It seems peopled to about one fifth of what it might easily be made to maintain, and the labour of the present inhabitants is not probably above one fourth of what it might be with more skill and industry."

These remarks are properly illustrated, and it is demonstrated that every idea of change or improvement is excluded by their law and by ignorance of their wants. The Koran or Alcoran, and its comments, called the law, includes their religion, laws, manners, and customs.

Some circumstances of our Author's first audience of the Emperor are curious, considering that this High and Mighty Monarch not long since menaced Great Britain with a war, and actually for a time put a stop to the British commerce at his sea ports.—"His Majesty was seated cross-legged on a very plain sort of platform of rough deal boards, such as are used in our soldiers' barracks, covered only with an ordinary piece of carpet. He affects simplicity and discourages luxury. On the attendants attempting to take off my shoes, as usual, on going into his presence, I made some resistance, which he perceived, though at some distance; and with great readiness saved the dispute, and settled the matter, by saying, Let him alone; these Christians are subject to catch cold without shoes.—The chief subject of conversation at this interview was the great superiority of the Moors over the Christians in every essential quality—addressing himself to those about him. He soon introduced likewise his knowing how to raise a perpendicular, which he scratched on a board with a carpenter's compass. This, which comprehends the chief part of his mathematical knowledge, he learned from a sea captain, once his prisoner, and he generally exhibits it to Christians at their first audience.—His levee is in the open air, only he on horseback; and I think he generally chuses the dirtiest part of the field. There the poor, obsequious

crowd keep frequently kneeling and kissing the dirty ground, and bawling out his praises as he speaks. In that posture, with their posteriors cock'd upwards, they do not look like human beings, and make a most contemptible figure. The black courtiers, who may be considered as the lords in waiting, attend with whips and rods, which they use very freely, to arrange, or keep people in or out of their places; to assemble or drive us away, on the approach of his Majesty or the Princes, according to the royal orders or caprice of the moment.—The chief employment of this strange mock royal family seems to be quarrels among themselves, travelling about the kingdom, and extorting money from every body who has any. The spirit of despotism is to let the people have no rest, and this Emperor has added, that they shall have no money.—He is *par devoir*, by virtue of his office, the only executioner in the kingdom; and dexterity in cutting off heads is among the first of royal accomplishments here, and is frequently the subject of common conversation among the people.—All his resolutions, however extravagant, are supposed to be the immediate inspirations of God. He judges and administers justice in a very hasty and summary way at his levee. His sentences being sudden inspirations, often before the cause is half heard—hands, heads are cut off, the whole process and execution often the work only of a few minutes.

"The women are jealously guarded, and are seldom seen here except some of the lowest, the domestic and aged; but all of them are then covered up to the eyes with woollen, and over the face some dirty rag marked and sullied with the breath, and only the eyes to be seen in ghastly stare. They are generally inclined to be fat and short, and have an odd, and to us a most ungraceful appearance; round, shapeless woollen bundles moving along, certainly neither very cleanly nor desirable, at least according to our taste."

These curious observations are sufficient specimens of our Author's manner of treating his subjects; and as we do not wish to rob him of what appears to us to be the most valuable part of his publication, we shall conclude with recommending in particular the sketches of the population, revenues, and force of this uncivilized and uncultivated country, whose Sovereigns exact and receive tributes called Presents from the most powerful European nations, and whose Princes are idly taught to believe that they shall one day conquer the greatest part of the Christians.

MEMOIRS of the LIFE of the DUKE of ALBA,  
GOVERNOR of the NETHERLANDS, at the REVOLUTION under PHILIP II,

THE Duke of Alba indisputably ranks amongst the greatest Generals of the sixteenth century. He was one of the most valiant men of his time, and on every occasion shewed himself entirely devoted to his Sovereign. Long ago would the historian have placed his name in the list of heroes, and perhaps a grateful posterity would still have blessed his memory, had not his laurels been so often drenched in blood, and the brilliancy of his victories tarnished with barbarity. But for this, his pride and insatiable avarice might have passed unnoticed, concealed underneath his more splendid qualities.

This remarkable person, whose character exhibits such a singular mixture of vices and virtues, was born in the year 1508. He was descended from one of the most ancient, wealthy, and illustrious families in Spain. Destined from his youth to the profession of arms, he made his first campaign at the age of seventeen, and the year following was present at the famous battle of Pavia. When Charles V. repared to the Netherlands, in 1539, to chastise the inhabitants of Ghent, who had revolted from him, the Duke of Alba was in his suite. Brantome, in his *Memoirs*, relates, that the Emperor, presenting him to a Lady of the Court of France, said, "This, Madam, is the Duke of Alba, for whom I have a particular regard. He is of an illustrious birth, and I can answer for his becoming one day a great General; nor shall I fail to promote him according to his merit. I only wish that he was a little less stiff and reserved; but it is the distinguishing character of our nation: gaiety and vivacity are the marks of yours." Peloux\*, for instance, is never still; he is the perpetual motion itself. I wish that Alba had a little of his disposition."

Even at this early period of his life, the Duke shewed signs of that cruelty which afterwards rendered him so odious. Strada gives us the following instance of it. The Emperor asking his advice on the manner in which he should punish the revolted, he answered, That such a rebellious city should be raised to the

ground. Charles, who, notwithstanding his wrath, still preserved an affection for the city in which he was born, ordered the Duke to ascend a tower, from which the whole extent of the city might be seen. On his return, he asked him, with a scornful smile, how many Spanish skins would make such a glove; the name of Ghent in French, in which language he addressed him, signifying a glove. Alba, perceiving the severity of his sentence had offended the Emperor, held down his head, without making any reply.

In the year 1542, the Duke of Alba, having the command of the fortress of Perpignan, which was besieged by the French, defended it with such intrepidity, that the enemy were obliged to raise the siege, and return to France, without having effected any thing. From this time he found himself daily rising in his Sovereign's favour, so that he was appointed Grand Master of the Imperial Court; and in 1546, was made Commander in Chief of the army in Germany. At the battle of Muleberg he gave proofs of extraordinary courage, and contributed not a little to the victory obtained there. It was reported, that, during the combat, the sun stood still, as if to render the Emperor's triumph more complete. Charles had sufficient weakness and vanity to wish that this ridiculous tale might obtain belief, and he considered as a second Joshua. His flatterers (for where is the Monarch without them?) carried their servility so far as to say and write, that they were witnesses to this miracle. Some years afterwards, Henry II. of France, asked the Duke of Alba if this event had really happened. "Indeed," said the Duke, "my attention was so taken up with what there was to do upon earth, that I had no time to observe what passed in the heavens." After the battle, the Emperor caused a Council of War to be held on the Elector of Saxony, who was made prisoner. The Duke of Alba, who was President, was for putting the unfortunate Prince to death; and, could he have had his will,

\* A Frenchman who had followed the Duke of Bourbon in his retirement, and who afterwards attached himself to the Court of Charles V.

this sentence would undoubtedly have been carried into execution.

In the war with France the Duke of Alba commanded the army under the Emperor. At the siege of Metz, in 1552, he performed prodigies of valour; but the place was so well defended, that Charles was obliged to raise the siege. In 1555, the Emperor appointed him Commander in Chief of the armies in Piedmont, and his Viceroy in Italy. The Duke immediately took possession of his office, which gave him an unlimited power; but his first exploits fell short of his Sovereign's expectations. His antagonist, the brave Marshal de Brissac, disconcerted all his schemes, and made himself master of several places belonging to the Emperor. The Duke at length found himself obliged to go into winter quarters, after having experienced considerable losses, without having been able to obtain the least advantage over the enemy.

In the following campaign against Pope Paul IV. who took the part of the French, he was more successful. He penetrated into the territories of the Church, and made himself master of several towns, the greater part of which voluntarily submitted themselves without resistance. The Pope, alarmed at so sudden an invasion, had no other expedient but to demand a suspension of hostilities, which was granted him. The Pontiff, however, seeing himself supported by the French army, soon broke the truce. The war was renewed with the same success on the part of the Spaniards; and the French being recalled to their own country, Paul was obliged to have recourse to fresh negotiations. In 1557, peace was concluded: the Duke repaired to Rome, kissed the Pontiff's feet on his knees, and even demanded his pardon. This haughty soldier, the proudest man perhaps of his time, and who from his youth had conversed familiarly with Princes, afterwards confessed, that, at the sight of the Pope, his presence of mind forsook him, and he could not pronounce his speech without faltering.

Whatever favour the Duke of Alba had enjoyed under Charles V. his greatness was not at its summit till the reign of Philip II. He was soon the acknowledged favourite of this cruel Monarch, with whose sanguinary disposition his own perfectly accorded. In 1559, he

was sent to Paris, to espouse the Princess Elizabeth in his master's name, and conduct her into Spain. Six years afterwards, when Charles IX. King of France, the Queen his mother, and Elizabeth, had an interview at Bayonne, the Duke was again appointed to be the conductor of the latter. He appeared with a most splendid equipage; and, at the entertainments made on the occasion, signalized himself greatly by his address and ability. Even the constable De Montmorency, expert as he was in all kinds of exercises, durst not encounter with him, but contented himself with executing the office of King at Arms.

The Flemings, robbed of their privileges, and, by the establishment of the Inquisition, deprived of their dearest possession, Liberty, had frequently addressed their complaints to the Court of Spain: but their complaints were always unnoticed, unredressed. The repeated contempt they experienced exhausted their patience, and they took up arms. The Duke of Feria and the Prince Ercoti advised the King to employ gentle methods with them; but the Duke of Alba was for compelling the rebels to return to their duty by force. This counsel was too well suited to the character of the King not to meet his approbation; accordingly he gave it the preference, and, without taking time to weigh the matter deliberately, instantly resolved to send into the Netherlands a chosen army under the command of the Duke of Alba, to whom he gave an unlimited authority, with the title of Governor-General of those countries.

Every one trembled at this choice, convinced that each step of the Duke would be marked with blood. Don Carlos, the King's son, felt this so sensibly, that when the Duke of Alba came to take leave of him, in the first emotions of his rage he drew his poniard, and exclaimed, "Before I will suffer thee to destroy a country so dear to me, I will pierce thy heart." Nor was it without difficulty the Duke escaped his fury.

For more than six years the Duke ruled the Netherlands with a rod of iron\*. The unfortunate Counts Egmont and Horne were the first victims of his rage, losing their lives on the scaffold. Many people of rank expressing themselves to the Duke with some surprise at his rigour, he answered coolly, "The heads of a

\* He arrived at Brussels in August 1567, and did not quit Flanders till the end of December 1573. couple

couple of salmon are better than those of a thousand frogs." Such was his cruelty, that he frequently boasted of having caused upwards of eighteen thousand men to suffer by the hands of the executioner, during his regency.

No sooner were the two Counts dispatched, than the Duke of Alba turned his arms against the confederates, over whom he obtained a complete victory at Gemmingen. On this occasion an incident occurred which strongly marks the character of the man. The joy excited by his success soon gave way to the emotions of rage, when he learnt, that the regiment of Sardinia had, from mere wantonness, set fire to a neighbouring village. He was so incensed at this action, not less contrary to the laws of war than to those of humanity, that he ordered the regiment to be surrounded, and the ringleaders to be hung up on the spot: at the same time he broke the regiment, one company excepted, which had no concern in the affair, and reducing the officers to the rank of common soldiers, incorporated them, with the rest, into other regiments.

The defeat at Gemmingen did not however abate the courage of the Prince of Orange, who, since the death of the two Counts, was the principal support, as well as the chief of the oppressed Flemings; and in a short time he again made his appearance at the head of a considerable army. Frederic of Toledo, son to the Duke of Alba, who was ordered with a detachment to observe the motions of the enemy, sent to his father, to request permission to attack the Prince. But the Duke, who never departed from his principle, that it was the place of the Commander in Chief alone to judge when it was proper to give battle, answered the officer, in a threatening tone, "Tell my son, that the consideration of his youth and inexperience alone induce me to pardon him this time; and that if ever he make me a similar proposal in future, it will certainly cost his messenger his head."

The Duke of Alba did not delay putting the greater part of his troops in winter quarters, repairing with the rest to Brussels, where he gave orders for celebrating his victory with the greatest pomp and magnificence. On this occasion he gave the most unequivocal marks of his

pride and vanity. Amongst other things, he caused medals to be struck to eternalise the remembrance of his exploits. The most remarkable of these was one in which he was represented sitting on a triumphal car; behind him was the Goddess of Victory crowning him with laurels; in his right hand he held a sword, in his left a shield; the one as an emblem of the victory he had obtained at Gemmingen, the other of the prudence with which he had conducted himself when opposed to the Prince of Orange: the chariot was drawn by owls, birds sacred to Minerva, the Goddess of Wisdom.

But perhaps his pride displayed itself still more strongly at Antwerp. Five bastions being to be added to the Citadel there, he thought proper that they should bear his name and titles, one excepted, to which he gave the name of the Engineer. Thus they were called, Duke, Ferdinand, Toledo, and Alba; and when the Citadel was finished, he caused his statue to be erected in the Place of Arms. It was cast by a German, named Jungeling, who was reckoned the most able artist of his time. It represented the Duke in a threatening posture, his right arm extended towards the city: at his feet were two allegorical figures, one representing the people, the other the nobility, on their knees, as if demanding pardon: these figures had a porringer hanging at each ear, and a wallet on their shoulder, in allusion to the nickname of beggars, which the Spaniards gave to those gentlemen who were deputed to present the complaints of the Flemings; they were also surrounded with serpents, otters, and other emblems of duplicity, malignity, and avarice. The whole, even to the pedestal, was of bronze; and the cannon taken at Gemmingen were employed for the purpose. On the pedestal was the following inscription:

FERDINANDO ALVAREZ, TOLEDO  
ALBÆ DUCI,  
PHILIPPI II.  
HISPANIORUM APUD BELGAS PRÆ-  
PECTO, QUOD  
EXTINCTA SEDITIONE,  
REBELLIBUS PULSIS, RELIGIONE  
PROCURATA,  
JUSTITIA CULTA, PROVINCiarUM  
PACEM  
FIRMAVIT, REGIS OPTIMI  
MINISTRO FIDELISSIMO POSITUM\*.

\* This statue was erected to Ferdinand Alvarez, of Toledo, Duke of Alba, Governor of the Netherlands for Philip II. of Spain, the most faithful servant of the best of Kings, for

But this monument, far from inspiring the malcontents with greater respect, served but the more to exasperate them. His successor, to satisfy the Flemings, and at the same time avoid too marked an insult to the late Governor, caused it to be removed to a much less frequented place: but when the confederates became masters of Antwerp, in 1577, their first care was, to break to pieces the statue of a tyrant held by them in the utmost detestation. This they executed with a kind of fury, and every blow gave them almost as much pleasure as if it had been given to the tyrant himself. The greater part of the fragments were carried off, and kept with the utmost care, by whoever could be fortunate enough to obtain them, as a mean of transmitting to posterity the remembrance of their vengeance.

The cruelties of every species committed during the government of the Duke of Alba are too well known to need a repetition: suffice it to say, that, without regard to age, sex, or condition, an infinite number of persons were sacrificed on the most doubtful testimony, nay on the most groundless suspicions. His sanguinary plan, however, of drowning the pretended rebellion in the blood of these unhappy victims of his barbarity, was not attended with success: far from being intimidated at the sight of such frequent executions, the malcontents were but the more resolutely bent on vengeance. The Duke, it is true, obtained some more victories over the confederates; but they arose from defeat with unabated courage. The last exploit of this cruel Governor was the taking of Haarlem, in 1573, which was signalized by unnumbered horrors. Philip at length perceived the necessity of employing gentler methods, and recalled the Duke, with whose disposition lenity was totally incompatible. Delivering up the reins of government to a milder successor, he returned to Spain, with his son, through Germany and Italy.

Notwithstanding the innumerable complaints made against the Duke, the King received him, on his return, in the most friendly manner, loaded him with favours, and gave him his confidence in a greater degree than ever. Exchanging the art of war for that of courts, Philip's most able General became his most active and best informed Minister. Thus he lived many years, esteemed by his friends,

hated in secret by those who envied him, and deified by his flatterers, till an unforeseen accident lost him his Master's favour, and banished him from his court.

Garcias de Toledo, one of his sons, had seduced a lady of the first rank under a promise of marriage, which he refused to fulfil. The King gave orders, that he should be arrested and confined till he had performed his promise. By the help of his father, who was no less averse to the match than himself, Garcias found means to escape; and, the better to frustrate the King's intention, was immediately married to his cousin, the daughter of the Marquis of Villeux. Philip was so highly incensed at this step, that he forbade the Duke to appear at court, and banished him to the castle of Uzeda. This was a thunderstroke to the Duke, who was obliged to spend near two years thus in exile.

Immediately on the death of Henry King of Portugal, in 1580, Philip resolved to assert his pretensions to that kingdom. Success could only be hoped for from arms; and for this enterprise who so fit as the Duke of Alba, in whom all the talents and qualifications constituting a great General were in the most eminent degree united? Thus, when he least expected it, the banished Duke received a visit from two messengers of the King, who demanded, whether his health would permit him to take the command of the army destined for the conquest of Portugal. Alba answered, without much hesitation, That he was ready to sacrifice in the King's service what little health and strength he had left; and immediately prepared for his departure. His intention was to pay his respects to his Sovereign in person: but Philip, who never forgot, and never pardoned an offence, would not see him, sending him his orders and instructions in writing.

The Duke arrived in Portugal, at the head of his army, in the month of June 1580. Almost every town opened its gates to him, and acknowledged Philip as its lawful Sovereign. Don Antony, Prior of Crato, having assembled a considerable army at Lisbon, and seated himself on the throne of Portugal, it was necessary to repair to that city. To avoid various inconveniences, the Duke of Alba resolved on transporting his army to Cascais by water. On his arrival, he found the enemy advantageously posted;

having suppressed sedition, defeated the rebels, protected religion, maintained justice, and established peace throughout the Kingdom.

he,

he, however, prepared to attack them in their retrenchments. The Spaniards, waiting only the word of command, were surprised to learn, that the Portuguese had on a sudden taken flight. The Duke was soon in possession of Cascais, where he exercised his usual cruelties. Many places successively experienced the same fate. Don Antony was attacked, defeated, and his army entirely destroyed. Lisbon immediately surrendered, and the whole kingdom was at the mercy of the conqueror. The issue of this enterprise was a new triumph for the Duke, now upwards of seventy years old; but in Portugal, as in the Netherlands, his laurels were tarnished by pride, avarice, and cruelty.

Alba did not long survive the conquest of Portugal; dying in 1582, at the age of seventy-four. He was reputed one of the most able commanders of the age; though Cardinal Granvelle, in his Memoirs, asserts, that this opinion was by no means universal. This, perhaps, was owing to the ill success of his campaign against the French in 1555. At one time, indeed, he was held in so little esteem, that a Spaniard of distinction, writing to him, addressed him in the following terms: "To the Duke of Alba, General of the King's armies in time of peace, and Grand Master of his court in time of war."

Brantome relates, that the Duke first introduced the use of muskets into the Spanish army in the Netherlands. The effect of this new weapon was at first extraordinary; every one took to their heels the instant they heard the Spaniards call out for the musqueteers to advance in the front: but the Flemings soon procured musquets also, and handled them with no less dexterity than their enemies.

The following is the character drawn of him by a modern writer: "His look was animated, but haughty; his physiognomy announced courage, but sometimes inspired terror; his walk was majestic, and his mien bold; he was strong

and well made; he spoke with precision, and his every action, nay his silence was expressive; he was sober, slept little, was constantly employed, and dispatched his business himself. There is no circumstance of his life which does not offer some remarkable peculiarity: from his earliest youth he was thoughtful and judicious, never childish in his words or actions; the dissolute way of life of the soldiery in general never led him into dissipation; in the midst of the tumults of war he found leisure to attend to politics; when he gave his advice in an assembly, he paid no respect to the desires of the Prince, or the interests of Ministers: frequently had he the satisfaction to bring over to the side of equity those who heard his arguments; and if he failed, he never gave his opinion contrary to his sentiments. His intrepidity was not confined to the field; and his friends often trembled for his head, hearing him defend with Granvelles the memory of Charles V. against the sarcasms of Philip II. In his house reigned an air of grandeur which his descendants have not been able to preserve. He was always surrounded by young men of rank, whom he took a pleasure in forming to the arts of war and politics: his pupils have long occupied the first posts in Spain, and perpetuated his reputation by their talents. The history of his country affords no example of a General capable like him of maintaining a considerable war with few forces, destroying the most powerful armies without an engagement, making an enemy change his post without quitting his own, obtaining the confidence of his soldiers, and suppressing their murmurs. It has been said, that for near sixty years, during which he made war in various countries, and against divers enemies, he was never beaten, foresailed, or surprised. What a man! had not such great talents, and good qualities, been tarnished by a severity which frequently rendered him cruel and inhuman."

#### OBSERVATIONS and INQUIRIES concerning the SEEKS\*, and their COLLEGE, at PATNA in the EAST INDIES. By CHARLES WILKINS, Esq.

[From the FIRST VOLUME of the "ASIATIC RESEARCHES," just imported from Bengal.]

I FOUND the College of the *Seeks*, situated in one of the narrow streets of Patna, at no very considerable distance from the custom-house. I was permitted

to enter the outward gate, but, as soon as I came to the steps which led up into the chapel, or public hall, I was civilly accosted by two of the Society. I asked

\* A Sect of people distinguished by that appellation from the Worshipers of BRAHM and the followers of MAHOMMED.



them if I might ascend into the hall: They said it was a place of worship open to me and to all men; but, at the same time, intimating that I must take off my shoes. As I considered this ceremony in the same light as uncovering my head upon entering any of our temples dedicated to the Deity, I did not hesitate to comply, and I was then politely conducted into the hall, and seated upon a carpet, in the midst of the assembly, which was so numerous as almost to fill the room. The whole building forms a square of about forty feet, raised from the ground about six or eight steps. The hall is in the centre, divided from four other apartments by wooden arches, upon pillars of the same materials, all neatly carved. This room is rather longer than it is broad. The floor was covered with a neat carpet, and furnished with six or seven low desks, on which stood as many of the books of their law; and the walls, above the arches, were hung with Europe looking-glasses in gold frames, and pictures of *Musulman* Princes, and *Hindoo* Deities. A little room, which, as you enter, is situated at the left hand end of the hall, is the chancel, and is furnished with an altar covered with a cloth of gold, upon which was laid a round black shield over a long broad sword, and, on either side, a *chovary* of peacock's feathers, mounted in a silver handle. The altar was raised a little above the ground, in a declining position. Before it, stood a low kind of throne plated with silver; but rather too small to be useful; about it were several silver flower pots and rose-water bottles, and on the left hand stood three small *urns*, which appeared to be copper, furnished with notches to receive the donations of the charitable. These stood also near the altar, on a low desk, a great book of a folio size, from which some portions are daily read in their divine service. It was covered over with a blue mantle, on which were printed, in silver letters, some select passages of their law.

After I had had a long conversation with two of the congregation, who had politely seated themselves on each side of me, on the carpet, and whom I found very intelligent, notice was given, that it was noon and the hour of divine service. The congregation arranged themselves upon the carpet, on each side of the hall, so as to leave a space before the altar from end to end. The great book, desk and all, was brought with some little ceremony from the altar, and placed at the

opposite extremity of the hall. An old man, with a reverend silver beard, knelt down before the desk with his face towards the altar; and on one side of him sat a man with a small drum, and two or three with cymbals. The book was now opened, and the old man began to chant to the time of the drum and the cymbals; and at the conclusion of every verse, most of the congregation joined chorus in a response, with countenances exhibiting great marks of joy. Their tones were by no means harsh; the time was quick; and I learnt that the subject was a Hymn in praise of the unity, the omnipresence, and the omnipotence of the Deity. I was singularly delighted with the gestures of the old man: I never saw a countenance so expressive of intense joy, whilst he turned about from one to another, as it were, bespeaking their assents to those truths which his very soul seemed to be engaged in chanting forth. The Hymn being concluded, which consisted of about twenty verses, the whole congregation got up and presented their faces with joined hands towards the altar, in the attitude of prayer. A young man now stood forth; and, with a loud voice and distinct accent, solemnly pronounced a long prayer or kind of liturgy, at certain periods of which all the people joined in a general response, saying *Wa Gooroo!* They prayed against temptation; for grace to do good; for the general good of mankind; and a particular blessing to the *Seeks*; and for the safety of those who at that time were on their travels. This prayer was followed by a short blessing from the old man, and an invitation to the assembly to partake of a friendly feast. The book was then closed and restored to its place at the altar, and the people being seated as before, two men entered bearing a large iron caldron, called a *Curra*, just taken from the fire, and placed it in the centre of the hall upon a low stool. These were followed by others with five or six dishes, some of which were of silver, and a large pile of leaves sewed together with fibres in the form of plates. One of these plates was given to each of the company without distinction, and the dishes being filled from the caldron, the contents were served out till every one had got his share: myself was not forgotten; and, as I was resolved not to give them the smallest occasion for offence, I ate up my portion. It was a kind of sweetmeat, of the consistence of soft brown sugar, composed of flour and sugar mixed up with clarified butter, which is called *Ghee*. Had not the *Ghee* been rancid, I should have

have' relished it better. We were next served with a few sugar plums; and here ended the feast and the ceremonies of the day. They told me, the religious part of the ceremony was daily repeated five times. I now took my leave, inviting some of the principal men amongst them, who were about to return to their own country through *Banaris*, to pay me a visit.

In the course of the conversation I was engaged in with the two *Seeks* before the service, I was able to gather the following circumstances: That the founder of their faith was called *Naneeek Sah*, who flourished about four hundred years ago at *Punjab*, and who, before his apostasy, was a *Hindoo* of the *Kshetry*, or military tribe; and that his body disappeared as the *Hindoo's* and the *Mussulmans* were disputing for it; for upon their removing the cloth which covered it, it was gone. That he left behind him a book, composed by himself, in verse and the language of *Punjab*, but a character partly of his own invention; which teaches the doctrines of the faith he had established. That they call this character, in honour of their founder, *Gooroo Mookhee*; from the mouth of the preceptor; that this book, of which that standing near the altar, and several others in the hall, were copies, teaches that there is but one God, omnipotent and omnipresent; filling all space, and pervading all matter; and that he is to be worshipped and invoked. That there will be a day of retribution, when virtue will be rewarded and vice punished (I forgot to ask in what manner); that it not only commands universal toleration, but forbids disputes with those of another persuasion. That it forbids murder, theft, and such other deeds as are, by the majority of mankind, esteemed crimes against society; and inculcates the practice of all the virtues, but particularly an universal philanthropy, and a general hospitality to strangers and travellers. This is all my short visit would permit me to learn of this book. It is a folio volume, containing about four or five hundred pages.

They told me further, that some years after this book of *Naneeek Sah* had been promulgated, another made its appearance, now held in almost as much esteem as the former. The name of the author has escaped my memory; but they favoured me with an extract from the book

itself in praise of the Deity. The passage had struck my ear on my first entering the hall, when the students were all engaged in reading. From the similarity of the language to the *Hindooee*, and many *Shanscrit* words, I was able to understand a good deal of it, and I hope, at some future period, to have the honour of laying a translation of it before the Society. They told me I might have copies of both their books, if I would be at the expence of transcribing them.

I next inquired why they were called *Seeks*; and they told me it was a word borrowed from one of the commandments of their founder, which signifies "*Learn thou*;" and that it was adopted to distinguish the sect soon after he disappeared. The word, as is well known, has the same import in the *Hindooee*.

I asked them what were the ceremonies used in admitting a proselyte. A person having shewn a sincere inclination to renounce his former opinions, to any five or more *Seeks* assembled together, in any place, as well on the highway as in a house of worship, they send to the first shop where sweetmeats are sold, and procure a small quantity of a particular sort, which is very common, and as I recollect, they call *Batafa*; and having diluted it in pure water, they sprinkle some of it on the body, and into the eyes of the convert, whilst one of the best instructed repeats to him, in any language with which he is conversant, the chief canons of their faith, exacting from him a solemn promise to abide by them the rest of his life. This is the whole of the ceremony. The new convert may then choose a *Gooroo*, or preceptor, to teach him the language of their scriptures, who first gives him the alphabet to learn, and so leads him on, by slow degrees, until he wants no further instruction. They offered to admit me into their society; but I declined the honour, contenting myself with the alphabet, which they told me to guard as the apple of my eye, as it was a sacred character. I find it differs but little from the *Dewanagur*: The number, order, and powers, of the letters are exactly the same. The language itself is a mixture of *Persian*, *Arabic*, and some *Shanscrit*, grafted upon the provincial dialect of *Punjab*, which is a kind of *Hindooee*, or, as it is vulgarly called by us, *Muurs*.

## PROCESS OF MAKING ATTAR, or ESSENTIAL OIL, of ROSES. By LL. Col. POLIER.

[FROM THE SAME.]

**T**HE *Attar* is obtained from the roses by simple distillation, and the following is the mode in which I have made it. A quantity of fresh roses, for example forty pounds, are put in a still with sixty pounds of water, the roses being left as they are with their calyxes, but with the stems cut close. The mass is then well mixed together with the hands, and a gentle fire is made under the still: when the water begins to grow hoar, and fumes to rise, the cap of the still is put on, and the pipe fixed; the chinks are then well luted with paste, and cold water put on the refrigeratory at top: the receiver is also adapted at the end of the pipe; and the fire is continued under the still, neither too violent nor too weak. When the impregnated water begins to come over, and the still is very hot, the fire is lessened by gentle degrees, and the distillation continued, till thirty pounds of water are come over, which is generally done in about four or five hours; this rose-water is to be poured again on a fresh quantity (forty pounds) of roses, and from fifteen to twenty pounds of water are to be drawn by distillation, following the same process as before; the rose-water thus made and cohobated, will be found, if the roses were good and fresh, and the distillation carefully performed, highly scented with the roses. It is then poured into pans either of earthen ware or of tinned metal, and left exposed to the fresh air for the night. The *attar*, or *essence*, will be found in the morning congealed, and swimming on the top of the water; this is to be carefully separated and collected, either with a thin shell or a skimmer, and poured into a vial. When a certain quantity has thus been obtained, the water and *feces* must be separated from the clear *essence*, which, with respect to the first, will not be difficult to do, as the *essence* congeals with a slight cold, and the water may then be made to run off. If, after that, the *essence* is kept fluid by heat, the *feces* will subside and may be separated, but, if the operation has been neatly performed, there will be little or none. The *feces* are as highly perfumed as the *essence*, and must be kept, after as much of the *essence* has been skimmed from the rose-water as could be. The remaining water should be used for fresh distillations; instead of common water, at least as far as it will go.

I have above is the whole process of making genuine *attar* of roses. But as the roses of this country give but a very small

quantity of *essence*, and it is in high esteem, various ways have been thought of to augment the quantity, though at the expense of the quality. In this country, it is usual to add to the roses when put in the still, a quantity of sandal-wood raspings, some more, some less (from one to five *tolahs*, or half ounces). The sandal contains a deal of essential oil, which comes over freely in the common distillation; and mixing with the rose-water and *essence*, becomes strongly impregnated with their perfume: the imposition however cannot be concealed; the essential oil of sandal will not congeal in common cold, and its smell cannot be kept under, but will be apparent and predominate, spite of every art. In *Cashemire* they seldom use sandal to adulterate the *attar*; but I have been informed, to encrease the quantity, they distill with the roses a sweet scented grass, which does not communicate any unpleasant scent, and gives the *attar* a high clear green colour: this *essence* also does not congeal in a slight cold, as that of roses.

The quantity of essential oil to be obtained from the roses, is very precarious and uncertain, as it depends not only on the skill of the distiller, but also on the quality of the roses, and the favourableness of the season: Even in Europe, where the chemists are so perfect in their business, some, as TACHENUS, obtained only half an ounce of oil from one hundred pounds of roses.—HAMBERG obtained one ounce from the same quantity; and HOFFMAN above two ounces. (M. B.) The roses in those instances were stripped of their calyxes and only the leaves used). In this country nothing like either can be had, and to obtain four *mashtas* (about one drachm and half) from eighty pounds, which, deducting the calyxes, comes to something less than three drachms per hundred pounds of rose-leaves, the season must be very favourable and the operation carefully performed.

The colour of the *attar* of roses is no criterion of its goodness, quality, or country. I have had this year, *attar* of a fine emerald green, of a bright yellow, and of a reddish hue, from the same ground, and obtained by the same process, only of roses collected at different days.

The calyxes do not in any shape diminish the quality of the *attar*; nor impart any green colour to it; though perhaps they may augment the quantity: but the trouble necessary to strip them must, and ought to, prevent its being ever put in practice.

ACQUANT

ACCOUNT of the PROCEEDINGS of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE since the REVOLUTION in that KINGDOM, July 14, 1789.

[ Continued from Vol. XVI. Page 458. ]

AUGUST 31.

IN the choice of a President for the ensuing fifteen days, the numbers were, for Bishop the Duke de Langres, 499 } In all  
The Bishop D'Autun, 228 } 727

Majority 271

The Ex-President and the new President made their complimentary addresses, and the thanks of the Assembly were given to M. le Comte de Clermont Tonnerre, for the distinguished manner in which he filled the chair.

POPULAR TUMULT.\*

In consequence of various rumours propagated in Paris, of intrigues and cabals in the National Assembly, the minds of the multitude were inflamed to a high degree. They were told of a coalition between the Clergy and Noblesse; and that having acquired an ascendancy, it was no longer to be expected, that the nation could derive a free constitution from the labours of the Patriotic Minority. They were told also, that the life of M. Mirabeau was in danger—that he had been attacked and wounded. One story had killed him with a sword, and another by poison. The ferment raged violently; and at the Café de Foi, on the preceding evening, at nine o'clock, the following resolution was come to:

The right of a *Veto* is destructive of all liberty. It will replunge us in the abyss of evils from which we are just delivered. We must send a deputation to the National Assembly to declare the sense of the nation on this point. Intrigue and corruption has gained over many Members of that Assembly; we must therefore denounce vengeance on them, send them back, and chuse others. It is true, that they profess to act according to the instructions of their constituents. These instructions were digested in times of darkness, when we still groaned under the yoke

of prejudices and arbitrary power. But now that we have broken our fetters, that the natural energy of man in the exercise of his rights has succeeded to helpless sloth, prejudices have disappeared before the bright day of truth, &c. &c. It is only therefore now that the nation can truly give instructions, or express its will to its mandataries. The King is surrounded at Versailles. It is necessary to his safety, that he should commit himself to the love and protection of his faithful Parisians. Six Deputies shall be sent to the Hotel de Ville, and twelve to the National Assembly; but to support with more efficacy the representations of the latter, they shall be attended by a certain number of armed men, of whom fifty shall compose a guard for M. de Mirabeau. They shall assemble by sound of bell the sixty districts, and make known to them the resolution of the Assembly of the Café de Foi."

The Patriotic Committee made known this Resolution to M. St. Priest, by a letter, in which they demanded justice on the Aristocratic Party, who were endeavouring to prevail in the National Assembly; and that they were coming with 15,000 men to Versailles to enforce their resolution.

M. de St. Priest, alarmed at this commotion, and particularly at the enormous list of names proscribed by the Committee, as being guilty of *libusoids* (the French incessantly invent new words to express their ideas; this word *libusoids* is now used instead of *lese-nation*), gave an account of it to the President of the Assembly.

At the opening of the sitting of this day, therefore, the Bishop de Langres laid the matter before the Assembly. He had also received seven anonymous letters, one to himself †, and six to the Secretaries, full of the severest menaces against those who were for the Royal sanction, and for the periodicity of the Assembly. That 2000 letters were ready to be sent into the Provinces,

\* M. de St. Hilaire, a gentleman of Burgundy, and a long time confined for a disordered mind, was the horn of this riot. He, with a few other persons equally mad, ran about the coffee-houses with the news of the Emperor's having made peace with the Turks, and that he was advancing with 100,000 men. This, and other equally false, soon increased the numbers of insurgents, who set out at midnight for Versailles.

† The threatening letter addressed to the President of the National Assembly, was in these terms:

"The Patriotic Assembly of the Palais Royal has the honour to acquaint you, that if the Coalition of the Aristocratic Party continues to trouble the harmony of the Assembly, and allow the King the power of the Negative, 15,000 men are ready to light up their liquors, and your's among the rest, Sir."

with orders to burn their castles. "*Songes-y, de Sireurs-vous,*" said the letters addressed to the Secretaries.

These letters being read, M. de Clermont Tonnerre, after a short speech, in which he alluded to the delicate circumstances of the Assembly, and to the inflexible courage they had manifested, desired that the list of the proscribed members should be made public; and if the Commander in Chief of the Militia of Paris\* could not answer for the safety of the Assembly, they must remove to another place. He then proposed the following resolution:

"The National Assembly have resolved, That the Mayor of Paris, and the Commandant of the Militia of the same city, shall be requested to appear in their places, to declare, if they can answer for the tranquillity of Paris; and provided that they cannot undertake for the peace of the city, nor consequently for the liberty of the National Assembly, the King shall be supplicated to remove the Assembly to another place. That the names of the Members proscribed by the factious citizens shall be made honourable mention of in their *Procès-verbal* (a publication by the Assembly, answering to our votes). That the Courts shall be instructed to prosecute the authors of these disturbances, but the execution of the guilty to be suspended until a report shall be made of the case to the Committee of Twelve."

This resolution was strongly opposed by several Members. The Duke de Liancourt said, that all factions of this kind could only be treated with contempt. It was unworthy their dignity to take up their time with the

subject, and they should instantly proceed to discuss the question of the Royal Sanction.

M. le Comte de Clermont Tonnerre and several other Members spoke on this subject; but their opinions were not adopted. The Assembly unanimously resolved, "That it was inconsistent with its dignity, to suffer itself to be surprized into any hasty resolution on this occasion; that the good which it proposed to do, constituted its best safeguard; that the body of the people, just and prudent, would guard the Assembly and themselves against the precipitate resolutions of a few enthusiasts."

The question of the propriety of the King's Sanction to the laws, was next returned, and there were many speakers for and against the question. The party in favour of it argued, that if the King should be obliged to execute laws to which he did not give his consent, it would be reducing him to a state inferior to that of the lowest officer of justice; and that, in accepting the throne, he would deprive himself of the common right of a citizen; that most of the instructions received from their constituents acknowledged the King's right of approbation; that if the laws voted by the Assembly were of general utility, the King could have no interest in rejecting them; that if they were indifferent, it would be indifferent whether the King approved them or not; if they were bad, it would be advantageous to the public that the King should refuse them. Many more arguments were used to support the question. On the other side, it was contended, that the Executive Power should be totally distinct from the Legislative; and that it would be useless to

\* The citizens of Paris, after dispersing the mob by a numerous distribution of militia, and shutting up the Café de Foi, published the following notice, which had the desired effect:

#### ABSTRACT of the DECLARATION of the COMMONS of PARIS.

"The Assembly of the Representatives of the Commons, filled with indignation at what has happened within these few days at the Palais Royal, observing with great sorrow, that, while 60 Committees of Districts are open to the zeal of all citizens, to attend and discuss their opinions concerning the public good, many ill-disposed persons still continue to disturb the public tranquillity by their seditious behaviour; convinced of the necessity of stifling such a riotous spirit in its birth—and having been asked by the National Assembly, "If the Chiefs of the Commons of Paris could guarantee the Representatives of the Nation the tranquillity of their deliberations?" to express a doubt of which, would be the most humiliating circumstance to them;—determined by these considerations,

"The Assembly declares, that it persists in its former resolutions against the people forming themselves into bodies and occasional riots;—that nothing shall any longer withhold them from putting in force the most efficacious measures to prevent such disorders, which might deprive France of the fruits of the most happy Revolution, and dishonour the National character; in consequence, the Assembly strictly commands the Commandant General to employ all his forces against these insurgents, and commit them to prison to take their trials."

"That this order shall be immediately distributed all over the city, that the citizens of Paris may not be suspected of being accomplices in disturbances which would make mankind blush!"

enact laws which an arbitrary Monarch could refuse to carry into execution. — Nothing at this meeting was determined, according to a former resolution, that every question should be discussed three days before decision.

M. De Lally, who was one of the principal speakers on the question, not only entered very profoundly into the subject, but made a report from the Committee who had been named to consider of this Article of the Constitution; an abstract of which follows:

"That the Legislative being divisible in its nature, and the Executive Power being indivisible, to the totality of the last should be added a part of the first.

"One Chamber only was necessary at present, because they had every thing to destroy, and almost every thing to create; but that for the future, one only power would swallow up all. Three powers will support each other; England is an example of it from the year 1688.

"The Second Chamber should have a different interest, otherwise they will both be actuated by the same spirit.

"The Legislative Power shall be composed of the Representatives of the People, of a Senate, and of a King.

"The First Chamber will deliberate with greater reflection; the Second will correct its errors.

"The Chamber of Representatives will be composed of Members elected in common, according to the proportions which shall be determined.

"It shall be composed of Six Hundred Members at most; a greater number would be tumultuous, and would lose time.

"The age of the Representatives fixed to 25 years; the laws cannot be made by those who are not free before that age.

"They must be possessed of a real estate.

"The Senate shall not be formed entirely of Clergy and Noblesse; that would be perpetuating the spirit of distinction which Patriotism has just extinguished.

"The number of the Senate confined to 200.

"Citizens of every class may be admitted, not under the age of 35.

"The Provinces shall present a certain number to the King, from which his Majesty shall make a choice.

"These places shall not be hereditary.

"To the Chamber of Representatives will belong the exclusive right of deliberating on subsidies. The Senate may consent or refuse them.

"The Senate shall be a tribunal of justice for crimes of treason against the nation. The

Representatives shall bring there their suggestions.

"Acts of Legislation may take their rise in either Chamber.

"Acts passed in one Chamber shall be carried to the other; and at length be enacted by the three Powers.

"The sanction only shall belong to the King; the beginning shall be with the nation.

"If the King is not a part of the Legislative Body, the invasion and confusion of powers, and the oppression of the people, cannot be avoided.

"The Constitution once fixed, and the money edicts with the nation, there will be nothing to fear.

"If the law is advantageous, the King will subscribe to it; if the law is indifferent, he can have no interest to prevent it; if hurtful, it will be good to stop it.

"An absolute negative stops, a suspending negative irritates.

"To ask if there should be an absolute negative, would be to question if there should be a King."

When M. de Lally had gone through the above Articles, M. Mounier made a report from another Committee on the Organization of the Legislative Power, a sketch of which follows:

"The Committee decides for the permanency of the National Assemblies.

"The King's Sanction not necessary for the Constitution.

"The King's Sanction for Legislative Acts established for the future.

"The duration of taxes limited.

"The Legislative Body to consist of two parts.

"Representatives to be freely elected: to the French, or naturalized.

"The Ministers and Commissaries of the King not eligible.

"No procurator to be given for Elections.

"An elector to have a year's settlement in the place where he votes.

"No one can vote in two places.

"The Representative must have a settlement, and a real estate.

"France to be divided into equal districts, each containing about one hundred and fifty thousand souls.

"Each district shall have one Deputy; as also every town that has the same population.

"There shall be as many suppliants as Deputies.

"Convocation to be made by the Municipal Officers.

"Five electors for every one thousand inhabitants."

inhabitants; one for every two hundred in the village.

"No absolute orders to be given to the Deputies, but instructions permitted for the general good."

"The Assembly shall be held every year, on the 1st of December, and last four months."

"The same Representatives shall continue three years."

"Every three years, Writs of Election shall be sent in October, that the Election may be finished before the 1st of December."

"In case of rebellion or invasion, the Assembly may be held sooner."

"The King shall dissolve the Assemblies according to forms to be established; and may hold a *Session Royal* when he pleases."

"A Tribunal of Appeal shall be established, instead of the arbitrary Privy Council."

"The King can project no law, but may send messages to either of the Chambers."

"Pensions shall be fixed at the beginning of every reign."

"The form of the King's Sanction shall be, '*His Majesty gives his Royal Sanction.*'"

"The refusal of the Sanction shall be, '*His Majesty will examine.*'"

"The laws shall be sanctioned thus; '*Made and confirmed in General Assembly of the Legislative Body.*'"

"They shall be signed by the King, the President, and Secretaries of each Chamber."

The debates on the King's Right were continued on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, September 1 and 2, but nothing passed of any great consequence, except the following.

Mons. Petion remarked, that the two projects abovementioned were formed on the English Constitution; of which the supporters of them had shewn all the advantages, but none of the inconveniences. The House of Lords, he said, at every instant threatened the public liberty; a great many of them are sold to the King: new Peers have been created on purpose to pass a particular bill: that it is not at all surprising that the King should seldom reject a bill, since he is able to pass any that he pleases. That the House of Lords is always composed of Royalists.

Mons. Mirabeau maintained the right of the King to sanction an act, and spoke with a degree of eloquence beyond his accustomed force.

The Count de Entragues spoke warmly in favour of the Royal Prerogative, and maintained the necessity of granting the King a

power sufficient to secure the Executive authority from being encroached on by the Legislative power; that it was the essence of every good Government to establish this maxim; and that it was not less interesting for the people to be protected against the despotism of Kings, than against that of their Representatives. He concluded a very forcible speech by urging this argument, — that the tyranny of an individual was no doubt a great evil, but the tyranny of many was far more terrible.

M. Guillard observed, that if an absolute negative was allowed the King, it would elevate him above the nation itself. This was against the general wish, and was even a property which the Assembly could not alienate. The nation would cease to be free the moment any power whatever could oppose its laws, or restrain it from having those laws it desired.

M. Barnave contended, that to allow the King an absolute negative was only fit to arm the Chief against the liberty of the people.

M. Volney defined the word "monarchy" to be a power where *one person* executes the *law of all*. If the monarch enjoys an absolute negative, he annihilates the will or the *sovereignty* of the nation. The executive power which is entrusted to him is sufficient; he has all the superiority of an active force.

M. Target spoke with great eloquence, and examined the question in its double reference of *theory and practice*. He maintained that the general will ought not to be submissive to any kind of negative, and concluded by saying, "We all wish for the public welfare; let us then march on with an equal pace, and let the tranquillity of this peaceful Assembly be an omen, the forerunner of the liberty of the whole empire."

M. Gregoire was more brilliant than any other. He said, the King being only an integral part of the legislative power by the will of the people, you cannot bestow on him the *absolute negative*, without your liberty being compromised. You must prove to me that the King is not liable to human passions, that he possesses every moral virtue, before I grant him the sovereign authority. "But the Representatives of the nation may err;" — I feel it, I agree to it; — let us then place a bulwark against our errors; and let that be, a suspension of the negative.

The Abbe Maury took a different side of the question, and spoke with great ability. He was for the Royal negative in its most absolute.

absolute sense. He considered this rampart of the power of the throne as the surest way to preserve the liberty of the people.

M. Target proposed to dismiss the question for the present, and proceed to the next in order. It was agreed, accordingly, to begin the debate on the question, Whether the National Assembly shall be permanent or periodical?

SEPTEMBER 3.

Several Addresses were presented to the Assembly:—among others, one from a Gentleman of Languedoc, in which he asked leave to give up a pension he received from Government of 8000 livres; and another from a Nobleman, who wished to renounce the right of seniority, and make an equal division with his brother of the paternal estate.

SEPTEMBER 4.

M. Target explained the leading principles on which he conceived the question,—Whether the National Assembly shall be permanent or periodical? ought to be decided. He observed that, in the present state of things, annual sessions were indispensably necessary to preserve the liberty they had just acquired. Were the Assembly to be periodical, there would often be occasion for new laws in the interval between one session and another; and the power of making laws provisionally could not be entrusted to the executive government, without laying the foundation of a formidable despotism. The extirpation of abuses continually reviving, required the watchful eye of the Legislature; and could not be delegated without giving birth to a principle subversive of liberty. Taxes could neither be imposed nor assessed, without the presence of the legislative body, which, to be a due counterpoise and check to its rival, the executive power, must, like it, be permanent, and always fit for action. In the formation of the legislative body, he thought unity essentially necessary.

M. Mounier said, it was idle to consult the instructions of their constituents on this subject. They would neither discharge their duty to them, nor to their own consciences, if in the middle of a Revolution, which might be called a conquest, they should flum-

The victory they had so gloriously obtained. A thousand motives of the most urgent nature demanded that the Legislative Body should meet annually. After establishing the Constitution—to revise the civil and criminal law—to assess taxes and regulate the finances—to order suppressions, indemnifications and redemptions—to form Municipalities and Provincial Assemblies—to

make useful regulations and correct—to construct the whole political edifice; all<sup>o</sup> required that the National Assembly should be permanent, and that no other period should be assigned to its activity, than the conclusion of the business committed to its care. To guard against any casual precipitation in the Representatives of the people, he proposed to form a Senate, the members to be chosen by the Bailiwicks, whose business it should be, without an absolute negative to examine laws before their promulgation, to try Ministers accused of mal-administration, and to revise the judgments of the Courts of Law.

M. Rabaud de Saint Etienne made a most eloquent and impressive speech, on the abuses of tyranny, and the advantages of a responsible government. He was for granting the King a suspensive, but by no means an absolute negative; for declaring the National Assembly permanent, and that it should sit four months annually.

M. Dupont, after an exordium in which he pointed out the means of arriving at liberty, and surmounting the obstacles which stand between a people and this most valuable of human possessions, proposed,

1. That the National Assembly should meet annually, after a complete re-election of all its members:

2. That this body, for the dispatch of business, should divide into a Senate and a House of Representatives:

3. That the Deputies should be elected of all orders and conditions; and that the electors should choose one out of three to be a Member of the Senate:

4. That the powers of the two Houses should be the same, and that the one should have no authority over the other:

5. That no law should be proposed but by the House of Representatives:

6. That before being adopted, it should be discussed provisionally by the Senate:

7. That no resolution could be passed into a law before being thrice in 25 debated by the Senate:

8. That if the Senate should disapprove of any law proposed, it should be obliged to assign reasons; and this it might do three times, provided not more than eight days should elapse between each discussion:

9. That if after three discussions the Senate should refuse its consent to a law, the law should be debated anew in the general Assembly of both Houses, and passed or rejected by plurality of voices:

10. That no resolution should pass into a law without the Royal sanction:

11. That if the King should refuse his consent,



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assent, a new election of the National Assembly should take place :

12. That a law rejected by the Bailiwicks should not be proposed again :

13. That if the law should be thought useful, the House of Representatives should propose it again ; and if the Assembly should again agree to it, the King should not be at liberty to withhold his assent.

SEPTEMBER 5.

The discussion of the Royal negative, although suspended in form, is continued in fact. The ostensible question before the Assembly is, Whether the legislative body shall be permanent or periodical ? but our readers will observe, that there is hardly any avowed difference of opinion on this point, and that the real subjects of debate are, the Royal negative, and the unity of the National Assembly.

M. de Harambures assuming, as an incontrovertible position, that the National Assembly ought to be permanent, was of opinion that it should meet annually in April, and sit for six months ; that the number of Deputies should be reduced one half, or at least one third ; that there should be no distinction of orders ; and that having sat one session should not disqualify any man to sit the next, or as long as the constituent body might choose to re-elect him. He seemed also to think that all the Members should sit and vote in one house ; but he maintained that the Royal sanction was necessary to every act of the legislature, because it would be absurd to commit to the King the execution of laws enacted without his concurrence. In support of this doctrine he argued, that of all sorts of despotism, aristocratic despotism is the worst ; that the King could hardly ever mistake the general will of the nation ; and if he should, an appeal to the people would infallibly convince him of his error ; that whenever he should think proper to interpose his negative, he would have a right to dissolve the Assembly, and call a new one ; and if this second Diet should present the same law to him, he would be obliged to give his assent.

M. Armand d'Aurillac said, the manner in which the Assembly was constituted was equally adverse to any division into separate houses, and an absolute negative. He thought it should be permanent, and removed twenty leagues at least from the Court and the capital. The history of France made no mention of the Royal sanction, and the instructions of their constituents respecting it were neither uniform nor clear. Some of them, from the Noblesse of Aurillac, for example, went the length of entrusting the whole

legislative power to the King ; but it would be absurd in the representatives of the nation to bind themselves to adopt the opinions of those whom they represented. It was for allowing the King a provisional negative only.

M. Thouret, with much eloquence and force of argument, maintained the permanence of the Assembly, and exposed the inconveniences to be apprehended from the Senate proposed by the Committee of Constitution ; but he endeavoured to prove that the good of the people, their liberty, and the preservation of the body politic, required that the King should have an absolute negative ; and that the refusal of supplies, public opinion, the permanence of the National Assembly, the establishment of Provincial Assemblies, a national militia, the responsibility of men in office, and above all, the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS, the increasing scourge of bad Ministers, would always be sufficient checks against the unconstitutional exercise of this prerogative.

M. Peytion, after recapitulating the arguments for the permanence of the Assembly, and corroborating them by quoting the practice of the ancient Champs de Mars, held annually in order to make laws, observed, that the want of permanence in the legislative body was a defect in the constitution of the British Parliament, which had been annihilated, in effect, for seventeen years by Charles II. ; and insisted, that as soon as the Provincial Assemblies were properly organized, and the mode of election ascertained, the National Diet should have the right to assemble, without the concurrence of the Executive Power. He objected to the Senate proposed by the Committee ; but added, that he should not be against dividing the Assembly into two parts, formed either by the Assembly itself, or by the elementary Assemblies ; and suggested the American Constitution as a model for that purpose. On the whole, however, he inclined to think that the Assembly should continue undivided, taking care to provide, by wise regulations, against hasty or inconsiderate decisions. M. Peytion then reviewed the arguments in support of an absolute negative, " Public opinion," says one, " will prevent the King from refusing his sanction to a wholesome law." Public opinion is slow in its motions, and rarely approaches Kings. The opinion that surrounds the throne, is by no means the opinion of the public. " We will refuse supplies," says another. The remedy is more dangerous than the abuse ; it is, in fact, to stop the whole political machine. Circumstances may arise, in which it would be impossible

to have recourse to it. In case of war, for instance, shall we suffer our possessions to be ravished from us, our cities to be burnt, and the whole nation to be ruined, that we may procure the Royal Assent to a law? If we grant to the King a negative, till a law shall be sent up to him by three successive sessions, we begin from that instant to exercise a despotism of our own body. Our constituents, on whose instructions we build with so much confidence, have given us no such power. No reference, it would seem, is to be had to the people, on the differences that may arise between their Representatives and the Executive Power, because, as is pretended, the multitude are incapable of judging of their own interests. Were this to be the case, we should have only the will of the Representatives, but never that of the represented, which would be absurd; for let us talk of it as we please, the Royal negative, when fairly analyzed, can mean nothing but an appeal to the people."

M. Mounier, a Member of the Committee of Constitution, and who is generally considered as the author of the plan proposed by that Committee, defended with great ability the plan in general, and the Senate and absolute negative which it recommends.

The Count de Montmorency opposed a Senate, as a complete State Inquisition; and an absolute negative, as a thousand times more dangerous than Ministerial tyranny. M. Dupont, whose sentiments we have already given in our account of the proceedings of the 4th, closed the debate.

#### SEPTEMBER 7.

#### LADIES OF PARIS.

The President announced to the Assembly, that there was a deputation of Ladies from Paris, chiefly the wives and daughters of artists, who in the present moment of national embarrassment were solicitous of devoting to the necessities of their country, their jewels and other valuable ornaments. He took the sense of the House, whether they would accept the homage of this truly noble and heroic body. The plaudits testified the general sense of the Assembly. The politeness and gallantry which in the most serious deliberations never abandon the French, would not permit them to receive at the bar merely these respectable citizens; the President, at the desire of the Assembly, admitted them into the body of the House, when they presented the following Address to M. Bouché, one of the Deputies for Aix in Provence, to be read by him in their name:

" Nosseigneurs, (such is the Title of the Assembly)

" The regeneration of the State will be the work of the Representatives of the Nation. The liberation of the State should be that of all good citizens. When the Roman Women offered up the tribute of their jewels to the Senate, it was to procure money, without which that body could not accomplish the vow made to Apollo by Camillus previous to the taking of Veii.

" The engagements contracted towards the Creditors of the State, are as sacred as any vow. The public debt should be scrupulously acquitted, but by means not onerous to the people. It is with this view that some female citizens, the wives or daughters of artists, come to offer to the august National Assembly, jewels, which they should blush to wear when patriotism demands their sacrifice. Where is the woman who will not prefer the inexpressible satisfaction of converting them to so noble a use, to the sterile pleasure of gratifying her vanity? Our offering, 'tis true, is but of little value, but glory rather than fortune is the object of the arts; a our homage is proportioned to our means, and not to the sentiments which inspire it.

" May our example be followed by the numerous classes of our male and female citizens, whose faculties greatly surpass ours! It will be followed, Nosseigneurs, if you put it in the power of all the true friends of the country to offer voluntary contribution, by establishing from this day a treasury solely destined to receive donations in jewels or specie, to form a fund to be invariably applied to the payment of the public debt."

One of the Ladies then stepped up to the table of the Secretaries, and deposited, as on the Altar of the Country, a box containing their free offering. The President then addressed them in these words:

" The National Assembly sees with true satisfaction, with what generous devotion to the public weal you have signalized your patriotism. May your example inspire the sentiments of heroism which constitute the character of a free people, and find as many imitators as you have found admirers. The National Assembly will take into consideration your proposal with all the zeal and interest which it inspires."

An Honourable Member afterwards made an eulogium on this act of generosity, surpassing even the boasted patriotism of the Roman Camilla, and proposed a resolution, 1st, To vote an address of thanks to these generous female citizens;

2d, That their names should be published

in the *Procès-verbal* (the votes of the Assembly):

36. That they should be authorized to wear a mark of distinction, to preserve the memory of this honourable sacrifice.

The plaudits were redoubled, and were so loud as to make it impracticable to take the voice of the Assembly. The Ladies were seated in the centre of the Hall, opposite to the President, all dressed in white, with great simplicity—and here they received the thanks of the Assembly. Their gift was computed to be of the value of 600,000 livres.

#### PERMANENCY and ORGANIZATION of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, and ROYAL SANCTION.

The Assembly proceeded again in the discussion of the above important topics, and they had been so frequently agitated, they still received new lights from the talents of the Speakers.

M. de Lamoignon, who began the debate, referred to England in a manner highly deserving the attention of our fellow-citizens. He endeavoured to shew the dangers that Monarchy would suffer, if, in organizing the Legislative Power, they admitted a Senate in the manner suggested by M. Mounier, or an Upper House like that of England, which was the focus of aristocracy. He added, that the people of England, whose Constitution is so loudly boasted of, were anxious for the overthrow and extinction of their House of Lords spiritual and temporal; that the Royal negative was never exercised in England, because the Minister substituted seduction in its stead; that in that Island all were venal; that at the end of the eighteenth century it would be disgraceful to take a vitiated Government for a model; that the Americans had been wise enough to improve on the English system; and that nothing now prevented them from improving on the Anglo-American.

In regard to the *Veto*, he observed, that intolerable as it was, there was nothing in their history to justify it; that the word *sancire*, found in the old historians, meant only the right enjoyed by the King, of publishing the laws. In fine, M. Lamoignon, after having combated all that had been advanced by the partisans of an absolute negative, said, that they could not safely give to the King more than the power of suspension; and he concluded, that at least every twenty years they should revise the Constitution; and for this purpose that this examination should be renewed every fifteen years.

The Abbé Sycces made an admirable speech, which evidently had a great effect on the Assembly. He was of opinion, that they ought to begin by organizing of the Provincial Assemblies, so as that they severally should have no power except by their union and integrity; that as the Legislative Power should not have any influence on the Executive, it would be absurd to give to it the right of a negative; that this negative, if it was necessary, might be exercised by the Legislature itself, by dividing itself into two Chambers; that they could not object to the permanency of the Assembly, on condition that each Member should be chosen for three years, and that one third of the Assembly should be changed every year. The Honourable Member concluded by proposing a Committee, who, before they should decide on these great questions, should submit to the Assembly a plan for organizing the Provincial Assemblies.

The Marquis de Sillery succeeded the Abbé Sycces; and such was the impression he made, that every sentence almost was accompanied by the most lively plaudits. He was for the suspensive negative merely.

At the conclusion it was decided, that they would not permit further discussion of these three topics, but would proceed on Wednesday the 9th to take the sense of the Assembly upon them. [*To be continued.*]

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

### PROLOGUE

To the DRAMATIST,

Written by ROBERT MERRY, Esq.

And spoken by Mr. BERNARD.

IN this blest land, thro' ev'ry varying age,  
Public and private life have had their rage.  
In good King Arthur's days, with cumb'rous shield

The iron champions pranc'd upon the field;  
Relentless beauty bad the knights advance,  
And bear the *Rage* romantic on their lance.

From length of time this fury forsook its death,  
And wiser fashions mark'd Elizabeth;  
Her modest dames were form'd of milder stuff,

But check'd presumption by a monstrous ruff;  
Their breakfast *Rage* all delicacy shocks,  
Early they pick'd the pinion of an ox;  
Then rode in state behind the sceptred Fair  
On horseback—full as well as my Lord Mayor.

These modes how'er are alter'd, and of late,  
Beef, but not modesty, is out of date;

For

For now, instead of rich fir-loins, we see  
Green calipash, and yellow calipee.  
The ladies shine from phaetons afar,  
And very soon perhaps may learn—to spar.  
Each modest dame may quit her *car a sposa*,  
To take a hug with Humphries or Menozza.  
At leisure hours they work fettees and chairs,  
And write their youth on puddings, or on prayers.

As thus the manners differ, writers try  
To trace the whimsical variety,  
With observation just, and mirror true,  
Present each reigning folly to the view.  
Yet hold—our Author's scene all Rage out-  
goes;

A new, eccentric character he shows;  
No doughty Quixote, and no modern fighter,  
A dramatizing hero—play inditer;  
One, who to gain applause, like wits in  
vogue,

Torments with Prologue or with Epilogue:  
At every house with incident he meets,  
And thinks he sees preoccupations in the streets.  
In common life will unities expect,  
Looks up in politics for stage-effect,  
And so mistled, that if his wife should die,  
“She’s made a charming exit!” he would  
cry.

But let me not our Comedy forestall,  
Or count your judgment till the curtain fall;  
Meanwhile we’ll strive your patience to be-  
guile,

And win from loveliest lips the bright’ning  
smile,

Welcome th’ approving lustre as it flies  
From this refulgent hemisphere of eyes;  
Such as it is, we give it to your view,  
And trust our cause to candour, and to you.

## EPILOGUE

Written by M. P. ANDREWS, Esq.

Spoken by Mr. LEWIS,

In the Character of VAPID.

*As he advances, the Curtain suddenly drops.*

GADSO, I’m caught! the wags have shut  
me out;

But why? my part’s to scribble, not to spout;  
I could write Epilogues for all who seek ‘em;  
But may my play be damn’d, if I can speak  
‘em—

—*Exit!* “die nobly!” that’s the plan, my  
boys—

Fun, fire, and pathos; metre, mirth and noise;  
To make you die with laughter, or the  
hiccups,

Tickle your favourites, or smash your tea-  
cups,

VAPID’s the man; have at you great and  
small—

Here will I stand, and dramatise you all.

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Come forth my javelin (*pulls out a pen-knife*)  
Strike th’ astonish’d town;

Say, shall I write you up, or cut you down?  
Nay, never terrible, gents—or sink away;  
’Tis what we authors suffer every day.

Stop that thin Jeanny, in the thickest coat,  
Him with the towel underneath his throat;  
If so tied up, he plays the willing fool,  
I’ll hang him up at once to ridicule.  
Perhaps ’twill help to keep the lobby quiet,  
And save it from this highly noisy and riot.  
And you, my little mecum in the bonnet,  
Don’t grin, I’ll have you down, depend  
upon it;

For while so furbelw’d a screen you keep,  
Not one behind can get a single peep.  
S’bleed! when my play appears, what crowds  
there’ll be!

What an overflowing house methinks I see!  
Here, box-keeper, are these my places?—  
No—

Madam Van Bulk has taken all that row.  
Then I’ll go back—you can’t—you can—  
die fibs—

Keep down your elbows, or yo’ll break my  
ribs—

Zounds, how you squeeze! of what, d’ye  
think, one made is?

Is this your wig, Sir? No, Sir, it’s *that*  
Lady’s.

Then the side-boxes—what delightful rows!  
Peers, Poets, Nabobs, Jews and Prentice  
Beaux!

Alderman Champ, a gouty rich old cit,  
With his young bride so lovingly will sit;  
While a gay rake, who sees the happy pair,  
A bliss so wonderful resolves to share.

He whispers madam, *You’ve a charming*  
*spouse,*

*So neat in comb, and then so smooth his brows!*  
Sir, I don’t understand you—What’s *his*,  
dove?

Nothing, my duck, I’d only drop my glove—  
To-morrow, at the Fruit-shop, will you  
come,

At twelve o’clock?—Lord, Sir—how you  
presume!

Who’s that that *scrudges*? you shan’t shove  
my wife—

I shove her! a good joke upon my life?  
Leave him to me—how dare you thus to  
treat me?

I dare do any thing if you’ll but meet me.  
Me meet a man? I should n’t have thought  
of you!

At twelve indeed! I can’t get out ’till two.  
Then all the party, whether pleas’d or not,  
Turn towards the stage and muse upon the  
plot.

So catch the author at some *that or therefore*,  
And praise or damn him, without why or  
wherefore.

If such friends cherish, or such foes assail,  
Who knows, but even *comedy* in my fail?  
Should then my writing prove but time mis-  
spent,  
Let me but act to please, and I'm content.

DECEMBER 21.

*Huilequin's Chaplet*, a compilation from a number of former Pantomimes, was performed at Covent Garden. It was received with great approbation; and, as far as any merit is to be attributed to such kind of entertainments, not undervalued.

22. A piece called *Trick upon Trick*, taken from the Woman's Revenge, of Bullock, which was borrowed from Betterton's Revenge, and that again from Marston's Dutch Courtezan, was acted at Drury Lane. This piece, which has entertained the vulgar at Fairs and in Bains for half a century, met with no success, nor did it deserve any, on the London Theatre. The performance of Mr. Bannister, jun. and Mrs. Hopkins, however, were entitled to much praise.

23. Mr. Pearce appeared the first time at Drury Lane in the character of Steady in the Quaker. He is in figure about the middle size, his voice musical; but he wanted the simplicity which the character required, to intitle him to much applause. He is a better singer than an actor, but without any great share of merit in either.

26. *Huilequin's Frolics; or, The Power of Whimsy*, compiled from various Pantomimes of former times, was performed the first time at Drury Lane. This is executed less happily than the rival Pantomime at Covent Garden.

## WESTMINSTER THEATRICALS.

### PROLOGUE

TO

## KING JOHN.

Spoken by Mr. BOWKLE.

HAVE you ne'er seen (a quaint device 'tis reckon'd),

In DONSLAY'S Poems, Vol. I. page the second,  
A troop of boys, in sportive guise, who bear  
The arms of Mars, and attributes of War,  
Assy the sword to draw, the spear to wield,  
And raise with force combin'd, the massy shield;

Whilst one o'erwhelm'd, yet dreadful to the rest,

Nods the blue plumes that threaten o'er his crest:

Not quite so young, yet, as we hope, more fit,  
Lo! we attempt, before this crowded pit,  
In feudal arms, and royal robes, to stilk  
With tragic dignity of men and walk;

And, deck'd with terrors from THEATRIC  
SHELVES,

Start at the PHANTOMS we have RAIS'D OUR  
SELVES.

Yet, let not harsh severity deride  
These early efforts of ingenious pride.  
Think, but how oft, with more illustrious  
art,

Men MIMICK US, and ACT A BOYISH PART.  
Whoe'er in trifles, or in trash delights—

In truant sport consumes his days and nights—  
Is STILL A BOY, however he in my biag,

And well deserves to ride on BUSHY'S NAG.  
Heavens, how they MULTIPLY by this N W  
RUIF!

ENGLAND itself is one great PUBLIC  
SCHOOL!

With MANY WICKED BOYS—O! dire  
disaster!

Spite of the GOOD EXAMPLE of ITS MAS-  
TER!

Pardon our slipshod Wit—the Scene, the Stage  
Inspire, perhaps, this peevish saying rage—

We lash not you, whom rather we must  
court,

To stoop your manly judgments to our sport!  
Nor wish you punishment, as things now  
stand,

Except a little CLAPPING on the hand.

## PROLOGUE

TO

## HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

Spoken by Mr. BUNBURY.

WHEN first these Scenes our Author's  
pen design'd,

The FORCE of TON was partial and confin'd;  
Yet, even then, while Fashion yet was young,  
Her rage was catching, and her influence  
strong—

Swift from the travell'd Beau and titled  
Dime,

Lacques and Abigail confess'd the flame.  
The vast ambition fires the menial Band,  
And RETAIL FOLLIES blourn at STOMACH  
HAND.

Does LOVE ACK drink or game? The FOR-  
bitows

HIS LAST OF VIEWS with his LAST-OF-  
CLOTHES.

DUS he redeem his kilt at Duke's Place,  
And ra se supplies from BRAXEL's flinty race?

Lis G. woman pursues the same career—  
And, "Dumme—is distressed like any  
Peer;"

Follows thro' Dissipation's various Stages,  
Takes Many on Rationary WAGES:

Like

Like *LOVELACE*' self, his waiting Purse recruits,  
And grants *POST-OBITS* upon *BIRTH-DAY SUITS*.

"High Life's the word!" The rage of  
Imitation  
Burns high in every breast throughout the  
Nation,  
The phrenzy rages wide each passing hour,  
Exhibiting growing *TON*'s encroaching pow'r;  
On ev'ry brain the changeful *Dæmon* flies,  
Now bids *TOUPLES* to *fall*—now *CAPS* to rise;

Now, at his word, th' obedient *Muslin*  
swells,  
And *Beaux*, with "Monstrous *Craw*;"—  
peep out at *Pouting Belles*.

No longer now confin'd to courtly air,  
*TASTE* sweeps resistless on thro' *Temple Bar*;  
Above, below, the wild contagion spreads,  
And dreams of *Fashion* float round *City Heads*.

*Sir BALAM*'s toils have realiz'd a *Plum*!  
My *Lady*'s spirit kindles at the sum.

"Lard, *LOVEY*, who can live in *Lombard-street*?"

"Haste, let us quit the mercantile retreat.  
Here we grub on—while wealth no fame  
bestows—

"We're *nobody* that *any-body* knows.

"How vain the cumb'rous pride of opulence!

"Let *Fashion* rule, and *Taste* direct expense."

Thus speaks the glory of my *LORD MAYOR*'s  
*BALL*,

The pond'rous *HILLIGSBURG* of *GROCERS HALL*."

Thus speaks the fair, and gives her wishes  
vent,

The passive Husband nods a gruff assent.

Now civic joys, and *LOMBARD-STREET*,  
farewel,

My *Lady* quits you all, for dear *PALL-MALL*.  
By brilliant equipage and depth of play,  
At length to certain sets she makes her way;  
And gains the point her heart desir'd so long,  
To flounce and flounder in excess of *TON*.

Yet some there are, and those high life can  
boast,

With nobler claims than those of wit or toast;  
Whose rank and fashion are their *Virtue*'s  
toils—

[*Bowing to the Audience.*  
Their approbation may o'er-pay our toils.

## EPILOGUE

To the *CONSTANT COUPLE*,

Written by Mr. *BLACKSTONE*.

Spoken by Mrs. *GOODALL*,  
In the Character of *SIR HARRY WILDAIR*, at *LORD BARRYMORE*'s private  
Theatre at *Wargrave*.

"FAREWEL th' impassion'd vow, the  
tender *War*,"  
"The well-feign'd frown, the nail-indent'd  
scar,

"The song of triumph, and the melting tone,  
"Farewel—poor *WILDAIR*'s occupation's  
gone!"

Each *Explan*'s rival, and each fair one's flame,  
To a mere *HUSBAND* dwindled, dull and  
tame!

No more the charmers list, "Dear, sweet—  
*Sir HARRY*!"

'Sdeath! what could tempt a *Beau Garçon* to  
marry?

'Tis true that I no mighty hazard ran,  
The *constant* Colonel was the bolder man;  
My lovely *Mate*'s to no excess inclin'd;  
Her name † the faithful index of her mind;  
But my friend's spouse is quite *au fait* at  
jilting;

Her fav'rite sport, two rival lovers tilting.  
'Twas boldly ventur'd, faith!—but come  
what will,

Three thousand pounds a year ‡ may gild the  
pill.

Well, we may boast, yet still the fair, with  
ease,

Can wind us mighty men which way they  
please;

Late rav'd the Colonel, "Woman's form'd  
to vex!"

Behold him now the Champion of the sex;  
Ready, in their defence, to yield his life;  
I almost think he'd risk it for his *Wife*;

Hence—that the horey-moon's but young,  
'tis plain,

He'll alter strangely ere 'tis in the *vane*.  
Confess, ye Fair, this Soldier pleases you;

You've seen him *brave*,—and therefore *know*  
him *true*;

For *Cowards* only wrong the sacred trust,  
But the *brave Spirit* DARES NOT be unjust.

Oft has one tender plaint, one deep-drawn  
sigh,

One anxious tear, distream'd from beauty's  
eye,

\* ———— *Nos praelium virginum,  
Sectis in juvenes anguibus acreum*  
*Cantamus* *HOR. Lib. 1, Ode 6.*

† *Angelica* \*

‡ *Lady Lurewell's fortune.* *Vid. last Act.*

Diffolv'd to infant tenderneſs the heart  
Which, undim'y'd, ſuſtain'd the ROMAN's  
part;

And, 'mid the enſanguin'd field of honour,  
roſe

Sternly ſuperior to a hoſt of foes;  
While the pile ſtoward ſtunks from *manly*  
ſtuffe,

And proves *his* courage on his helpleſs wife.

But tho' my friend's the HERO of the play,  
He muſt not bear the honour *all* away!

With *HIM* our whole dramatic band agree,  
In praiſe, and practice too—of conſtancy.

He's true to love, but *CLINCHER* is as true,  
As ſteady to his wiſh of pleading you.

Kindly indulgent too, yourſelves, ere-  
while,

Amplify'd *SCRUBB*'s efforts with a ſmile;  
And in good humour, ſure, you'll conſtantly be,

And *CLINCHER*, then, here finds the JUST-  
LEE!

\*\*\* \* \* \* \*

† But ſhould you ſcan us with too nice an  
eye,

And, judging hardly, all applauſe deny;  
Againſt your natures, *ſickle* prove,—and

Where we had hop'd your favour would be  
ſhown;

Still, ſtill, will every heart exulting join  
In conſtant ſally to the *BRUNSHILTON* haſe.

# PROLOGUE,

Written by MR. ROBERT BURN'S,  
the ADELPHI BARD.

Spoken by MR. SUTHERLAND,

At His Theatre in Dancree, on the Evening  
of New Year's Day laſt.

NO ſong, nor dance, I bring from you  
great cry

That queens it o'er our taſts—the more's  
the pity;

Though, by the bye, abroad why will you  
roam?

Good ſenſe and taſte are natives here at home.  
But not for panegyric I appeal;

I come—to wiſh you all a good New Year.  
Old Father Time deſpotes me here before ye,

Not here to preach, but tell his ſimple ſtory.  
The ſage good ancient cough'd, and bade

me ſay,  
“ You're one year older, this important

day.”

If wiſer too—he hinted ſome ſuggeſtion—  
(But 'twould be rude, you know, to aſk the  
queſtion);

And, with a would-be roguiſh leer, and  
wink,

He bade me on you preſs this one word—  
THINK!

Ye ſprightly youths! quite luſh in hope and  
ſpirit,

Who truſt to puſh your path by din' of me-  
rit;

To you the dotard has a deal to ſay,  
In his ſly, dry, ſerious, proverb way:

He bids your mind, amidſt your thoughtleſs  
rattle,

That the *fiſt blow* is ever half the battle;  
That, by the ſkirt, tho' ſome may try to

ſnatch him,  
Yet, by the fore-lock is the hold to catch

him:  
That, whether doing, ſuffering, or forbearing,

You may do miracle, by perſevering.  
Laſt, tho' not leaſt in love, ye youthful Fair!

Angelic forms!—high HEAVEN'S peculiar  
care!

To you old Bald-pate ſmooths his wrinkled  
brow,

And humbly begs you'll mind the important  
Now!

To crown your happineſs, he aſks your leave,  
And offers bliſs, to give and to receive.

For our ſincere, though (haply) weak en-  
deavours,

With grateful pride we own your many fa-  
vours!

And howſoe'er our tongues may ill reveal  
it,

Believe, our glowing bosoms truly feel it!

# TRANSLATION OF THE EPILOGUE To the ADELPHI, 1789.

Spoken in the Character of SYRUS,

Sæ Vol. XVI. p. 460.

(From a CORRESPONDENT.)

BEHOLD! little Syrus, that artful ſly  
legue,

Now a freeman comes forward with keen  
Epilogue!

As free as a Frenchman—and Frenchmen  
(they tell us)

Are lately become ſuch amazing ~~low~~  
lows,

\* Lord BARRYMORE, himſelf, performed the part of *Beau Clincher*.

† The laſt theatrical representation at WAREGAVE was *The Deux Stratemem*, in  
which piece his Lordſhip played *Scrub*.

‡ The laſt fix lines were written for the evening on which his Royal Highneſs the PRINCE  
of WALES honoured the performance with his preſence.

That

That for King, Lords, or Commons, no homage they feel,  
And now 'tis demolish'd—defy the Bastille.

But Freedom alone you must quickly perceive  
Won't suffice, without something whereon  
To live.

Even Liberty's self is a diet so thin,  
That the French can scarce live who have  
Nothing within.

Since this is the case, to improve my condition  
I have struck out a plan, and commenc'd a  
Physician.

No prescription on earth brings so easy the  
Pence,

Or requires so little of learning or sense.—  
But here, don't mistake me, Old Clauber and  
Galen

Are not the commodities I mean to deal in.  
My plan is quite new; a specific I've got,  
And what I have purchas'd I'll sell—and  
Why not?

I have got a Degree too—from Scotland of  
course,

Who for money degrees will confer on a  
horse.

And that nought should be wanting to make  
me complete,

I have got the King's Patent—and here you  
may see't. *(He shows the patent.)*

Observe how it runs—"George the Third,  
and so forth,

"Considering duly the wisdom and worth

"Of the great Dr. Syrus, doth grant and  
"confirm

"To him and his heirs, for the full end and  
"term

"Of seven whole years, the sole power and  
"skill

"To dislodge all disorders with bolus and pill:

"And we hereby require gout, asthma, and  
"phthisic,

"To yield to the force of his wonderful  
"physic!"

But this art, tho' so great, is at length  
grown so common,

That we now a days scarce can deceive an  
old woman.

So I've now got a Nostrum of wonderful  
fame,

That rules like a magnet the whole human  
frame.

Hence whatever I do, or whatever I say,  
My patient of course is obliged to obey.—

Should I bend my finger, or make a wry  
phiz,

The very same gestures will he make with  
his!—

Do I force a laugh? he with laughing will  
die:

Do I shed a tear? he will instantly cry—  
In fact there is something so wonderful

in it,  
That all sorts of maladies fly in a minute.

Even a scolding old jade (which you all to  
be sure

Will allow is the hardest of all plagues to  
cure)

In instant compliance with every one's wish,  
Lo! Mute is the word—and she's mute as a  
fish.

Of an artful coquette should a lover complain,  
Or a damsel forsaken lament her false swain,

I just put them together, tho' dying with  
grief,

And each to the other gives instant relief.

As a present example, in proof of my fame,  
Myself I'll applaud—and you'll all do the  
same!

## O E T R Y.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN the Public Library at Cambridge is a copy of HARRINGTON's ORLANDO FURIOSO, which had been presented by the Author to his Mother-in-law. At the end, in Sir John's own hand-writing, are several of his Epigrams, and amongst the rest the following, which are not collected in his works, and were never yet printed. They are chiefly domestic, which probably prevented their appearance hitherto in publication. This reason can have no weight at present, and therefore I send them to your Magazine.

I am, &c.

J. R.

Prefix'd is the following curious Address, also in Sir John's hand writing:

To the right virtuous and his kynde Mother-in-law the Ladie JANE ROGERS.

Madam,

I HAVE sent you my long promis'd Orlando, and that it may properly belonge to

you and your heire femall, I have added to it as many of the toys I have formerly written to you and your daughter, as I could collect out of my scatter'd papers; supposing (though you have seen some of them long since



since) yet now to renew them againe, and remember the kynde and sometime the un-  
happy occasions on which some of them were written, will not be unpleasant; and because there was spare room, I have added a few others that were shewd to our Sovereigne Lady, and some that I durst never show any adie but you two. And so wishing you to lock me up as safe in your love, as I knew you will lay up this booke safe in your chest, I commend me to you.

Your sonne-in-law,  
and in love,

29 December JOHN HARYNGTON.  
1600.

To my LADY ROGERS.

Frow'd and yet fortunate, if fortune knew yt,  
Relieve me, Madam, she might make you  
rew it.

To his WIFE.—Of Womens Vertues.

A well learn'd man, in rules of life no stoyke  
Yet one that carles epicures derided,  
Of womens vertues talking, them devided  
In thuce, the private, civill, and heroyke.

And what he said of theife, to tell you briefly,  
He first began discourfing of the private,  
Which each playn cuntry huswife may  
arive at,

As homely, and that home concerneth  
chiefly.

The fruit, malt, hops, to tend, to dry, to utter,  
To beat, strip, spin the wolle, the hump,  
the flux,

Breed poultry, gather honey, try the wax,  
And more than all to have good cheefe and  
butter.

Then next a step, but yet a lardge step higher  
Was civill vertue, fitter for the city,  
With modest lookes, good cloths, and un-  
swers witty,

Those baser things not done but guided by her.

Her idle tymes and ydle coyn she spends  
On needle works; and, when the season  
sarvs,

In making dainty junketts and consarvs  
To welcom in kynd fort his dearest friends.

But far above them all, he most extolled  
The stately Hercyns, whose roble minde  
Itself to those poore orders cannot bynde,  
Anonymous that still live uncontrol'd.

Theis intertayn great Princes; theis have  
learned

The tongs, toys, tricks of Rome, of  
Spain, of Fraunce;

Theis can correntos and lavoltas daunce,  
And though they foete it false 'tis near dis-  
cerned.

The vertues of theis dames are so transcen-  
dant,

Themselves are learn'd, and their heroyke  
spirit

Can make disgrace an honor, sin a merit;  
All pens, all prayfers are on them dependant.

Well, gentle wife, thou knowst I am not  
stoycall,

Yet would I wish, take not the wish in  
evill,

You knew the private vertue, kept the  
civill,

But in no fort aspire to that heroycall.

To my WIFE.

Your mother layes yt to me as a cryme,  
That I so long do stay from you sometime,  
And by her fond surmise would make you  
fcare

My love doth grow more cold, or less sin-  
cere:

But let no causes doubts make you belceve  
That being false yt being trew would greeve.

I, when I goe from thee the furthest dis-  
tance,

Do in my soule, by my true-loves assistance,  
Instead of sweet embracements, dove-like  
kisses,

Send kindest thoughts, and most indeered  
wishes:—

Then letters, then kind tokens pass, and then  
My bane Muse impleyes my ydle pen.

Then memory in loves defence alledges  
Seavn organ-pipes, our loves assured pledges.  
Alas, how many live still with their wives,  
Yet in true kindnes absent all their lives!—  
Absence is true loves sauce, and serves to  
whet it—

They never lov'd whom absence makes for-  
get it.

To his WIFE, in Excuse of his Absence.

Mah, in mine absence this is still your  
song,

Come home, sweetheart, you stay from  
home too long;—

That thou lov'st home, my love, I like it  
well,

Wives from be like thy tortas in the shell.  
I love to seeke, to see, learne, know, be  
known—

Men nothing know, know nothing but their  
own.

Yea, but you saie to me, home homely is,  
And comely thereunto, and what of this?

Among wise men they deemed are but Momes  
That always are abiding in their homes.

To have no home, perhaps it is a curse;

To be a prisoner at home, 'tis worse.

You

To my **LADY ROGERS**, that she loved not him yet she loved his Wife.

You tell among your many auntient saws,  
Which you have leard of writers of renown,—

That love is heavy, still descending down;  
And yet is this yourself doe break loves laws,  
For still o' Mall you fawn, on me you frown;  
I feele the effect, yet cannot finde the cause.  
Your love which draws to hei, from me withdraws.

But if your love be neither verb or noun,  
He prove clear by an unexpected clawse  
You then should love me first :—nay never wonder—

For let the Harrolds set our places down,  
I hope when Mall and I be least asunder,  
Your daughter's place is not above but under.

To his **WIFE**.—Of Love without Lust.  
Thou telst me, Mall, and I beleeve thee must,  
That thou canst love me much with little lust.  
But while of this chaste love thou dost devise,  
And lookst chaste babies in my wanton eyes,  
Thy want of lust makes my lust wantonnyse.  
Then think, but say't no more, for if thou dost,  
Trust me, I find an aptnes to mistrust,  
..I cannot love thee long without my lust.

To his **WIFE'S MOTHER**.  
When with your daughter, Madam, you be chattring,

I finde that oft against me you infense her,  
And then, forsooth, my kindnes all is flatt'ing,  
My love is all but lust, this is your censure.

'Tis not my flatt'ing her moves you hercto,  
Yt is because I will not flatter you.

To my **LADY ROGERS**.  
Among the mortall sins, in number seven,  
That shut against our souls the gates of heav'n,  
You still do say that Letchery is wurst,—  
Most loathd of Saynts, and most of God accurst.

But, Madam, either you are ill advisd,  
Or in your youth you were ill catechisd;  
For thus learnt I of my good ghostly father,  
And by his works as well as words I gather,  
Those sinns are least, as all the learned teach,  
Where love and charity have smallest breach;  
Those sins 't which we soonest do repent us,  
For'th'le a pardon soonest shall be sent us.  
Now Letchery (as shoves the common sentence)

Begins with love and endeth with repentance;

Besides, all those that take delight therein,  
Finde it a lively, not a deadly sinn.  
Therfore this question bee no more disputed—  
You see how playn your error is confuted:  
But be'et agreed thus you and me betwixt,  
Yt is the greatest sin of seven, Love six.

#### Of **Morses**.

Most worthy Prophet, that by inspiration  
Didst tell of heaven and earth and seas creation,

That first deliverd the name of Sacred Poet,  
Now so prophand, that fooles on fooles bestow it;

Thou, for thy peopls liberty and good  
Didst scorne the tyde of the Royall blood :—  
Thou that by grace obtayned from thy God,  
From rocks deryidst rivers by thy rod,—  
And in that rodde true, reall alteration  
Didst show undoubted transubstantiation:  
Thou that didst plague all *Aegypt* with *murder*

Prince;

That ten such plagues were nere before nor since :—

Thou that didst by thy Makers speciall grace  
Speak with him in the mountayn face to face,  
And there receavd of Him ten hy benedicts,  
In stony bookes, for our more stony breasts:  
Thou that twice forty dayes tookst no repast,  
And gavst two sampls of one Lenton fast:  
Thou that in zeale revenge didst take so sore  
Upon a damned crew, Dathan and Core;  
And at another tyme in nightull yre,  
Consumedst some with sword and some with fyre;

Obtain my pardon, if (untoward scholler)  
I prove in nothing like thee but in choller.  
And now give leave unto my awfull Muse,  
To tell one fault of thine in mine excuse;  
For though I needs must graunt my foolish wrath

Those lawes to breake sometimes me causd hath,

I breake but one and one, none for the nonce,  
Thou in thy wrath didst breake them all at once.

#### **MISACMOS** \* to his Muse.

My Muse is like King Edward's concubine,  
Whose minde did to devotion so incline,  
She duly did each day to church resort,  
Save if she wear intyt to Venus sport—  
So would my Muse write gravely, nere the latter  
She slips sometimes into some wanton matter.

\* In the year 1596, Sir John Harrington published a Tract, intituled, "A new Discourse of a State Subject, called the Metamorphosis of Ajax, written by **MISACMOS**, to his friend and cousin Philoſtilpnos; London, printed by Richard Field, 8vo."—This work, of which the title-page points out the subject, is executed with a considerable deal of humour, and is frequently alluded to by contemporary writers; as in Shakspeare's *Love's Labour*

From Mr. ST. LAMBERT'S "AUTUMN."

By the Author of

"MISCELLANEOUS POEMS," inscribed to  
The DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.

O Privileg'd by fate to spend a life  
Of virtuous labour, and of glorious  
strife;

Ye youthful warriors, who deduce your line  
From heroes that in arms appear'd divine,  
In these blest woods avoid the worst of woes,  
Enervating, ignoble, dull repose:

Here prove your strength, your courage  
here essay,

Our sports (war's image) train to war's  
affray;

Hunger and thirst disdain, through tempests  
go,

Lay the fierce tyrants of the desert low,  
That would with man contend for nature's  
sway,

make our harvests their luxuriant prey;  
Destroy the wolf that rends the panting limbs  
Of harmless sheep, and in the slaughter  
swims;

Pierce the wild boar, that, ere the dawn of  
morn,

Trampling the furrows, chokes the rising  
corn.

Thus let your early leisure same deserve,  
Patriots, your country in your pleasures  
serve:

Despise the worthless great, who manhood  
drown

In luxuries and follies of the town.

Gods! dare the wretches wreaths of honour  
claim,

Slaves to their Delias, and in soul the same?  
Their trivial characters they can't sustain,  
Being impertinent, and lie a pain.

Destructive leisure! time in vain bestow'd!  
The rural dweller never feels thy load.

His cheerful day in virtuous action flows,  
The night he yields to love and sweet repose;

No forms restrain him, and no lord con-  
trouls,

Blest with the privilege of liberal souls,  
To toil, to rest, to mirth, his hours he gives,  
And in the friendship of fair conscience lives.

Blest, who retired from courts within the  
wood,

Respects his country's laws, and plans her  
good;

And, stealing from the cares of place and  
state.

Escapes the notice of the guilty great;  
By love enthron'd in every tenant's breast,  
He holds the mansion which his fires pos-  
sess'd;

His bosom is not tortur'd with alarms,  
From the delusion of Ambition's charms;

Though his most secret thoughts might face  
the light,

Contentment veils him from the public sight;  
To the world's gods their statutes he resigns,  
Which Time or Envy hourly undermines;

His heart's his judge, his equals are his  
friends,

His rivals none, from fame or private ends;  
He knows at least a mortal not unjust,

And no ill eye in friendship can mistrust.

He is not lured by Fancy's treacherous  
dreams,

To vex his bosom with uncertain schemes;  
He cannot suffer by these turns of fate,  
Which oft embitter life's remaining date:

To nurse the slow'y race, his flocks to tend,  
Not to increase his acres but to amend;

To improve his income from the generous  
soil.

Is Wisdom's dictate, and his only toil;  
His hourly wish is, by the smoothest way,  
To verge on Heav'n, and meet his setting  
day.

Nor China nor Japan in pomp preside,  
The needle's labour, or the pencil's pride,

bour Loft, A. 5. S. 2; and the several writers quoted by Mr. Steevens in his note on that passage. It is remarkable, that for writing this pamphlet Sir John fell into disgrace with Queen Elizabeth. Mr. Robert Markham writing to him two years after, in 1558, says, "Since your departure from hence, you have been spoken of, and with no ill will, both by the Nobles and the Queen herself. Your looke is almost forgiven, and I may say, forgotten; but not for its lacke of wit or sayre. Those whome you feared moste are now besoming themselves in the Queen's graces; and tho' her Highnesse sanctified displeasure in outward sorte, yet she did like the marrow of your bone.—Your great enemy, Sir James, did once mention the Star chamber; but your good esteem in better mindes outdid his endeavors, and all is silence againe. The Queen is minded to take you to her favour; but she sweareth that she believes you will make epigrams and write Misamos again, on her and all the Countie. She hath been heard to say, "But merry Poet her god son must not come to Greenwich till he hath grown sober, and leaveth the Ladies sportes and frolicke." She did conceive much disquiet on being told you had aimed a shot at Leicester. I wish you knew the author of that ill deed; I would not be in his best jerkin for a thousand markes." *Anglo-Antiquæ*, vol. II. 242. Note to Dodsley's Old Plays, vol. IX. p. 153

Yet on the walls his ancestors appear,  
 Whose simple taste in life to him is dear.  
 The speaking features his fond heart admires,  
 That bring to mind the virtues of his fires.  
 Shall luxury, or arts he ne'er can need,  
 With trivial pomp, his nobler aim mislead?  
 O'er rivers, meads and orchards he may  
     range,  
 Where charms and colours ev'ry moment  
     change.

Gold and carnation deck the glitt'ring morn,  
 Purple and azure cloudy eve adorn;  
 While each is lost in each, nor can the eye  
 Mark where this ends, or where begins that  
     dye.

But what is nature in her beauteous strife,  
 To his transporting views of rural life?  
 Man undebauch'd he sees, of soul sincere,  
 The toils and triumphs of his little sphere,  
 The sacrifice of piety's chaste flame,  
 Servant and master diff'ring but in name,  
 Friendship by venal motives ne'er undone,  
 And guileless love that pants for only one.  
 Virtue and joy he marks together flow,  
 Finds others happy, and himself is so.

Contented with the object of his choice,  
 He is not wretched, when he can't rejoice.  
 Let fortune's vengeance do whate'er it will,  
 To be belov'd, is consolation still.  
 O'er rural hearts the smile of Hymen reigns,  
 No base invader the chaste rite profanes.  
 E'en when the good man sinks with age op-  
     prest,  
 His better half he presses to his breast.  
 For dove-eyed peace and modesty's bright  
     beam

Kindle the sacred fire of pure esteem;  
 And love for ever glows with new desires,  
 Amid the virtues that himself inspires.  
 Blest pain! whose knees the lovely load sus-  
     tain

(Their passions pledge), a sportive infant  
     train;

Who see to instinct busy thought succeed,  
 Whose care is dawning reason right to lead;  
 To guide their wills, and, elevating, form  
 Their little hearts, with dutious fondness  
     warm.

Their model and their master is the sire,  
 To ancient probity he bids aspire,  
 Before politeness her false colours spread,  
 When merit only to preternant led.

"Your ancestors," he cries, "from nought  
     would swerve,

"Whene'er their King and country they  
     could serve;

"For these their dear repose they sacrific'd,  
 Abandon'd fortune, and e'en life despis'd.

"At court they flourish'd in those golden  
     days,

"Nor stabb'd a foe, nor stoop'd to guilty  
     praise

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"Amplly deserving, ere they claim'd the  
     prize,  
 "For honourable toils they hop'd to rise;  
 "Without the stratagems that baileus  
     needs,  
 "They nam'd their grand-fires, and their  
     glorious deeds."

He loves his children should the bounty  
     know

Of those who sympathize with others woe.  
 The son attempts the virtues he admires,  
 The sire applauds the virtues he inspires.

Oft at his table, nothing proud, but neat,  
 Some worthy friend is welcom'd to a seat.  
 No high provocatives afresh invite  
 The languid pow'rs of fasted appetite;  
 And luscious nectar from a foreign vine  
 Debauches not the taste of those who dine.  
 Commerce of souls that in esteem agree,  
 Mirth void of folly, love from weakness free,  
 The tender transports of the fondest zeal  
 For their young race, which none but pa-  
     rents feel,

Vows of attachment from the heart sincere,  
 Are the chaste pleasures that the feast en-  
     dear.

O you, my friends, who modestly make  
     known  
 The manners our forefathers joy'd to own;  
 Oh——, blust' pair! accept the wreath  
     your due,  
 I sing the virtues all revere in you.

J. C. SEYMOUR.

### THE ORIGIN OF GROC.

Written on board the Berwick, a few days  
 before Admiral Parker's engagement with  
 the Dutch fleet on the 5th of August  
 1781.

By DOCTOR TROTTER.

[Tune, "Vulcan contrive me such a Cup."]

'TIS sung on proud Olympus hill,

The Muses bear record,  
 Ere half the gods had drank their fill  
     The sacred nectar four d.

At Neptune's toast the bumper stood,  
 Britannia crown'd the cup;  
 A thousand Nereids from the flood  
     Attend to serve it up.

"This nauseous juice," the monarch cries;

"Thou darling child of fame,

"Tho' it each earthly cline denies,

"Shall never battle thy name.

"Ye azure tribes that rule the sea,

"And list at my con mand,

"Bid Vengeance draught for me

"To taste his salt land."

Swift o'er the waves the Nereids flew,  
Where Vernon's flag appear'd;  
Around the shores they sung "True Blue ♀,"  
And Britain's hero cheer'd.

A mighty bowl on deck he drew,  
And fill'd it to the brink;  
Such drank the Kurford's gallant crew †,  
And such the gods shall drink.

The sacred robe which Vernon wore ‡,  
Was drench'd within the same;  
From hence his virtues guard our shore,  
And Grog derives its name.

To Heaven they bore the pond'rous vase,  
From Porto Bello's spoil;  
And all Olympia's bumpers blaze  
With "Health to Britain's isle!"

Gay with a cup Apollo sung,  
The Muses join'd the strain;  
Mars cried "Encore!" and Vulcan rung—  
"Let's drink her o'er again."

"Some signal gift," they all exclaim,  
And worthy of the skies,  
"Shall long protect this island's name,  
And see her Genius rise."

"Henceforth no foes her coasts shall brave,  
Her arts and arms shall crown,  
Her gallant tars shall rule the wave,  
And Freedom be her own."

With three times three, the deed was sign'd  
And hail'd at Jove's command,  
The mandate fell on wings of wind,  
To hail the happy land.

(CHORUS.)

Th' cup divine, ye sons of worth,  
Was fill'd for you alone,  
And he that drinks is bound by oath,  
To sink with Britain's rum.

S T A N Z A S

For the Festival of CHRISTMAS,

By W. HAMILTON REID.

PURE as the snowy bosom of the morn,  
Now may Urania all her graces bend;  
First, let Benevolence the hours adorn,  
And charity o'er all her mantle wend,  
Ah! let not aught restrain the soot'ring  
friend.

\* A favourite Song.

† Flag-ship, at the taking of Porto Bello.

‡ Admiral Vernon usually wore a program cloak in bad weather, from which the sailors call'd him Old Grog; hence the name, in honour of him, was transferred to the spirit and water, because he was the first officer who order'd\* it in this manner on board his Majesty's ships.

Ill would it suit when Riot foams around,  
O'erpaid with blessing on this festive day,  
That e'en Misfortune cheerless should be  
found,  
Or Worth excluded from the glad scenes  
stray,  
Where Heav'n has smil'd on man with  
warm benignant ray.

And come, Philanthropy! devoid of gall,  
Who like the sun a constant smile sup-  
plies;  
Now may Contraction shrink from off the  
ball,  
Smit with the milder radiance of thine eyes,  
Maugre the growling Bigot's bustling sighs;  
Nor let th' unthinking mock thy god-like  
power,  
Who never knew the thrilling joy to bless;  
Who never check'd the swollen eye-burning  
show'r,  
Nor hush'd the wild waves of acute dis-  
tress;  
Nor gave a tongue to Heav'n its grateful  
aid to bless.

Then, tho' the wintry waste should heap  
around,  
And Nature's gay variety destroy,  
Each cheerful trace in icy sheen confound,  
The mind's bright orb shall know no  
damp alloy;  
Nor time nor age exhaust the source of  
joy!  
But like th' Equatorial clime shall bring  
Perennial blossoms to adorn the year;  
And oft to Happiness renew the spring,  
More richly redolent, serenely clear,  
To fame-recording song and every virtue  
dear.

V E R S E S,

Composed for a Tablet to be plac'd over the  
Door of a Gentleman's Root house, erect-  
ed in a Romantic and Solitary Wood.

WHOE'ER thou art that tread'st this sa-  
cred floor,  
A moment stay, the moral lesson hear;  
Ere thy unhallow'd footsteps pass the door,  
To seek the solitude that dwelleth here.  
If e'er thy bosom burn'd with lawless love,  
Art thou to pining Avarice a slave?

Do Envy's stings thy canker'd bosom move  
(Ah! Vices seldom of the wise or brave)?

Oh quit the scene: but should thy bosom glow

With holy Charity's resplendent flame;  
Does thy fond heart Love's soft endearments know

(More grateful than the loudest blast of  
I amc)?

Hast thou e'er still'd Affliction's raging  
storm?

Hast thou from Mis'ry's cheek e'er wip'd  
the tear?

Bade Wunt rejoice in Bounty's radiant form;  
Stay'd Grief's loud groans, or hush'd the  
Lgh of Care?

If such thy soul, one moment here employ,  
This lonely spot shall still that soul im-  
prove;

Shed the mild influence of reflective Joy,  
And waken every thrill of virtuous Love.

F—, Gloucestershire, HORTENSIVS,  
Jan. 9, 1790.

# SONNET,

Inscribed to the accomplished  
MISS SEWARD.

**T**IS thou, O SEWARD! pleasing strike'st  
the lyre,  
Which thou can'st make melodiously im-  
part

Its lovely notes to thrill the human heart,  
With sounds that all approving must desire!

Go on, enchantress! tune again thy lyre,  
So well deserving of the greatest praise  
That can be given by a grateful land

To Sonnets fraught with true poetic fire,  
As is in thine, fair ANNA! ever bland

With ev'ry grace and merit to admire;  
Long may you flourish in a vernal morn,

Nor pass away too like the fleeting gale,  
But here remain, your country to adorn

With thy sweet Muse, which fragrance  
does exhale.

WILLIAM ———.

## JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the SEVENTH SESSION of the SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

### HOUSE of LORDS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 21.

**H**IS Majesty went to the House of Peers in the usual state, and arrived there a quarter before three o'clock. After being robed and seated on the throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod went to the House of Commons, and addressed the Speaker in the following words:—"The King commands this Honourable House to attend his Majesty immediately in the House of Peers." The Black Rod being returned with the Speaker and many of the Members, his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Since I last met you in Parliament, the continuance of the war on the Continent, and the internal situation of different parts of Europe, have been productive of events which have engaged my most serious attention.

"While I see with a just concern the interruption of the tranquillity of other countries, I have at the same time great satisfaction in being able to acquaint you, that I receive continued assurances of the good disposition of all Foreign Powers towards these kingdoms; and I am persuaded that you will entertain with me a deep and grateful sense of the favour of Providence in continuing to my subjects the increasing advan-

tages of peace, and the uninterrupted enjoyment of those invaluable blessings which they have so long derived from our excellent Constitution.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have given directions that the Estimates for the present year should be laid before you, and I rely on your readiness to grant such Supplies as the circumstances of the several branches of the public service may be found to require.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The Regulations prescribed by the Act of the last Session of Parliament relative to the Corn Trade not having been duly carried into effect in several parts of the kingdom, there appeared reason to apprehend that such an exportation of Corn might take place, and such difficulties occur in the importation of foreign corn, as would have been productive of the most serious inconvenience to my subjects. Under these circumstances it appeared indispensably necessary to take immediate measures for preventing the exportation and facilitating the importation of certain sorts of corn; and I therefore, by the advice of my Privy Council, issued an order for that purpose, a copy of which I have directed to be laid before you.

"I have only further to desire, that you will continue to apply yourselves to those  
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objects which may require your attention, with the same zeal for the public service which has hitherto appeared in all your proceedings, and of which the effects have been to happily manifested in the increase of the public revenue, the extension of the commerce and manufactures of the country, and the general prosperity of my people."

His Majesty then retired, and the Commons withdrew.

As soon as their Lordships were unrobed, and the House was cleared of the greater part of the Ladies and strangers, the following Noble Personages were introduced, viz.

The Marquis of Bath between the Marquis of Stafford and the Earl of Leicester; the Duke of Norfolk, Sir Peter Burrell, Sir F. Molyneux, and Sir Isaac Heird (Garter King at Arms) preceding. His Lordship's patent was read at the table, and having taken the oath, he was led to his proper seat, and afterwards to the Speaker (Lord Kenyon) who congratulated him on the occasion.

The Marquis of Salisbury, with the same ceremony, was introduced between the Marquis of Stafford and the Marquis of Bath; and

The Earl of Mount Edgecumbe between Earl Harcourt and Earl Beauleu; and

The Earl of Fortescue between the Earl of Leicester and Earl of Chesterfield; and

Lord Viscount Hamilton (Earl Abercorn) between Lord Viscount Falmouth and Lord Viscount Westworth.

This ceremony being over, Lord Kenyon (as Speaker) reported his Majesty's Speech; and the same being afterwards read by the Clerk,

Lord Viscount Falmouth arose, and began with an exordium aptly calculated to bespeak the candour of their Lordships, and their indulgence for a person who, though not in the habit of public speaking, ventured to offer himself to their notice on the present occasion, and upon the impression of that idea with which he flattered himself they were all inspired in consequence of the very pleasing and satisfactory communication made from the Throne, to move an Address to his Majesty, thanking him for his most gracious Speech. His Lordship then proceeded to discuss the circumstances alluded to by his Majesty, to support the verity of the facts adverted to in his Speech, and to point out the propriety that would evidently attend the House's manifesting their grateful sense of the various blessings enjoyed under the mild government of their beloved Sovereign, who had lately been afforded an opportunity of obliterating the zealous loyalty and ardent affec-

tion which his subjects in general entertained for his Royal Person, and the confidence they reposed in his present Ministers, in the course of his tour through a considerable district of his kingdom. His Lordship followed the detail of his Majesty's Speech regularly in the course of his observations, and, after mentioning the troubles abroad, paid a compliment to his Majesty and the nation on their generous, though perhaps ill-deserved, concern for the interruption of the tranquillity of neighbouring countries. He took notice of the struggle for Liberty that had been made in France, and thence deduced a proof of the excellence of the British Constitution, which had not only rendered us the envy, but the object of imitation of Foreign Powers. After congratulating their Lordships on the evident advantages peculiar to the British nation from the wise and useful form of our Government, his Lordship proceeded to the subsequent part of the Speech, and was large in praise of the conduct of Ministers in regard to the Order of Council issued for the prohibition of the exportation and the facilitating the importation of certain sorts of corn, in a moment of well-grounded apprehension of the danger of a scarcity of that most necessary article within the kingdom. After a word or two on the other parts of the Speech, his Lordship concluded a well-arranged and well-delivered series of observations, with moving an Address to his Majesty, assuring his Majesty that their Lordships were sincerely inclined to manifest their loyalty to their Sovereign, and their usual zeal for the public service in all the respects which his Majesty had been graciously pleased to suggest to them from the throne.

Lord Cathcart seconded the Address, and, in an able speech, supported the principles laid down by Lord Falmouth. His Lordship pointed out the very different situation in which the nation was placed at present, thro' the wisdom and prudence of his Majesty's Ministers, and that in which we stood during the American war: at that time we were labouring under all the difficulties of a limited and embarrassed commerce, an increasing debt, a drooping and damped spirit of trade, a chilling discouragement of our manufactures, and a sinking and exhausted revenue; at war with nearly the whole world, and almost without a single ally; whereas, we had now formed alliances with some of the most powerful States on the Continent, were in the full enjoyment of an uninterrupted peace, with its attendant advantages, an enlarged and enlarging commerce, an improving state of manufactures, an increasing revenue, and every prospect of continuing prosperity. At-

ter touching on the other topics adverted to in the King's Speech his Lordship concluded with seconding the motion for the Address.

The Duke of Leeds said a few words in justification of his Majesty's servants relative to the Order of Council for the prohibition of the exportation of Corn.

A Committee was appointed to draw up the Address, and having returned, the same was read and agreed to, *nemine dissentiente*.

It was then moved, That the said Address be presented by the Lords with white staves, and humbly to know when his Majesty will be pleased to be attended therewith.

FRIDAY, JAN. 22.

The House met in order to proceed to St. James's with an humble Address to his Majesty's most gracious Speech of yesterday.

As soon as prayers were over, the Duke of Dorset rose and acquainted the House, that his Majesty had been waited upon by the Lords with white staves, to know when he would be pleased to be attended with the Address, and that his Majesty had been pleased to appoint this day at three o'clock.

The House was moved, That the Lord Bishop of Carlisle (Dr. John Douglas) be desired to preach in the Abbey Church, Westminster, on Saturday, the 30th instant, being the Anniversary of King Charles's Martyrdom.

The Duke of Dorset moved, That this House do proceed further on the Trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. on Monday the first day of February next, and that a message be sent to the Commons to acquaint them therewith.

A Scotch appeal was presented, and an answer ordered to be brought in within a month.

The House then adjourned to Tuesday, Jan. 26.

*The Humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious Speech from the throne.

"We are sensible of the importance of the events produced by the continuance of the war on the Continent, and the internal situation of different parts of Europe, which have

naturally attracted your Majesty's most serious attention.

"We beg leave to assure your Majesty, that while we see with a just concern the interruption of the tranquillity of other countries, we feel the truest satisfaction from the assurances your Majesty has been graciously pleased to give us of the good disposition manifested by all Foreign Powers towards these kingdoms; and that we entertain, with your Majesty, a deep and grateful sense of the favour of Providence, in continuing to these kingdoms, the increasing advantages of peace, and the uninterrupted enjoyment of those invaluable blessings which your Majesty's most faithful subjects have so long derived from our excellent Constitution."

"We return your Majesty our dutiful thanks for the communication which your Majesty has been pleased to make to us of the reasons which induced your Majesty to take such immediate measures as appeared indispensably necessary for preventing the exportation and facilitating the importation of corn; and for your Majesty's gracious condescension, in directing to be laid before this House a copy of the order which your Majesty, by the advice of your Privy Council, thought proper to issue for that purpose.

"Permit us, Sir, to offer your Majesty our humble acknowledgements for the gracious approbation which your Majesty is pleased to declare of our former conduct; and to give your Majesty the strongest assurances, that, animated by the same zeal for the public service which has hitherto directed our proceedings, and gratefully acknowledging the happiness and security which we experience under your Majesty's auspicious government, we will diligently continue to apply ourselves to those objects which may require our attention, and may best contribute to the maintenance of the public revenue, the extension of the commerce and manufactures of the country, and the general prosperity of these kingdoms."

To which his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer.

*My Lords,*

"I receive with great pleasure your dutiful and loyal Address.

"The first object of my wishes being the prosperity of my people, I cannot but express my satisfaction at receiving such strong assurances of your disposition to apply your attention to these important objects which I have recommended to your consideration."

## HOUSE

THURSDAY, JAN. 21.

AS soon as the Speaker returned from the House of Peers and had taken the Chair, he acquainted the House with the number

## COMMONS.

of writs issued during the recess of Parliament, viz.

A new writ for Morpeth, in the room of Peter Delme, Esq. deceased.

Also



Also a new writ for Bodmin, in the room of Thomas Hunt, Esq. deceased.

Also a new writ for Litchfield, in the room of George Anson, Esq. deceased.

The following Members then took the oaths :

The Right Hon. Robert Lord Viscount Belgrave, for East Loos.

The Right Hon. Lord Hood, for Rygate.  
And Francis Gregg, Esq. for Morpeth.

The Speaker next went through the ceremony of reading *pro forma* the Bill to prevent clandestine Outlawries a first time, after which he produced a copy of his Majesty's Speech, and read it to the House.

Lord Valletort immediately rose, and in a very neat, perky, and well-ruined harangue, moved an Address to his Majesty to thank him for his most gracious Speech from the Throne. His Lordship began with apologizing for his own inability, declaring himself conscious of his want of talents sufficient to excuse such an intrusion on the ears of the House, but relying on their candour, and hoping to be favoured with that indulgence which they were known to be ready at all times to extend to persons not accustomed to speak in public, he said, he would venture to obey the impulse of his heart, and the more confidently as he flattered himself the motion he should conclude with, would be such as must meet with the unanimous concurrence of the House. He wished, however, to trespass on their time only for a very few minutes. This he was enabled to promise, as the facts stated in his Majesty's Speech were so plain, obvious and satisfactory, that they required no ingenuity to explain, no eloquence to embellish. The Speech presented what must to the minds of Englishmen afford a sincere joy and gratification mixed indeed with a just concern for others, viz. a comparison between the situation of other European States and our own as they now stood. His Lordship here, with a forcible pencil, drew a picture composed of the different circumstances that formed the contrast. At home all was peace, happiness and prosperity; abroad almost a general scene of distraction; some countries engaged in foreign war, others in what was still more grievous, internal commotions, a contest between the subjects and their Sovereign, tending to the subversion of the established Government, and an entire change of the Constitution. He did not mean to go into a large detail of these undeniable facts, but he could not help observing, that in France scarcely a province was free from anarchy and confusion; the old laws had been extinguished without being as yet replaced by new ones; the capital was at the

will of a licentious mob, who had already practised the most unexampled cruelties, and the King was almost a prisoner in his own palace. In the Netherlands the Standard of Independence had been erected, and there appeared to be a general determination in the inhabitants to withdraw their allegiance from the Sovereign under whose government they had so long continued. If we turned our eyes to the North, we should see the northern powers equally involved in all the horrors of war. In the midst of these jarring interests, in the midst of this scene of general warfare, foreign and domestic, we had the happiness to find, that all the European powers were united in one sentiment, that of a pacific disposition towards Great Britain. We therefore stood almost the single example, of a country enjoying all the blessings of peace, with those its most beneficial effects, an uninterrupted commerce, and daily extending trade, to the manifest advantage of our manufactures, the considerable increase of our revenues, and the most flattering proof of our growing prosperity. Having described the happiness we enjoyed very forcibly, and touched upon the benefits derived from our excellent Constitution, his Lordship proceeded to advert to the subsequent parts of his Majesty's Speech, and appealed to the House whether they could enough admire the paternal care of his Majesty, and the wisdom and prudence of his Ministers, exemplified in the measure taken to put a stop to the exportation of corn at a moment when there was reason to apprehend a scarcity of that essentially necessary commodity. Among the various evils occasioned by the distractions in foreign parts, not the least alarming was the present general want of grain, and the fear of a famine, owing to their having, in consequence of the different political struggles in which they were engaged, neglected the cultivation of their lands, from whence alone they could have been enabled to secure themselves from so dreadful a dilemma. His Majesty therefore, and his Ministers, were entitled to the gratitude and confidence of that House for not having solely confined their attention to the improvement of our revenues and the increase of our commerce, but for having wisely taken the necessary steps to avert so great a mischief as a scarcity of corn at home, and the more especially as they had thereby put a stop to the illicit practices that would have been carried on, perhaps to an extent enormously mischievous and detrimental to the revenue, had they not been prevented by a timely publication of the Order of Council. Having emphatically observed, that by the paternal care of his Majesty, and the atten-

tion of his Ministers, we had been delivered from those bitter evils, in which others had participated, and left to sympathize in their miseries without sharing them ourselves; his Lordship said, he thought it unnecessary to say more on the subject, nor should he touch on the other parts of the Speech, but leave them to be discussed by others, who, from greater experience in political affairs, were more able to judge of them than he could pretend to be. After handsomely returning thanks to the House for their favourable attention, his Lordship concluded with reading his Motion for an Address, which was, as usual, an echo to the Speech.

Mr. Cawthorne rose to second the Address, but confined himself to a compliment to the Mover on his very eloquent speech, and to declaring, that after the topics adverted to in his Majesty's Speech had been so ably and so amply discussed, he should not go into any argument respecting them, but rest contented with avowing his approbation of the Address, and therefore he gave it his support.

As the Speaker was putting the question,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose just to say a word or two on that part of the Speech which related to the Order of Council relative to the Exportation of Corn. From the reasons that there had been to apprehend that such an Exportation of Corn would take place, as would occasion great difficulties and inconveniencies to his Majesty's subjects, those who had the honour of advising his Majesty, had thought it their duty to recommend the measure that had been adopted, in order to prevent the evil apprehended. At the same time they were conscious, that the mode in question was not strictly conformable to law; but they had adopted it, relying on the candour of Parliament to measure the necessity of the case with the irregularity of the proceeding, and to give them the security of a Bill of Indemnity, if, upon a due consideration of all the circumstances, when they should hereafter come before the House, it should appear proper that such a Bill ought to pass on the subject. He could not, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, avoid taking the earliest opportunity of stating to the House these particulars, lest it should for a moment be conceived, that his Majesty's Ministers thought their conduct in respect to the proclamation alluded to strictly legal; or that the judgment of Parliament ought not in all such cases to be appealed to.

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge said, he was very happy to have heard what had just fallen from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and hoped, when the fit time came, his Majesty's Ministers might be able to justify themselves;

since, if no notice had been taken of the circumstance, he should have thought it his duty to have risen, and declared that he did very greatly object to the mode that had been adopted respecting the Exportation of Corn. Because, what was it but to say, that when Parliament has carried through a Bill for the purposes that it was to answer, and that Bill in practice was found to be inadequate and defective, then the sole remedy was to be an arbitrary proclamation from the Crown? That proclamation appeared to him to have been unnecessary; there were other modes of curing the grievance; Parliament might have been called together, and a new law made, by which means no unconstitutional irregularity would have been practised. He wished therefore that at the proper time Ministers might be able to shew such reasons for their conduct in this particular, as should be found to be satisfactory.

The Address was unanimously agreed to.

A Committee was appointed to draw up the Address.

It was then ordered that his Majesty's most gracious Speech be referred to the said Committee.

A new Writ was moved for Newport in the room of the Hon. John Thomas Townshend.

And also, a new Writ for Plymouth, in the room of Captain Robert Farinshaw, Comptroller of the Navy.

The House then adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 23.

As soon as prayers were over, and the Spraker had taken the Chair,

The Grand Committees and Committee of Privileges were appointed, and the other orders customary at the beginning of every Session were made.

Lord Vellert reported the Address to his Majesty's most gracious Speech, which was read and agreed to, and ordered to be presented by the whole House.

It was then ordered, That his Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, be taken into consideration this day.

A new writ was moved for Dorchester, in the room of Thomas Ewer, Esq. deceased; also

A new writ for Malmesbury, in the room of Lord Maitland, now Earl of Lauderdale; also

A new writ for St. Germain's, in the room of John James Hamilton, now Earl of Abercorn; and also

A new writ for East Loos, in the room of Alexander Irvine, Esq. deceased.

A petition from the debtors in Winchester gaol was presented, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Seven petitions for enclosing lands and repairing roads in different counties, were presented and read.

Thomas Wyndham, Esq. for Glamorgan-shire, Sir G. Allanson Wynn, for Ripon, and Sir Alexander Campbell, for Stirling, took the oaths and their seats.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented several Orders of Council, and other papers, respecting the Corn Exportation. A Committee was then, upon motion, appointed for Monday next, to consider of the several laws respecting Corn and Grain; and the several papers presented, were ordered to be printed for the use of the Members.

Mr. Wilberforce gave notice, that he would on Monday next move, that the House would resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Slave Trade. Mr. Wilberforce explained, that his intention was to move the Committee of the whole House on Monday, for a Select Committee to sit above stairs, examine evidence, and ultimately report the same to the House. He said farther, that although, according to the rules of the House, the Committee above stairs must nominally be a *Select Committee*, yet he meant that it should be open to every Member who chose to attend.

The House then adjourned.

SATURDAY, JAN. 23.

The House met in order to go in Procession to St. James's with the humble Address of that House to his Majesty's most gracious Speech.

As soon as prayers were over, the Marquis of Graham was introduced, took the oaths and his seat.

A message was brought from the Lords by the two Masters in Chancery, Mr. Holford and Mr. Graves, that the Lords had appointed the further consideration of the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. for Monday the 11th day of February next.

The order of the day was read for taking into consideration his Majesty's Speech.

It was moved, That a Supply be granted to his Majesty.

The said motion was ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday.

Mr. Secretary Grenville, by his Majesty's command, presented to the House several papers from Quebec relative to corn; which, upon motion, were ordered to be referred to the Committee appointed for this day.

The papers were ordered to lie on the table, and copies to be printed for the use of the Members.

Lord Courtoun reported that his Majesty had been attended by Privy Counsellors, and had been pleased to appoint that day, at

half past two o'clock, to be attended with the Address of that Right Hon. House.

The House then adjourned 'till

MONDAY, JAN. 25.

HIS MAJESTY'S ANSWER.

The Speaker informed the Members present, that the House had waited on his Majesty with the Address, to which he was pleased to make the following most gracious Answer:

"Gentlemen,

"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address, and receive with the greatest satisfaction the repeated marks of your attachment and attention to those objects so essentially connected with the happiness and prosperity of my people."

Lord Bayham, who had vacated his seat on being removed from the Admiralty to the Treasury, took the usual oaths, and resumed his former seat.

The House resolved, That no petitions for private Bills should be received after the 5th day of March.

Mr. Le Mesurier presented a petition, for the purpose of building a new church at Hackney.

Lord Eardley presented a petition from the Commissioners for paving and lighting the city of Coventry.

Mr. Morgan presented a petition for the purpose of building a bridge over the river Usk, in Monmouthshire.

Alderman Sawbridge arose and observed, that at the last sitting of Parliament, an Act had been passed for laying an Excise on Tobacco and Snuff. The manufacturers at that time stated their apprehensions, that the Act would be destructive to the trade, and diminish the revenue. These predictions had proved too true, and he therefore moved, That a petition which he held in his hand from the Manufacturers of Snuff and Tobacco, stating their grievances, should be received. All the petitions were ordered to lie on the table.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to take into consideration his Majesty's Speech to both Houses of Parliament, Mr. Hobart in the Chair.

After the usual preliminary business had been disposed of, Mr. Rose moved, That a Supply be granted to his Majesty; after which the Committee was adjourned.

The report to be received to-morrow.

SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Wilberforce moved, That the order of the day, for the House resolving itself into a Committee on the Slave Trade, should be read, agreeably to the vote of the last Session.

We omit the Address, as being almost verbatim the same with that presented by the Lords

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The Clerk having read the order from the Journals, Mr. Wilberforce moved, That the House should resolve itself into a Committee on the Slave Trade on Wednesday next.

Mr. Gascoyne was of opinion, that on a question of such moment the House should not be hurried into a decision. On a business of such magnitude, he thought it rather singular that notice should be given on Friday, that it would be discussed on the Wednesday following. He had cautiously weighed the subject, and the more he considered it, the more he was confirmed in his opinion of the danger which must arise from adopting the sentiments of Mr. Wilberforce. He was not singular in his objections, for he had consulted several respectable Members of the House, who joined with him in reproaching the system which had been recommended by the Honourable Gentleman and other reformers. It had been hinted to him, that it was intended to bring on a motion this day, to have the business submitted to a Select Committee above stairs; this he had mentioned to several gentlemen, who agreed unanimously that such a measure would be highly improper. He could not, he said, avoid addressing the candour and justice of the House, not to accede to any such proposition. He had no objection to have the matter come before Parliament, as it did last Session, before a Committee of the whole House; but he must enter his formal protest against having it agitated above stairs. It was not now the time to enter into the merits or demerits of the question, and he wished that any further consideration on the Slave Trade should be deferred to Thursday se'night. The question was of that nature, that he saw infinite danger in establishing a precedent similar to that proposed by Mr. Wilberforce, to have a matter of such importance come before a private Committee, and hoped that the part he had taken would not be imputed to motives of delay, as he had no doubt but, if the subject was once thoroughly understood, that the House would unanimously agree with him in opinion. He therefore moved an amendment, that the words "Wednesday next" should be left out, and "Thursday se'night" be substituted in their room.

Mr. Wilberforce expressed his surprise, that a question so well understood should now suffer by unnecessary delay.—He said, that whatever he had to propose, was not his sentiments alone. He had conversed with others better acquainted with the subject than he was, who agreed with him in opinion, as to the mode which he wished to pursue, being the most likely to expedite the business. If the matter was to be con-

ducted agreeable to Mr. Gascoyne's wish, it would come on when the pressure of public business would be so great, that there would be no prospect of bringing it to a conclusion. He trusted that he would withdraw the amendment, and not occasion, by his opposition to the motion, a division of the House. As some objection had been made to a private Committee, he would take that opportunity of observing, that in such case the business would be conducted in the same manner as it was last Session, as the Minutes would be regularly printed, and sent down to the House, and Counsel heard at the bar. This mode of proceeding would accelerate, and not delay the business. Substantial justice would be done to all parties, and that procrastination avoided, which should be the wish of Mr. Gascoyne and his noble colleague (Lord Penrhyn), for whose opinion, Mr. Wilberforce said, he had every species of deference and respect.

Mr. Gascoyne wished that it might not be thought that ~~de la~~ was his chief. He thought the proceeding by a Committee above stairs, on a business of such importance, a novel proceeding; and that the Members should be summoned to give their opinion on the measure, and ought not to be taken by surprise.

Mr. Fox expressed his disapprobation at such a mode of arguing, which, if attended to by Parliament, would be of the worst consequences to the prospects of public business.—If on every trivial business the Members were to be summoned, it would not only consume their time, but harass them in such a manner, that when a business of real moment required their appearance, they could not be prevailed on to attend. The vote of the House last Session was a sufficient notice, and the Hon. Gentleman who made the motion had acted strictly in conformity to it.—In his opinion it signified not whether a week or a fortnight's notice was given, since the meeting of Parliament was sufficient to apprise the House of the discussion of the question. He warned Parliament against any unfair methods, which might be used to create delay; it behooved them to resist every proposition which might be made to excite procrastination.

Mr. William Young was of opinion, that from the order of the day, which had been read from the Journals, it was presumable that the House intended to proceed on the discussion of the Slave Trade, in the same manner as it did before; and said, though he should agree to the amendment, that he did not pledge himself to vote in the question, at large, with Mr. Gascoyne.

Mr. Pitt did not agree thoroughly with Mr.

Mr. Fox; if the precise time had not been specified last Session, he did not think there was any impropriety in giving the notice required by Mr. Gascoyne. It was not only a question of debate the last meeting of Parliament, but a subject of much private conversation since. Mr. Wilberforce did not use any unbecoming precipitancy in the business; he only had recourse to those preliminary steps to bring it before the House, without mentioning any specific mode to be adopted hereafter; that would be a matter of future discussion; and he thought that the amendment could not be agreed to by the House, without incurring a charge of voluntary delay.

Alderman Sawbridge said, that there was not an instance in the annals of Parliament, of a question of such magnitude being submitted to a Private Committee above stairs, and would therefore cheerfully second the mover of the amendment.

Mr. Burke observed, that the practice of Parliament was various, and occasionally subservient to the exigency of the case.—It

was the peculiar privilege of the House to express that mode which it thought the least liable to obstruction;—he concluded by declaring, that he felt the strongest conviction in his mind of the necessity of adopting the original motion.

The Speaker then read the motion of Mr. Wilberforce, and the amendment; and having put the question on the original motion, it was carried without a division.

Several petitions and papers relative to the Slave Trade were then ordered to be referred to the Committee on Wednesday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Corn Bill, Mr. Rose in the Chair.

Mr. Pitt said, he should, for the present, content himself with moving, That a Bill be brought in to indemnify his Majesty's Ministers for what they had done relative to the exportation of corn and grain; and that the regulations they had adopted should be continued. Agreed to, and the report ordered to be received to-morrow.

Adjourned.

[To be continued.]

## IRISH PARLIAMENT, HOUSE OF LORDS.

JAN. 21.

A LITTLE before five o'clock, the Speaker having taken the Chair, a message from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was delivered by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, commanding the attendance of the Commons in the House of Lords. The Commons immediately attended, and his Excellency was pleased to deliver the following speech from the Throne.

*" My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" The King having been graciously pleased to place me in the Government of this Kingdom, I have his Majesty's commands to meet you in Parliament; and it affords me peculiar satisfaction that I enter upon the discharge of this most important trust at a period when this country, in common with the rest of his Majesty's dominions, is in the secure enjoyment of the blessings of peace, and of the inestimable advantages arising from our free Constitution. This happy situation will undoubtedly encourage you to persevere in the maintenance of good government, and to adhere to that wise system of policy which has established the credit, the industry, and the prosperity of your country upon a firm and steady foundation.

*" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

" I have ordered the National accounts to be laid before you, and I trust you will make such provisions as shall be necessary for the exigencies of the State, and the honourable support of his Majesty's Government.

*" My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" Your zeal for the interests of this country will naturally direct your attention to whatever can increase the wealth, and extend the industry of Ireland. Her Agriculture and Linen manufacture will claim your especial care, and the institutions of the Charter and other Protestant schools, will, I am persuaded, receive from you that consideration which the interests of religion and the good education of youth peculiarly demand. I earnestly recommend to your attention the improving and continuing such laws as experience has shewn to be of national benefit, and I have the King's commands to assure you that such measures as may contribute to that end will meet with his Majesty's most gracious concurrence. Impressed with a deep sense of the distinguished honour which his Majesty has conferred upon me by my appointment to this arduous situation, I shall endeavour with the utmost zeal and attention to promote the happiness and welfare of Ireland; fully sensible that I cannot otherwise hope, either to render my services acceptable to my Sovereign, or to ensure your favourable opinion and confidence."

The Lord Lieutenant and the Commons being retired, and the speech read by the Clerk,

Lord Viscount Powerscourt rose, and, after an exordium on the unpotted character of the Earl, and the fair promise held out to the country, of the blessings to be expected from

from his Administration, moved, that an Address should be presented to his Excellency, thanking him for his Speech.—The motion

was carried, and a Committee appointed to prepare the Address; after which the House adjourned \*.

# HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JAN. 21.

THE Commons being returned to their own House, several new Members were sworn in; which done, the Speaker read from the Chair a copy of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's Speech.

The Right Hon. Richard Longfield then said, "From long usage, and from the custom of Parliament, an Address to the Throne in answer to the Lord Lieutenant's Speech, has been found the most approved practice; and the well known loyalty of this nation to his Majesty has ever given to the adoption of the measure the most cordial unanimity. But the circumstances of the present times call upon the nation, and demand from us, the Representative body, every expression of zeal and loyalty, which in Irishmen always increases in proportion to the exigencies of Government, and the situation of their Sovereign. There is no man in the nation who does not rejoice in the recovery and continuance of the good health of the best of Kings, and upon this principle I am convinced that the present Address will surpass all former Addresses in terms of duty, loyalty, affection, and unanimity. The Speech from the Throne does not desire us to make provision for any extraordinary supplies; it does not come forward with complaints of failure in the Revenue and deficiencies which must be made good; but it calls on you to improve all the advantages you have gained, and engages to co-operate with you in every measure that may tend to promote the public welfare. I shall not therefore hesitate to propose to the House a motion on which there can be no difference of opinion nor any contention, except how we shall most forcibly express our affectionate, dutiful, and loyal feelings to the best of Sovereigns." \* Mr. Longfield then moved,—

"That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Ireland in Parliament assembled, being fully sensible of the peculiar benefits this country enjoys under his Majesty's mild and auspicious government, in the blessings of peace and the inestimable advantages of our free Constitution, beg leave to approach his Throne with the most dutiful professions of grateful loyalty and attachment to his Royal Person, Family

and Government. That in reflecting upon the established credit, increasing industry, and rising prosperity of our country, we are filled with additional incentives to maintain good order, and permanently to uphold that wise system of policy which has been attended with such extensive and beneficial consequences. That his Majesty may rely upon his faithful Commons making such provisions, as may be necessary for the honourable support of the establishment, and the exigencies of the public service. That the just consideration of our interests, which has been manifested in the Speech from the Throne, by directing our especial attention to the Agriculture and Linen manufacture, to the Institution of Charter and other Protestant schools, and to the improving and continuing such laws as experience hath shewn to be of public benefit, demands our sincerest acknowledgements; and that we beg leave to assure his Majesty that his faithful Commons, encouraged by his gracious declarations, to concur in whatever may promote those beneficial ends, will apply themselves with unremitting zeal and fidelity to the speedy discharge of the national business, and to the pursuit of those salutary objects which his Majesty has been pleased to recommend to our notice. That we cannot forbear to express our warmest acknowledgements to his Majesty for the appointment of a Chief Governor, from whose many and amiable virtues we have every reason to expect a just and prosperous administration, and whose faithful representations will ensure the continuance of his Majesty's confidence in an affectionate and loyal people."

The motion was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Howard, who had been just sworn in. He in a very handsome speech expatiated on the happy situation of this country, enjoying every blessing of peace, while the greater part of Europe was exhausting itself in foreign wars, the offspring of wild ambition, and while other parts were torn with domestic convulsions, struggling for that liberty which it was the boast and the happiness of Ireland to possess perfect and unalloyed.

The Right Hon. Mr. Grattan rose to give his assent to the Address; but he did not thereby preclude himself from the right of making some observations on the state of the

\* On the report of the Address next day, Lord Portarlington moved an amendment, in substance expressing the apprehensions of the House, from the great increase of ministerial influence and corruption, and requesting his Majesty to apply a remedy to the growing evil. The amendment was rejected by 40 to 7, and the Address agreed to.

The report of an Address to the Lord Lieutenant was afterwards received and agreed to.

nation naturally suggested by the Speech; and this he intended to do to-morrow. He therefore took the liberty of mentioning to the House the very inconvenient practice which had obtained, of very late and irregular attendance in that House,—a practice which left no certainty of any thing but one, “that no sickly person, no gentleman who did not possess a very strong constitution, could attend at all.”

The Right Honourable Major Hobart said, he was happy in an opportunity of agreeing with the Right Hon. Gentleman; and on this occasion he rose to declare, that he most perfectly coincided in his opinion,

that an early and regular attendance would prove of the utmost advantage.

The Right Hon. the Speaker then rose and declared, that he would, for the future, take the Chair every day at three o'clock, and at half after three proceed to business.

The Motion for the Address passed unanimously.

Mr. Dillon moved an Address to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, thanking him for his Speech from the Throne. He was seconded by Sir Charles Le Voux.

The Motion passed unanimously.

The House then proceeded to make the Orders usual at the commencement of a Session; which being done, they adjourned \*.

## QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

CEREMONIAL of, and COMPANY present at the DRAWING-ROOM, with a DESCRIPTION of the most FASHIONABLE DRESSES, new CARRIAGES, and ETIQUETTE of the BALL, held at St. JAMES'S in Honour of the QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY, JAN. 18, 1790.

THE Court was uncommonly splendid. The concourse of foreign Nobility was great beyond precedent, and they added much to the distinction of the day.

The King and Princess Royal came from Buckingham-house to St. James's before one o'clock; her Majesty and the Princess Augusta and Elizabeth soon after; and before two, the three younger Princesses with their attendants.

The Drawing-room commenced about two o'clock.

Present: their Majesties, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Princess Royal, Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland, Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth.

The French, Spanish, Sardinian, Dutch, Imperial, Prussian, Saxon, Danish, Russian, Swedish, Polish, Venetian, and other Ministers. Prince Galitzin, his Serene Highness the Duke of Orleans, Duke of Luxembourg, and Monsieur Calonne; the Archbishop of Canterbury; Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the other Cabinet Ministers; Master of the Rolls; Attorney and Solicitor General; Bishops of London, Durham, Winchester, and most of the Bench. Duchesses Rutland, Dorset and Richmond; Marchionesses Stafford, Salisbury, and De Grey.

Countesses Surberland, Rothés, Effingham, Holdern, Aylesbury, Essex, Edgumbe, Macclesfield, Abercorn, Bristol, Warwick; and Harcourt, Lady in Waiting.

Viscountesses Sidney, Grimstone, Parker, Bayham Hampton, and Wentworth.

Ladies Harrowby, Willoughby de Fresby, E. Waldegrave, C. Johnson, F. Bruce, S. and G. Gower, Hamilton, F. Douglas Leigh, H. Coniers, Gould, Arden, Walsingham, F. Bellafaye, Faucit, Louvaine, Leigh, Lewis, L. Macdonald.

Dukes Montagu, Leeds, Richmond, and Dorset.

Marquisses Townshend, Stafford, Bath, and Salisbury.

Earls Guildford, Gower, Camden, Fauconberg, Hertford, Dartmouth, Harrington, Aylesbury, Courton, Fife, Delaware, Howe, Uxbridge, Essex, Harcourt, and Winchelsea, Lord in Waiting.

Viscounts Inchinbroke, Stormont, Barrington, Cremorne, Netterville, and Sydney.

Lords Amherst, Auckland, Eardley, Hawkesbury, A. and W. Gordon, Arden, Norton, Willoughby, F. Cavendish, Herbert, Onslow, Heathfield, Oxford, Walsingham, Rivers, Louvaine, Digby, Petre, Ducie, and Cathart.

Sirs G. Howard, William Faucit, J. Peachy, C. Gould, G. Collier, F. Haldimand, R. Curtis, A. Campbell, R. Boyde, J. Banks, G. Yonge, J. Dick, G. Osborne, and E. Hughes.

Generals Conway, Debbieg, Stevens, Bland, Smith, Adéane, and Trappaud;

\* On the report being brought up next day, and Mr. Longfield moving, “That the House do agree to it,” Mr. Grattan moved a similar amendment to that proposed in the House of Peers by Lord Portarlington. The amendment, however, was rejected, and the Address agreed to.

Colonels

Colonels Hotham and Greville; Major Scott, and other Officers.

Mrs. Grenville, Messrs. Villiers, Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Howard, &c.

Lord Mayor of London, Sheriff Newman, Aldermen Curtis and Watton.

The Court broke up at five o'clock.

Their Majesties and Princesses dined at St. James's Palace.

#### GENTLEMEN'S DRESSES.

*The King*—a scarlet cloth gala suit, with a very rich embroidery in stars of gold, enriched with wreaths of laurel; the loop, star, and George, of diamonds.

*The Prince of Wales*—in a most beautiful cut velvet gala suit, of a dark colour with green stripes, and superbly embroidered down the front and seams with a broad embroidery of silver flowers intermixed with foil stones; waistcoat, white and silver tissue, embroidered like the coat; the garter fastened with a shoulder-knot of brilliants, brilliant star, George, &c. The effect of this dress surpassed any thing we ever have seen.

*The Duke of Gloucester*—was in scarlet and gold.

*The Duke of Cumberland*—appeared in a handsome ruby-coloured velvet and gold. His ensigns of the *Order of the Garter*, sword-knot, &c. were very splendid.

*Duke of Dorset*—pale coloured striped velvet; with a very broad embroidery of flowers in silver, gold, and foil stones, white satin waistcoat richly embroidered.

*Marquis of Lorn*—a striped silk coat, with a beautiful fancy embroidery, in different coloured silks.

*The Earl of Chesterfield*—a very neat purple figured velvet, beautifully embroidered with different shades of silk; white satin waistcoat the same.

*Lord Paget*—a striped and spotted velvet, the embroidery of gold and silver silks, and stones over point lace.

*The Earl of Galloway*—a dark green velvet coat, richly embroidered with silver, &c. diamond loop and star.

Most of the gentlemen were dressed in dark brown velvets, with lace, embroidery, &c.

The other dresses chiefly plain ratteens, with embroidered buttons on some, and highly polished steel on others, at the price of three guineas each button. Many of the steel ones had "God save the King!" cut in the centre. Steel swords were universally worn, and large square buckles with a rosette in the middle, the borders serpentine, cut in diamonds.

#### LADIES' DRESSER.

In giving an account of the ladies and their

dresses, we request their indulgence, should we omit many of them, who had perhaps equal pretensions to be noticed, it being impossible, in so crowded and brilliant an assembly, to observe minutely every beauty and attraction of the company.

*THE QUEEN*—as is usual on her Birthday, was more neat than splendid. Her Majesty's train was a dark striped satin, the petticoat a fine embroidered crape.

*The Princess Royal*—a train of purple and gold, with a petticoat of rich embroidered crape, ornamented in a very superior style of fashion, in superb stripes of green and purple silks, with curious devices, in embroidery of gold, jewellery and spangles.

*The Princess Augusta*—was likewise very richly and beautifully attired in blue and gold. Her Highness's petticoat, which was admirably wrought in gold and coloured silks, though very different to her Royal Sister's, was much admired for its uncommon taste, and elegance of design.

*The Princess Elizabeth*—was in royal purple and gold, of the same pattern, and beautiful embroidery, as the Princess Augusta's, except different coloured silks to correspond with the train, which was consequently extremely brilliant, and equally admired.

The three younger Princesses, not making their appearance in the Drawing Room, received the compliments of their relatives, and many of the Nobility, in the Queen's Apartments. Their Highnesses were richly attired in white and gold figured satins, very handsomely trimmed; their head-dresses were of wreaths of flowers.

Among the reigning beauties of the Court,

*The Duchess of Rutland*—appeared in a rose-colour satin train; her Grace's petticoat was ornamented with wreaths of green and coloured *exotic branches* from *Nature*, extremely novel and elegant; and her white dress had a profusion of jewels.

*The Duchess of Dorset*—Her Grace appeared arrayed with great elegance: her train white, spangled with silver; the petticoat extremely rich, with spangles, and blue foil.

*The Countess of Gatham*—a train of white satin; her Ladyship's petticoat was beautifully embroidered in broad rich stripes, in various devices of medallions, &c. in blue and coloured silks.

*The Countess of Sutherland*—was likewise in a white satin train; the petticoat covered with a handsome embroidered crape, with great taste and fancy, in gold, and silks of different colours.

*Viscountess Hampden*—The dress of her Ladyship consisted of a petticoat of pucker'd crapt; with pendant gold chains and gold tassels.



*zoffels*; and at proportionate spaces, embroidered stripes of laurel in green foil, *berries* of floppy foil, and gold spangles. The bottom was trimmed with a rich gold fringe, and a *faux* of white and gold, tied up with gold *zoffels*, was suspended on the front of the petticoat, in an oblique direction. The train was green satin with gold fringe. This dress was highly elegant in effect, and displayed considerable invention.

*Miss Haywood*,—sister to Mrs. Masters, was in a petticoat ornamented with slanting stripes of gold and olive leaves in foil, and starred with gold. The train was white satin, decorated with gold spangles; her cap was of a *helmet* form, embroidered in front, and adorned with flowers, feathers, and diamonds.

*Lady Pembroke*.—Her Ladyship's dress was distinguished by a train of lilac and silver; the petticoat was trimmed at the bottom with a rich embroidery, very curious and beautiful in effect. A *faux* of white and silver, tied up in festoons, added to the decorative beauty of her Ladyship's habit.

*Lady Harrowby*—wore a brown and gold striped velvet train; a crape petticoat embroidered with shells, and stripes of brown velvet.

*The Hon. Miss Ryder*—appeared in a pale blue satin train, a crape petticoat with fanciful ornaments in embroidery, blue *convolvulus* gold fringe, and spangles; there was much peculiarity in the simple yet elegant style of this dress.

*Lady Warwick*.—The train of her Ladyship was of white striped velvet, an embroidered crape petticoat, with festoons of white velvet, gold, and coloured foils; a rich fringe of gold, and green *fril stones* pendant, forming a *nouvelle* and striking effect.

*The Countess of Westmoreland*—a white satin train, with an embroidered coat. This dress was particularly noticed for the brilliancy of its jewellery and stone pendants, which, terminating at bottom with a rich fringe and tassels in gold and spangles, had a very charming effect.

*Lady Boston*—a coquelicot and gold striped chambery gauze, with gold spots, and richly trimmed.

*The Countess of Aylesbury*—a white train, with the petticoat embroidered in a very unusual style of fancy and elegance, *entre coupe*, with large united medallions, in rose colour and black.

*Lady Digby*—was habited in an emerald green satin train, with a crape petticoat, very richly embroidered with gold and silver spangles, in stripes of shells; and broad gold fringe.

*Lady Frances Bruce*—was in a rose colour.

ed satin train, trimmed with gold, a crape petticoat embroidered with slanting stripes of lilies of the valley, spotted with gold, and broad gold fringe.

*Lady Mary Howe*—a white spangled train; the petticoat beautifully embroidered in broad stripes, with rich fringes and tassels.

*Lady Arden*.—The train her Ladyship wore was pink satin, a crape petticoat, with silver spots, ornamented with black velvet, and pink satin, in the form of a *faux*, and broad silver fringe.

*Lady Eardley*.—Her Ladyship's dress was most strikingly elegant. A train of white and silver tissue, the petticoat covered with crape, and with foil-stones in stars, and a very beautiful border of green palms, with a rich silver fringe. The *tout-en-semble* of this dress was adapted to the charms of the admired wearer.

It appears from the dresses worn at Court, as above, that the fashionable colours are, coquelicot, emerald green, royal purple, pale blue, and plain white; and, for second dresses, the ladies in general wear a coloured satin gown, either figured or plain, with a plain white satin petticoat.

On most of the elegant dresses, the trimmings chiefly consisted of silver and gold fringes and sea-weed flowers.

#### HEAD DRESSES.

Satin caps, very high and remarkably narrow, trimmed with crape and spotted with foil. They were fashioned so as to answer the other parts of the dress. Ostrich and *vantering* feathers broad, but not very high, were generally worn.

#### THE SHOES

Were chiefly white satin, fastened with roses.

#### THE BALL-ROOM.

By eight o'clock the Ball Room was filled with company. At half past eight the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cumberland entered.

At a quarter before nine, their Majesties and the three Princesses entered the room. The King appeared in excellent spirits, and her Majesty was Happiness and Benignity personified.

About nine the Minuets began: they were more numerous than they have been for some years, and were moved according to the following arrangement:

Prince of Wales	{ Princess Royal
	{ Princess Augusta
D. of Cumberland	{ Princess Elizabeth
	{ Duchess of Dorset
Mar. of Worcester	{ March. of Salisbury
	{ Countess Talbot
	Marquis

Marquis of Lorn	{ Lady Hillsborough
	{ L. C. Levison Gower
Earl of Morton	{ Lady Harriot Thynne
	{ Lady Isabella Thynne
Lord Weymouth	{ Lady Caroline Telfon
	{ Lady Charlotte Bruce
Lord Valletort	{ Lady Ann Bellafyfe
	{ Lady Mary Howe
Lord Strathaven	{ Hon. Miss Townshend
	{ Hon. Miss Digby
Hon. Mr. Townshend	Two Miss Eardleys.

At half past ten the Minuets were ended, and the Country Dances commenced in the following order :

Prince of Wales	- - Princess Royal
Duke of Cumberland	- Princess Augusta
Marquis of Worcester	Princess Elizabeth
Earl of Morton	- - - Duchess of Dorset
Marquis of Lorn	- - March. of Salisbury
Lord Weymouth	- - Lady Caroline Telfon
Lord Valletort	- - - Lady C. Lev. Gower
Lord Strathaven	- - - Lady Charlotte Bruce
Hon. Mr. Townshend	Hon. Miss Eardley.

After three dances having been led down by the Prince of Wales and Princess Royal, with infinite vivacity, their Majesties retired, and the Ball ended.

Neither the Dukes of York, Clarence, or Prince Edward, were at Court, nor the Lord Chancellor.

The Princess Mary was at the Ball for the first time.

#### NEW CARRIAGES.

*Earl Fitzwilliam.*—A crane-necked chariot, painted an olive brown, a broad handsome border, on a white ground, with flowers spangled, silver mouldings, lined with white cloth trimmed with white lace.

*Lord Camelford.*—A yellow perch-coach, ornamented with plated beads, the carriage yellow, with springs on a new plan.

*Lord Auckland.*—His superb state coach, new varnished and ornamented with singular taste.

*Captain Cockburn.*—An elegant town chariot; the pannels of a bright garter blue, beautifully ornamented with silver wove net work, glazed with pale blue, a rich broad white fillet surrounding the body, with an elegant scroll, border of flowers, &c. in pale blue and gold, most highly finished.

*Mr. Stuart.*—A post chariot, painted and striped yellow, with silver plated work all round, in a stile of uncommon elegance.

*Sir John Dick.*—A blue painted chariot, the pannels enriched with a beautifully spangled blue and white border.

*Lady Bridget Tullemahe.*—A new coach, with a patent yellow and quaker coloured stripe, the arms done in a very neat manner.

*Sir John Smith.*—A crane-necked coach, painted olive, very highly varnished, the arms in circles, with plated joints, silver crests, and other silver ornaments, the carriage painted white, picked out.

#### ILLUMINATIONS.

The eye that saw the illuminations of last night, and compared them with those of the preceding year on a similar occasion, must acknowledge that there was very little difference, and that little for the worse. The illumination *fiat* is gone by, and people begin now to think that, like the Bishop's *St. Nola Episcopari*, these are things of course.

## MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

MR. Howard was in good health and spirits on the 17th of November, at Cherfon in Little Tartary, to the North of the Black Sea, in his way to Turkey, visiting the army and navy hospitals in that part of the Russian dominions, after having visited those of Riga, Cronstadt, &c. which he found throughout in such sad order, that no less than the shocking number of seventy thousand recruits, sailors, and soldiers, had died in that country in the course of the preceding year, owing, undoubtedly, in a great measure to inattention, ignorance, and inhumanity, whose influence is always checked at least, if it cannot be overcome, by his persevering benevolence, his fortitude, and his skill, wherever human misery attracts *this friend to every clime, this patriot of the world.*—

His desire of doing good, in a far distant clime, may even now be friendly to several of his fellow-creatures when they read the following words of the letter which he has written from Cherfon:—“Many here are suffering with the ague (a morass of twenty miles before my window). I give the ounce of bark, and drachm of snake-root and wormwood, which has not failed me once.”

It is a circumstance not generally known, that his Majesty, on his recovery in April last, sent his annual donation of 1000l. for the poor of the city to the Chamberlain's Office. The 1000l. for the same purpose for this year, has been paid into the same office.

The following is a copy of a letter written by Dr. Forster, Bishop of St. David's,

to the clergy of his diocese, in regard to the Test Act :

" Sir William Mansell has declared himself a candidate to represent the borough of Carmarthen in the next Parliament : I cannot refrain from declaring that he has my heartiest good wishes. Mr. Phillips, the present member, has received the thanks of the dissenters for the part he took in the late attempt to overthrow our ecclesiastical constitution, by the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts. By this it is easy to guess what part he is likely to take in any future attempt for that purpose. I hope I shall not have the mortification to find a single clergyman in my diocese, who will be so false to his own character, and his duty to the established church, as to give his vote to any man who has discovered such principles.

" I am, Reverend Sir,

" Your affectionate brother, and

" Faithful servant,

" SAMUEL ST. DAVID'S.

" *Aberguilly, Aug. 26, 1785.*"

*Useful Discovery.*—M. Hoffman, of Leir, in East Friesland, took six pounds of the fresh roots of couch, or dogs grass, and, after cutting them in pieces and bruising them, made a mash of them with boiling water. This he fermented with four ounces of yeast, and when the fermentation was finished, put the liquor into an alembic, and drew off a watery spirit from it, which, after being rectified, produced four ounces of liquor as strong as a common malt spirit, and of a much more agreeable flavour. From three ounces of the expressed juice, Mr H. obtained two drams and 33 grains of crystallized saccharine acid. In some parts of Sweden, in scarcity of corn, they make these roots into bread.

*Statement of Porter brewed last Year in London.*

Whitbread,	171461 Barrels.
F. Calvert,	140605
Thrale,	123938
Giffards,	95222
Grant, late Trueman,	93863
J. Calvert,	84537

In Glamorganshire an experiment has been made on the use of potatoes in fattening oxen. They are found to answer admirably well. The cattle soon are voraciously fond of them, and prefer them to hay, or any other food. They are well washed, and given raw. Some gentlemen have sliced the potatoes with an engine, others give them whole. They answer very well either way. Of potatoes, we are assured, an acre may produce 10 tons.

By the general yearly bill of mortality,

made up from the 16th of December 1788, to the 15th of December 1789, it appears that 20,749 persons have been buried within one year, viz.

1522 in the 97 Parishes within the walls

4206 in the 16 Parishes without the walls

9934 in the 23 Out-parishes in Middlesex and Surry

5087 in the 10 Parishes of Westminster.

Of this number 10 persons have lived to upwards of 100, being in the proportion of about 1 in 2075.

76 to upwards of 90 ; being nearly 1 in 273

491 to upwards of 80 ; being nearly 1 in 42 1-4th

1584 to upwards of 70 ; being nearly 1 in 13 1-10th

3039 to upwards of 60 ; being above 1 in 7

4725 to upwards of 50 ; being above 1 in 4 1-3d

6618 to upwards of 40 ; being nearly 1 in 3 1-7th.

JANUARY 1. This day there was no Court either at Windsor or St. James's, as usual on New Year's Day, consequently the Laureat's Ode was omitted. The New Year's Ode not being performed as usual, has occasioned much speculation.—It may not be unacceptable to our readers to give them the following passage from Mr. Gibbon's last volume of the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire : " The title of Poet Laureat, which custom rather than vanity perpetuates in the English Court, was first invented by the Cæsars of Germany. From Augustus to Louis, the Muse has been too often false and venal ; but I much doubt whether any age or Court can produce a similar establishment of a stipendiary poet, who in every reign, and at all events, is bound to furnish, twice a year, a measure of praise and verse, such as may be sung in the chapel, and, I believe, in the presence, of the Sovereign. I speak the more freely, as the best time for abolishing this ridiculous custom is while the Prince is a man of virtue, and the Poet a man of genius."

The Oxford Canal was this day opened by the arrival of upwards of 200 ton of coals, besides corn and other effects. The first boat entered the basin a few minutes before twelve o'clock, displaying the union flag and having on board the band belonging to the Oxfordshire militia. They were received by a vast concourse of people, with loud huzzas ; and an ox having been roasted whole upon the wharf, on approaching, the band struck up " The Roast Beef of Old England," a favourite old tune, and well applied.

" H. H.

2. His Majesty experienced a narrow escape, a few days since, from being overturned, in his carriage in Colnbrook river, which separates Iwer and Uxbridge Moor: when returning from hunting, the two leaders fell into a hole; but fortunately were immediately extricated by the extraordinary agility and presence of mind of the postilion. Two days after, a waggon, loaded with corn, was overturned at the same spot, on its way to Uxbridge market.

Omai, of Otaheite, is dead; he did not choose to live in his native island, and therefore settled in another, and soon squandered or gave away the greatest part of his property; but there being a cow and a few European animals belonging to him, the King of Otaheite, his Liege Lord, demanded them of the King under whose protection Omai died; they were refused; the consequence was, a war between the two chiefs, which ended in the ruin of the principality of the latter.

*Dublin Castle, Jan. 5.* His Excellency the Earl of Westmoreland, Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom, embarked on board his Majesty's yacht the *Dorset*, at Holyhead, yesterday at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and arrived early this morning off Howth, where his Excellency landed about nine o'clock, and proceeded to the seat of the Earl of Howth. A squadron of horse was immediately dispatched thither, and attended his Excellency to this city. On his Excellency's arrival at the Castle, he was invested with the Collar of the most illustrious Order of St. Patrick, and received the sword of state from the Lords Justices. His Excellency afterwards received the compliments of the nobility and other persons of distinction upon his safe arrival and taking upon him the government of this kingdom.—*London Gazette.*

A young man in a yawl was driven out to sea, by a sudden gust of wind, from the harbour of Larn, in Ireland, on the 26th ult. Alone, without any means of directing the vessel, or the least article to subsist on, he was for three days and two nights exposed to the mercy of the waves, in the most imminent danger of perishing; but at the end of that time, the vessel providentially drove into the water of Doon, near Ayr, 32 leagues from Larn.

5. The several prisoners convicted at the last Admiralty sessions, were executed at Execution Dock, pursuant to the sentence pronounced on them, viz. Thomas Brett, for piratically and feloniously stealing 16 hides, and other articles, on board a Dutch hoy, in Dungeness Road. John Williams and Hugh Wilson, for piratically and feloniously making a revolt on board the *Oregon*, near the

Coast of Africa. John Clark, and Edward, alias Ned Hobbins, for piratically and feloniously stealing a boat, a compass, and sails, belonging to the *Arno*, the property of Messrs. Hurry and Co. about 15 leagues from the Coast of Africa.

6. The election of a Clerk to the Commissioners of Land-tax, in the room of the late J. Patterson, Esq. came on at Guildhall. At four o'clock the poll closed, when the numbers were, for

Mr. Withers	—	214
Mr. R. Dixon	—	171
Mr. Crowder	—	132

On which Mr. Withers was declared duly elected.

7. At the election of a Clerk to the Commissioners of the Window and House Duties, on casting up the poll books the numbers appeared for

Mr. Crowder	—	312
Mr. Maynard	—	18
Mr. Miles Burton Allen	—	1

Majority for Mr. Crowder, 294; whereupon he was declared duly elected.

A man, for a trifling wager, accidentally a live cat, at a public-house in Windsor, on Tuesday evening last.

The Bankrupts in 1788, were 709; in 1752, were 116. There were the most and least numerous since 1740; in 1782 there were 584.

9. At a meeting held in London of the Trustees of John Stock, Esq. late of Hampstead, who bequeathed a bounty of 100*l.* a year to be divided amongst ten Curates of the Church of England, whose incomes should not exceed 40*l.* per annum, 38 petitions were presented and read, from poor Curates, to partake of his benevolence, many of whose yearly stipends were not more than 25*l.*; with which they have to support numerous and burthenome families. As ten only could receive the gift, 28 were unsuccessful candidates.

10. The 2d instant, and the Monday and Tuesday following, the play of the Constant Couple, with the entertainments of the Citizen and Don Juan, were performed at Lord Barrymore's at Wargrave, to numerous and splendid audiences; the part of Beau Clincher in the play, and Young Philpot in the Citizen, were supported with great spirit and success by his Lordship. Mrs. Goodall played Sir Harry Wildair; and the other characters were ably sustained by gentlemen, his Lordship's friends, &c.

On Friday evening his Lordship gave a splendid masked ball and supper, which was honoured by the attendance of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Duchess of

Bolton, Lord Craven and family, and many others of the first distinction.

The Prince wore a black domino, and dominoes constituted the dresses of the greatest part of the company.—The fancy dresses were however numerous, and among the wearers were several of our most elegant women of fashion.

At half-past two the supper-rooms were opened, and every table was supplied with the choicest dishes, wines, and dessert.

After supper the country dances were again resumed, and continued till 8 o'clock on Saturday morning.

Owing to the darkness of the evening, the following accident happened to John Sturup, a coachman: he had set his company down at the rooms at Wargrave, and endeavouring to avoid a coach that was drawing up, he drove against a post, which forced him from his box, and, pitching on his head, he was killed on the spot. He had drove the Oxford coach many years.

11. The following transports sailed from Portsmouth, with convicts for the settlement at New South Wales, viz. Neptune, Tally-Hoppy, Albion; and Scarborough, Marshall.

While the weather has been so uncommonly warm here, all through the three months of October, November, and December, letters from Rome inform us, that it has been as remarkably cold there, inasmuch that they have not only had snow, but likewise that the frost has been severer than it usually is in England.

13. This day their Majesties, with their Royal Highnesses the Princesses, removed from Windsor to the Queen's Palace, to reside during the winter.

During the rejoicings at Bengal on his Majesty's happy recovery, one Armenian merchant nobly liberated 200 debtors from the gaol of Calcutta, and sent them to join with their families in the general felicity.—What is the illuminating squares and streets, to such an act of munificence!

14. At four o'clock this morning, his Royal Highness Prince Edward, their Majesties' fourth son, arrived at Nero's Hotel, in King Street, St. James's-square, from Geneva.

On notice of his arrival being sent to Carlton-house, the Prince of Wales immediately went to the Hotel, and returned with his brother to Carlton-house, where they breakfasted, and afterwards paid a visit to their Royal Brother at York-house.

The arrival of Prince Edward in England was totally unexpected, and is said to have caused some displeasure in two very Great Persons. Permission was not given for this visit, and the departure of the young gentle-

man, to join his regiment at Gibraltar, for which place he set out the 29th inst. proved a step absolutely necessary to appease the resentment.

A letter from Pisa, dated Dec. 19, says, "During my last moments in Italy, it is to me matter of no small consolation to see in this country the first Prince of the Blood Royal, the son of a British Sovereign, that has for centuries crossed the Alps.—The 4th of December Prince Augustus arrived at Florence with three Hanoverian officers in his retinue. The 8th he arrived at Pisa, where his Royal Highness, for the winter, fixes his residence. The next day the Grand Duke was informed of his arrival, and appointed the following morning for receiving the Prince; he likewise waited upon the Prince, and accompanied him in his carriage to the palace, where his Royal Highness was received by the Grand Duchess, surrounded by the Royal family, and experienced every mark of honour due to his high rank, with every expression of politeness and tenderness, so naturally peculiar to the Sovereigns of Tuscany."

15. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales gave a most splendid ball to about 200 of the nobility of both sexes at Carlton-house. This *fete* was rather a private entertainment than a grand gala, being given principally in honour of the Princess Gallitzin, who had expressed a strong desire to see the English country dances.

Side-boards, abounding with every delicacy of the season, supplied the ceremony of regular suppers.

The appendages were a Faro-table, &c. —Captain Payne won 1000 guineas; Martindale retired with a bank richer at least by 2000 than he brought in.

Most of the distinguished foreigners were present, but not the Duke of Orleans! The Duke of Orleans, a day or two before, went to Newmarket.

A female mendicant was apprehended a few days ago at Ingatestone, in Essex, with a beautiful child under two years of age. Suspicion arising that she was not its mother, but stole it from its real parents, the woman was taken before the Magistrates then attending a petty session in that town, and committed to the house of correction; she confessed, that the infant was not her's, but that she had it from a person in Shoreditch; and the object was to excite compassion whilst begging.

The child since proves to be the daughter of one Mr. Cooper, a pasteboard-maker in Shoreditch.—Mary Mulker, the woman by whom she was stolen, is committed to Newgate, for trial at the next Old Bailey Sessions.

## MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

18. The Severn flooded a few days ago higher than has been known for these twenty years. At Shrewsbury and its environs, particularly at the Abbey Forge, Frankwell, and cotton-mill, there was no passing without a boat.

On the lakes and high mountainous land of Cumberland and Westmoreland, there has been scarcely any snow, and not any ice two inches thick. The wind and rain have exceeded, as much as the snow and ice fall short of, the usual proportions. Both are thus sampled in the memory of man.

19. The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when sentence of death was passed upon 13 convicts; one was sentenced to be transported for 14 years, 29 to be transported for seven years, seven to be imprisoned in Newgate, 18 in Clerkenwell Bridewell, 21 to be publicly whipped, and 16 were delivered by proclamation.

20. A Common-Hall was held at Guildhall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the progress of the Exchequer Laws, and how far a further extension of them will affect the trade and commerce of this city. Several resolutions passed unanimously, and the Representatives were instructed to endeavour, by all legal means in their power, to carry them into effect.

The following singular circumstance occurred during the last Old Bailey sessions:—two men, one named Roberts, the other Robertson, were tried for stealing linen. Robertson was found guilty, and Roberts acquitted; but by some mistake the guilty man was discharged, and Roberts detained. The friends of Robertson were overjoyed, of course, at seeing him at liberty, and advised him to go out of the kingdom, but the fellow, greatly to his credit, surrendered himself at Newgate before the sessions ended. He was of course brought up to receive judgment; but his conduct having been properly stated, he was sentenced to only six months imprisonment, whereas he would probably have gone to Botany Bay, had it not been for this proof of his honesty.

Noah Mann, the famous cricketer, has been accidentally burnt to death, at North-chapel, in Sussex; the poor fellow was intoxicated, and laid himself down to sleep before a public-house fire, when his clothes caught from a spark, and the melancholy catastrophe ensued.

21. As his Majesty was going in state to the House of Peers, on passing the corner opposite Carlton House, in St. James's Park, a stone was thrown at the coach by a tall man dressed in a scarlet coat, black breeches, a striped waistcoat, a cocked hat, with an orange-coloured cockade; he was imme-

diately apprehended and taken to Mr. Grenville's Office, in the Treasury, Whitehall, where he underwent an examination by the Attorney-General and Sir Sampson Wright, before Mr. Pitt, Mr. Grenville, the Duke of Leeds, Earl of Chatham, &c. which lasted four hours, when he was committed to prison for further examination. He proves to be the same person who wrote a libel against his Majesty, and stuck it on the Wharfedale in the Court-yard, St. James's, about a fortnight since, and signed his name John Frith, Lieutenant of the second battalion of Royals. After undergoing several other examinations, he was committed to Newgate for trial on a charge of high treason.

The five following malefactors were brought out of the debtors door adjoining to Newgate, and executed on a temporary gallows, viz. Lyon Hart and Emanuel Marks, two Jews, and Andrew Halkes, for a footpad robbery; and John Fletcher and Matthew Crutchfield, for highway robberies.

Humphreys and Mendoza have agreed to fight on the 12th of May next, for 20l. on a turf 48 feet square; the place to be chosen by Mendoza; if either party falls without a blow, to lose the battle. The door-money to be equally divided, and the loser to pay 50l. to the poor of the parish where the battle is fought.

Berzelius, the Swede, who was condemned to be beheaded at Copenhagen, has been pardoned at the intercession of the Emperors of Russia, but he is to be imprisoned for life.

The King of Sweden has hit upon an admirable expedient to increase his popularity, and mortify his refractory Nobles.—He has admitted a certain number of citizens into his Privy Council, who sit and deliberate with the same powers and influence as Nobles.

The settlements at Batavia and Demerara, as also at St. Domingo, are full of perturbation and revolt. From Holland, a knot of opulent individuals have sent the negroes all possible encouragement; and, among other dangerous aids, 12,000 muskets have been sent.

The soldiers composing the garrison of the Isle of St. Marguerite, observing that seven prisoners in confinement there experienced no alleviation of their sufferings, notwithstanding the decrees of the National Assembly prohibiting *Lettrés de Capes*, resolved to walk on the Governor, and demand their liberty. The Governor, either from the motives of fear or humanity, complied, and the prisoners were released, and an account of the proceedings sent to the National Assembly.

The Count de Montellie, who is now 72 years

years of age, and has been 32 years in confinement, declined leaving the prison, on account of his age and infirmities.

In proof of the mildness of the present season, on Christmas-day a blackbird's nest, with four eggs, was found at Nineveh farm near Nuncham in Oxfordshire; and there is a sparrow's nest, with five young ones, now to be seen at Shilton near Burford.

*For the Rot in Sheep.*—Give to each sheep one spoonful of spirits of turpentine mixed with two of water, after fasting twelve hours; let them have each three doses, staying six days between each dose.—This distemper arises from certain animalcules which are found in the livers of the infected sheep, resembling flat fish. The turpentine, by destroying them, effects a cure; at least the experiment is simple, and worthy trial.

#### NETHERLANDS.

The States General of the United Netherlands have at length settled the terms of a Federal Union.

The debates on this important subject lasted several days: the last debate began on the 10th instant, and lasted till half past two o'clock of the morning of the 11th; at which time the Assembly having formed the articles of the Union, and agreed to them, all the Members present signed them.

The Articles were twelve in number; the following true copy of them has been transmitted to us by our correspondent at Brussels:

Article I. All the Provinces agree to unite and confederate under the denomination and title of "The United Belgic States."

Art. II. They agree to form and concentrate among themselves a Sovereign Power, limited to their mutual defence—the right of making war and peace—raising and paying a national army—making and repairing fortifications—forming and concluding alliances offensive and defensive with foreign powers—sending and receiving Ambassadors, Residents, Agents, &c. the whole of which, without distinction, shall be done by, and under the sole authority of the power thus united, without any reference to the respective Provinces; each of which, however, will have its due influence, through the medium of its Representatives, in the deliberations that shall take place relative to the different objects included in this Treaty.

Art. III. For the exercise of this Sovereign Power, there shall be a Congress of Deputies from each Province, under the name of the "Sovereign Congress of the United Belgic States."

Art. IV. The Provinces shall always profess the Roman Catholic and Apostolic Religion, and inviolably maintain the Unity of the Church; and the Congress shall, therefore, be bound to follow and maintain connexion with the Holy See.

Art. V. The Congress alone shall have the power of coining money in the name of the United Belgic States, and to fix its standard and value.

Art. VI. The Provinces of the Union shall make provision for the expences attending the exercise of Sovereign Power, in the same proportion as under their last Sovereign.

Art. VII. Each Province shall preserve all its rights of Sovereignty, its laws, liberty, and independence, in all cases except those in which they have mutually agreed to cede them to the Sovereign Congress.

Art. VIII. In case any difference shall arise respecting the general contribution towards the expences of the State, or any other object whatever, either between the Congress and one of the Provinces, or between one Province and another, the Congress shall endeavour to settle them amicably; but should the endeavours of Congress fail, then each Province shall, at the requisition of either party, nominate a person to settle the matter in dispute; and both parties shall be bound to abide by the decision or award that shall be made by the persons thus nominated.

Art. IX. The United States pledge and bind themselves mutually to assist each other, and to make a common cause, as often as any one of them shall be attacked.

Art. X. One Province shall not be at liberty to contract any alliance or engagement with another Province, without the consent of Congress. The Province of Flanders, however, shall be at liberty to re-unite with West Flanders, on condition that each shall have its Representatives in Congress, with a right to vote freely, and without controul.

Art. XI. The Union shall be permanent and irrevocable.

Art. XII. Civil and Military employments shall never be intrusted to one and the same person. No Member of Congress shall be employed in any military service, nor shall any officer in the army be capable of being elected a Member of Congress.

All persons in the service of, or receiving a pension under any name whatever from any foreign power, shall be incapable of sitting in Congress; as shall likewise all persons who, after the ratification of this Treaty of Union, shall accept of any title of honour, or any military or other order of Knighthood from any Foreign Power.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

77

The Members who signed these Articles  
were those from  
BRABANT,  
FLEMISH GUELDERLAND,  
FLANDERS.

WEST FLANDERS,  
HAINAULT,  
NAMUR,  
TOURNAY,  
TOURNAIS and MECHLIN.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

*Stockholm, Dec. 4.*

**T**HE King of Sweden arrived here the day before yesterday, after a difficult and dangerous passage from Finland.

The new Austrian Minister, Count Ludolf, is arrived here, and will probably have his audiences to-morrow or next day.

*Vienna, Dec. 9.* Letters from Trieste mention the arrival there, from Constantinople, of the Russian Minister, M. de Bulgakow, in a French frigate.

The blockade of Orsova is continued with the most vigilant attention.

*Vienna, Dec. 26.* His Imperial Majesty, who has been for some days indisposed, is now much better.

Last Wednesday evening Marshal Laudon arrived in good health at his country-house in this neighbourhood.

*Vienna, Dec. 28.* Letters from Constantinople of the 22d of November mention, that Hassan Pacha, late Captain Pacha, is appointed Grand Vizir.

## PROMOTIONS.

**E**ARL Fauconberg, Master of the Horse to the Queen.

Hon. Miss Julia Digby, to be one of the Maids of Honour to her Majesty, vice the Hon. Miss Charlotte Margaret Gunning.

William Bellingham, esq. to be one of the Commissioners of the Navy, vice William Campbell, esq. dec.

Francis Stephens, esq. to be a Commissioner for victualling his Majesty's Navy, vice William Bellingham, esq.

Alan Gardner, esq. to be one of his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

Charles Powell Hamilton, esq. to be Secretary, Register, Clerk of Council, and Clerk of the Enrolments, in the Island of Grenada, vice Patrick Maxwell, esq. dec.

James Simpson, esq. to be Consul for her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Russia, in the city and port of Gibraltar.

Mr. Campbell, of Shawfield, to be rector of the University of Glasgow.

The Rev. William Hodson, fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, to be vice-master of that society.

B. Haywood, M. B. F. R. S. professor of anatomy, to the degree of Doctor in physic.

## MARRIAGES.

**H**IS Grace the Duke of Dorset to Miss Cope, eldest daughter of Lady Hawkebury.

Sir Charles Ventris Field, to Mrs. Birch, of the Clove, Salisbury.

John Clark, esq. of Bunkers, Herts, to Miss Cotton, daughter of the late Dr. Cotton.

Burgoyne Tomkins, esq. to Miss Weston, of Sydenham, Kent.

James Bailey, esq. Capt. of the second Devon militia, to Miss Marianne Courant, eldest daughter of the late C. L. Courant, esq. of Bedford-row, London.

The Rev. Alan Lyde, of Totness, to Miss Lescumb, of Lescumb.

At Rattery, Lieut. Cummings, of the navy, to Miss Lyde.

At Norwich, Mr. West, grocer and draper, aged 70, to Miss Webb, of Tibbham, aged 20.

Mr. Smith, surgeon at Bury, to Miss Rudge, of Norwich.

At Christ-church, Hants, John Brander, esq. to Miss Williams, niece to Lord Coventry.

Henry Hare Townsend, son of the late James Townsend, esq. of Bruce Castle, to Miss Charlotte Lake, second daughter of Sir James Lake, bart.

Francis Foiley, esq. of Louth, to Miss Margaretta Christiana Anne Ward, of Hackney.

&c.



Geo. Slomaker, esq. cousin to Dr. Thomas, Dean of Westminster, to Miss Gibson.

At Dublin, David Latouche, esq. to the Right Hon. Lady Cecilia Leeson, daughter of the late Earl of Milltown.

Lyndon Evelyn, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Pimlott, of Bromley, Kent.

Peter Newcome, esq. eldest son of the late Dean of Rochester, to Miss Honoria Stock, youngest daughter of Tho. Stock, esq. of Bead's-hall in Essex.

The Rev. John Parry, of Reading, to Miss Docwra, eldest daughter of the late Edward Docwra, esq. of St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire.

The Hon. Henry Fitzroy, to Lady A. Wesley, daughter of the Earl of Mornington.

The Hon. Mr. Digby to Miss Cunning, daughter of Sir Robert Gunning, bart. and one of the Queen's Maids of Honour.

The Hon. and Rev. Charles Lindsay, to Miss Fydeil, only daughter of Tho. Fydeil, esq. of Boston.

Thomas Langford Brooke, esq. of Mere in Cheshire, to Miss Broughton, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Broughton, bart. of Dodington.

William Gray, esq. of Dartmouth, to Miss Jane Lys, eldest daughter of Henry Lys, esq.

Mr. Reece, attorney, of Gray's-inn, to Miss Trye, only daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Trye, of Leekhampton.

John Liptrap, of Mile-end, esq. to Miss Hunt, daughter of James Hunt, esq. of Union-hall.

The Rev. William Bond, fellow of Gonville and Caius college, to Miss Martha Hayles, of Cambridge.

Thomas Gregory, esq. nephew of Mark Gregory, esq. member for Newton, to Miss Brograve, of Worstead in Norfolk.

The Rev. Mr. Gabel, fellow of New-college, Oxford, to Miss Gage, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Gage, of Holton.

At Gibraltar, James Simpson, esq. Russian Consul, to Miss Harriet Mawby, daughter of Major Mawby, of the 15th regiment.

At Dublin, William Smyth, esq. of Drumerce, member for Westminster, to Miss Frances Maxwell.

William Stur, esq. of Broad-street, to Miss Fraser, daughter of William Fraser, esq. late Under Secretary of State in the office of the Duke of Leeds.

Capt. Sutherland, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Louisa Colebrooke, daughter of Sir George Colebrooke, bart.

Capt. Madden, of the 15th regiment (son of the late Dean Madden) to Miss Pearse, sister to the late Col. Pearse, and niece to the late Admiral Purvis.

Mr. Christopher Tensdale, cotton-broker, Upper-Thames-street, to Miss Horne, niece to the Rev. Dr. Horne, of Chiswick.

Capt. Woolmore, of the Earl Talbot East Indian, to Miss Turner, daughter of the late John Turner, esq. of Limehouse.

Robert Uniacke, esq. of Woodhouse in the county of Waterford, Ireland, to Miss Anne Constantine Beresford, daughter of the Right Hon. John Beresford, First Commissioner of his Majesty's Revenue for that kingdom.

Samuel Orr, esq. of Warren's Mount, Wilts, Captain in his Majesty's 73d regiment, to Miss Sarson, only daughter and sole heiress to the late John Sarson, esq. of Harrow.

At Pontefract, Yorkshire, Charles Hopkins, esq. of Percy-street, to Miss Bellingham, of Ackworth-park, in Yorkshire, eldest daughter of John Bellingham, esq. of Drogheda, in Ireland.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY for JANUARY 1790.

JUNE 15.

**COL. PEARCE**, of the corps of artillery, Bengal.

OCT. 28. At Philadelphia, Dr. John Morgan, one of the Medical Professors of the College in that city.

DEC. 11. John Buchanan, schoolmaster and Session Clerk of Eastwood, near Glasgow, aged 74.

17. John Wright, esq. banker, at Nottingham.

18. Mr. Mills, surgeon, Chrey-street, Brompton Lane, esq. of Mill End, near Haverley.

The Rev. John Darwell, Vicar of Watfall, Staffordshire.

19. The Rev. William Hassell, Vicar of Hollingbourn with Huckings, in Kent.

At Boddington, the only son of the Rev. Mr. Ford, Rector of Midsummer Norton, and Norton-under-Ham, Somersetshire, and next day Mr. Ford himself.

20. At Paris, Monf. De Bercheny, author of "The Caducæus," a poem.

21. The Rev. Thomas Shrigley, M. A. Curate of St. Botolph Bishopgate.

Gerard Martin, esq. of Bath.

22. Weston Varlo, esq. a superannuated Rear Admiral.

The Rev. John Shepard, Rector of Woodford, Essex, aged 77.

Mrs.

Mrs. S. Cailland, sister of General Cailland.

At Florence, aged 52, George Nathan Clavering Cowper, Earl Cowper. He married in 1775 Miss Hannah A. Gore, youngest daughter of Charles Gore, of Southampton, esq.

23. Mr. Thomas Evans, in partnership with Mr. Coles, stationer, in Fleet-street.

Mr. John Fowler, at Cote, in Gloucestershire, many years merchant and banker at Bristol.

Miss Lowther, daughter of Sir Wm. Lowther, bart.

Mrs. Laing, widow of the late Gilbert Laing, Russia merchant.

Alexander Irvine, esq. Member for East Loos, and Lieutenant in the 1st regiment of foot guards.

Bennet Cuthbertson, esq. Captain and Adjutant in the Northamptonshire militia.

Lately, the Rev. George Eagles, Rector of Stoke Bruerne, and Justice of Peace for Northamptonshire.

25. Morgan William Clifford, esq. Barrister at Law.

Mr. Stead, builder, Mare-street, Hackney.

The Rev. Mr. Crookshanks, Rector of a parish near Town Mall.

Lately, at his country seat in the county of Meath, Ireland, George Cleghorn, M. D. Professor of Anatomy at Dublin (see p. 13).

26. William Lane, esq. Alderman of Gloucester.

Hanania Modigliani, of the Crescent, Black-fryars.

The Rev. Richard Lloyd, Vicar of Llan St. Asaph, in his 80th year.

The Rev. Robert Twycroft, Vicar of Waterperry, Oxfordshire, and Oakley Brill and Boastall, Bucks, in his 80th year.

Dr. Willis, Walcot Parade, Bath.

27. Mr. James Duthoit, of Highbury Place, Islington.

Mr. William Green, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street.

Capt. William Grant, of the Royal Navy. George Blagrove, esq. late of Bulmarth Court, Berks.

At Melville House, Scotland, James Lord Ruthven.

At Edinburgh, Miss Janet Robertson, youngest daughter of Dr. Robertson.

28. Thomas Hotchkin, esq. Barrister at Law, and Commissioner of Bankruptcy.

Mr. James Webster, merchant, of London, reputed worth 150,000l.

Mrs. Jefferys, wife of John Jefferys, esq. Bath.

William Beechy, esq. of Dublin.

29. William Sotherton, esq. father to the Member for Pontefract.

Mrs. John Chandler, Town's Husband at Hull.

The Rev. John Warren, Rector of Little Saxham, in Suffex, and of Bretenham, in Norfolk.

Lately, John Ford, esq. of Guildford, many years Deputy Receiver of the county of Surrey.

30. Mrs. Harrison, widow of the Rev. Robert Harrison, formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Lately, at Cork, Edward Colthurst, esq., brother to Sir Nicholas Colthurst.

31. Mr. James Wilson, of Drury-lane Theatre.

John Clough, esq. Distributor and Collector of the Stamp Duties, Receiver of the Deanery of York, and one of the Professors of the Ecclesiastical Court there, aged 58.

George Crosby, Esq. Upton, Essex.

Mrs. Walter, relict of Peter Walter, esq. of Sturbridge, in the county of Dorset.

Lately, Miss Maria Malone, daughter of Stackpool Malone, of Castle Malone, in the county of Clare.

JANUARY 1, 1790. Capt. Robert May, of his Majesty's Navy, at Aberdeen.

2. Nathaniel Chauncy, esq. Castle-street, Leicestershire.

At Edinburgh, Major General Sir John M'Nab, Colonel of the 41st regiment of foot.

In the 88th year of his age, James Spence, esq. late Treasurer of the Bank of Scotland, who had been in office in the Bank 66 years.

Lately, Mr. Michael Taylor, an eminent Computer employed by the Board of Longitude.

3. John Morley, esq. Newmarket.

Lately, at Kilrundry, Wicklow, Ireland, the Right Hon. Anthony Brabazon, Earl of Meath.

4. Snow Clayton, esq. of Newcastle upon Tyne.

Lately, at Bywell, Northumberland, the Rev. Mr. Fleming, Vicar of that place.

5. Mr. Emerick Vidal, merchant, Black-fryars-road, Southwark.

Walter Brett, esq. Odiham.

Lately, Capt. William Wood, formerly in the Dunkirk trade.

6. At Tottenham, Mr. Stranger, cheesemonger, Bishopsgate-street.

John Rutherford, jun. esq. at Perth.

Lately, at Chelsea, Mr. Henry Jaffray, formerly of the Strand.

Lately, Lady Gresley, at Litchfield.

Lately, in Dublin, Henry Burroughs, esq. Barrister.

7. Dr. David Goodfir, physician at Leven, aged 76.

8. Mr. Rupert Davids, callico-printer, at Crayford, Kent.

Mrs. Jean Anstruther, sister to Lord Newark.

Lately, at Tunbridge Wells, Mr. Gardner, of Bennet College, Cambridge.

9. Mr. John Blair, Agent for the Royal Boroughs, Scotland.

10. The Rev. James Bain, of Edinburgh.

At her son's house, on Bank Side, Southwark, Mrs. Martha Tunnard, in the 66th year of her age.

Lately, at Canterbury, Gregory Greydon, esq. son of Admiral Greydon.

11. John Burnell, esq. Alderman for Aldgate Ward, in the 85th year of his age. He was elected Alderman in 1780, served the office of Sheriff in 1779, and Lord Mayor in 1788.

Philip Earlton, esq. of St. James's Street, Inspector-General and Director of Hospitals in Germany the war before last.

Mr. William Briggs, Racquet-court, Fleet-Street.

Mrs. Geo. Pemberton, Paternoster-row, Spink-fields, aged 84.

The Rev. Mr. Billingham, Farnham, Surrey.

Lately, at Cambridge, the Rev. Samuel Knight, M. A. formerly Fellow of Trinity College.

12. Mr. John Harrison, wine merchant, Spread Eagle-court, Finch-lane.

Mr. Charles Elliot, bookseller, in Edinburgh.

Sir William Nairne, of Dunfmann, bart.  
Geo Cayley, esq. son of the late Recorder of Hull.

Lately, in King's County, Ireland, Charles Frederick Ramsay, uncle to the Earl of Dalhousie.

13. Mrs. Dornford, wife of Mr. Josiah Dornford, of Depford Road.

Mrs. Brett, wife of Charles Brett, Esq. Member for Sandwich.

The Rev. Samuel Prince, Rector of Sherfield and Tisted, in Hampshire.

14. Mr. Fairclough, Nayland, Suffolk.

Lately, in Dublin, Joseph Keane, esq. Secretary to the Board of Ordnance.

15. At Milton, the feast of Lord Fitzwilliam, James Lamb, esq. aged 73.

Mrs. Jenour, Pond street, Hampstead.

16. Mr. John Lefevre, banker, at Old Ford, aged 67.

Mr. George Cheveley, farmer, Boyton Hall, Essex.

17. Mr. Moseley, London Road.

William Bayer, esq. of the Admiralty.

Mr. John Elam, merchant, at Leeds.

18. At Newington Butts, Thomas Mitchell, esq. First Assistant Surveyor of the Navy.

Mr. Joseph Harrington, one of the Agents to the Duke of Bedford.

Thomas Ewer, esq. Member for Dorchester.

19. Mr. Robert Albion Cox, refiner, in Little Britain.

Henry Topham, esq. at Sudbury.

Christopher Langloys, esq. Clifford-Croft, Burlington Gardens.

Mr. Robert Joslin, at Shadwell.

20. Benjamin Tate, esq. at Burleigh, in Leicestershire.

Mrs. Elizabeth Breton, widow of Eliab Breton, esq.

Mr. Samuel Leeder, formerly brewer in Portpool-lane.

Lately, at Lochrea, Ireland, Mrs. French, sister to Edmund Burke, esq.

Lately, at the same place, Walter Hardiman, M.D.

22. Hugh Hammersley, esq. Spring Gardens, formerly a Solicitor.

Lately, Dr. Seward, Vicar of Charlbury, Oxfordshire.

23. Mr. Culver, proprietor of the iron-works called Brompton Forge, near Sheffield, Yorkshire.

24. Mr. Watts, attorney, at Thatcham.

This month an account arrived of the death of Sir William Meredith, at Lyons. He was formerly a Member of Parliament and Comptroller of the Household, was famed for his oratorical talents, and was the author of some pamphlets on the doctrine of General Warrants, on the Middlesex Election, and on the late Peace. The rest of his character is best buried in oblivion.

Lately, at Miles Court, Bath, in the 79th year of her age, Mrs. Burr, grand-niece of Sir Isaac Newton. She had a perfect recollection of that great philosopher, and remembered passing much time at his house in St. Martin's-lane, and that when a child she had spent whole evenings in his study, as he was remarkably fond of the company of children; she remembered also the strength of his fight, his old coins, and reading the smallest print without spectacles, the strict economy of his expences, with the regularity of his domestic arrangements; and that he seldom dined without company in his latter years, with whom he was remarkably pleasant and cheerful. She possessed a portrait of him better than those at Trinity College, Cambridge.

26. At his house on the Adelphi Terrace, Christopher Henderson, esq.



# THE European Magazine,

For FEBRUARY 1790.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of M. DE LA LANDE. 2. VIEW of COLONEL MARTIN'S VILLA, near LUCKNOW, in the EAST INDIES. 3. COLLECTIVE PLATE of SPECIMENS of ANCIENT ARMOUR.]

## CONTAINING

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*Stanger sculp<sup>t</sup>*

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Paris, London, Berlin, Petersburgh, &c.*

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EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,  
AND  
LONDON REVIEW.

For FEBRUARY, 1790.

SOME ACCOUNT of the WRITINGS, &c. of M. DE LA LANDE.

[With a PORTRAIT.]

EXCLUSIVE of the motives which a contemplation of the celestial phenomena may be supposed to afford to mere curiosity, ASTRONOMY is a Science, perhaps of all others, the most sublime, interesting, and useful. By a knowledge of the magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, and order of the heavenly bodies, the bulk of the earth is discovered, the extent and situation of its several countries and kingdoms ascertained, and trade and commerce carried on, through the medium of navigation, to the remotest corners of this world. The cultivation of a science so extensively beneficial in its effects, has ever been considered as an object of high importance to every civilized community; but of all the modern nations of Europe who have condescended for pre-eminence upon this subject, England perhaps may boast of having produced, in the characters of Sir Isaac Newton, Mr. Flamsteed, Dr. Halley, and many others, the greatest and rarest geniuses that ever arose for the ornament and instruction of the species.

Genius, however, is not indigenous to any certain soil, and France has of late years as boldly contended with us in the fields of science as in feats of arms. Of the truth of this remark, generally applied, an inspection of the annals of the Academy of Paris would furnish many instances; but in the science of Astronomy, the successful efforts of the celebrated Astronomer who forms the subject of the present memoir, afford the most convincing proofs.

JOSEPH JEROM FRANCIS DE LA LANDE, Royal Professor of Astronomy, and *Conseiller Royal*, of the Academies of Sciences of Paris, London, Boston, Berlin, Petersburg, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Göttingen, Rotterdam, Hailem, Flushing, Brussels, Rome, Naples, Bologna, Florence, Pavia, Cortona, Mantua, Brest, Nancy, Bourdeaux, Lyons, Dijon, Marseilles, Thoulouze, Berbers, Rouen, Caen, and Auxerre; Counsellor of the Parliament of Paris, was born at Boulogne-Breuil, in the province of Burgundy, on the 18th of July 1732. The College of the Jesuits at Lyons was the seat of his earliest studies; but his mind, attaching itself with great devotion to the sciences, he went to Paris in 1748, where he studied astronomy under the celebrated professors M. de L'Isle and M. Le Monnier. The strength and fertility of his genius enabled him to make so rapid a progress, during the short space of three years, that he immediately became an object of high renown, and in the year 1751 he was selected by the King of France, and sent to Berlin to make observations on the moon's distance from the earth. The Members of the Academy of Sciences of Berlin immediately elected him into their Society. On his return he was, on the 7th of February 1753, admitted a Member of the Royal Academy of Paris, and advanced to the degree of *Pensioner* on the 4th of March 1772.

The extent of his knowledge, and the facility and success with which he communicated his learned acquisitions to the world, will best be described by an account of the various and important works he has already published.

1. Halley's Astronomical Tables for Planets and Comets, augmented by many new Tables; together with the History of the Comet which appeared in the year 1759. Paris 1759, 8vo.
2. An Explanation of the Method of making Astronomical Calculations.
3. An Historical Almanac, for the use of the Province of Bresse.
4. A Dissertation on the Causes of the Elevation of the Fluids in the Capillary Tubes. Paris 1770, in 8vo.; published by the widow De Saint, Rue de Foin.
5. The Travels of a Frenchman into Italy, in the Years 1765 and 1766. Paris 1769, in eight volumes in twelves, with one volume of copper-plates. This work was reprinted at Yverdon in Switzerland; and the author printed a new edition in 1787, in nine volumes. It has become the common *vade mecum* of all travellers into Italy, from the opportunities it affords of gratifying the curiosity of persons of every description.
6. A Discourse, which obtained the Prize offered by the Acad-m-y of Marseilles in 1757, upon the following subject—The Spirit of Justice secures the Glory, and establishes the Duration of Empires. Marseilles 1757.
7. An Essay on Good Nature.
8. An Eulogium upon Marshal Saxe. April 1760.
9. Every Article upon Subjects of Astronomy contained in the Cycloped-ia of Yverdon, in fifty-eight volumes, quarto.
10. Those on Astronomy in the Supplement to the Paris edition of the Cycloped-ia, in five volumes folio; published in 1776, 1777.
11. The same in the New Cycloped-ia, in 1782.
12. All the Reviews of Mathematical and Philosophical Publications and many others in the *Journal des Sçavans*, &c. with detached Letters upon different Subjects in the same Work.
13. Astronomical Ephemerides; or, *Connoissance des Temps*, &c. in sixteen volumes, &c. He has enriched this work with all the new discoveries in Astronomy, and has made it a true Journal of the science.
14. Astronomy, in two volumes quarto, published at Paris 1764; reprinted in three volumes quarto in 1771; the most perfect work extant upon this subject, containing new Tables of the Celestial Motions. It has been translated into Dutch, and, since the commencement of the present year, a third edition has been sent to the press.
15. The Arts of Manufacturing Paper, Parchment, Pasteboard, Shammy, Tan, Tawes, Morocco, and of Curry-ing different species of Leather. In the great collection of Arts in the Academy of Sciences, in folio.
16. One hundred and thirty-four Astro-nomical Memoirs interspersed in the several volumes of the Transactions of the Academy of Sciences, from the year 1731 to 1789.
17. A variety of Memoirs in the Leipsic Acts; in the Philosophical Transactions; in the Memoirs of the Academies of Berlin and Dijon; and in different Journals.
18. Panegyrics of divers learned Men, published in "The Necrology of Celebrated Men;" in "Abbé Rozier's Journal of Natural Philosophy," in the "Lectures Edifiantes;" in "the Paris Journal." and in "Letters on Astronomy," by Mr. Bemoulli, of Berlin.
19. Astronomy Abridged, in octavo, published at Paris in 1775; reprinted in Holland; and translated into German, Dutch, and Italian, by M. Toaldo, the celebrated Professor of Astronomy at Padua.
20. Reflections upon those Comets which may approach the Earth. Published in 1773. This treatise, which had been much spoken of before it appeared, caused an extraordinary alarm, which the author removed by the publication of it.
21. Reflections on the Solar Eclipse of the 24th of June 1778. Published at Paris by Lattre, engraver, Rue Saint Jacques.
22. A Memoir upon the Transit of Venus in 1760 and 1769, published by Lattre.
23. Ephemerides of the Motions of Celestial Bodies, for the Term of Eighteen Years, from 1775 to 1792, Vols. VII. and VIII. quarto. Published in 1774. The ninth volume, which carries it to 1800, is now in the press.
24. A compleat History of Navigable Canals, and particularly of the Canal of Languedoc; printed in 1778, in one large volume folio. This work treats of all the canals, ancient and modern, the making of which have been projected, undertaken,

dertaken, or executed, in the different parts of the world; and has been extremely useful to engineers.

25. In the year 1781 he published a Treatise on the Ebbing and Flowing of the Sea, with a Supplement, which forms the fourth volume of his Astronomy, and a new edition of "The compleat System of Astronomy," by M. De La Caille, with notes.

26. The Ladies' Astronomy: published in 12mo in 1786. This work is dedicated to Madame du Piery, who reads Lectures on Astronomy to Ladies at Paris, and who has been very useful to M. De La Lande in his different publications.

During the course of the thirty years that M. De La Lande has enjoyed the station of Astronomical Professor in the Royal Academy, he has been indefatigable in his endeavours to form proficients in this science; and many of his pupils have done infinite honour to his instructions, by the distinguishing eminence they have attained. Among many others, we may mention Monsieur de L'Embre, who is now considered as one of the first Astronomers of France; Mons. Mechain, and Mons. D'Ageles, who sailed round the world with M. De la Peyrouse; M. de Beauchamp, who has established an ob-

servatory at Bagdad; Mr. Barry, who superintends the observatory at Mannheim; and M. Ungerschick, who is designed to be his successor. Aided by the abilities of his nephew, M. le Francois, who is already highly celebrated as an Astronomer, M. De La Lande procured the construction of a noble observatory at the Military School in Paris, where, with a MURAL ARCH of eight feet radius, executed by the famous artist Mr. Bird, of London, he has fixed three thousand boreal stars.

In the year 1788 M. De La Lande paid a visit to this country to indulge his curiosity in examining the telescopes of Mr. Herschel, the mathematical instruments of Mr. Ramsden, the Observatories of Oxford and Blenheim, and to renew his intimacy with Dr. Maskelyne and Dr. Shepherd, his former friends. He had the honour during this visit to be introduced to the Sovereign, who received him with that kindness and marked attention by which he always distinguishes men of merit; and he perfectly well remembered to have seen him at court in the year 1763, where the Minister of France had directed his attendance in order to receive the explanation which was at that time in agitation respecting the principles and general utility of Mr. Harrison's Time-piece.

## G O L D S M I T H.

Still to ourself in ev'ry place consign'd,  
Our own felicity we make or find:  
With secret course, which no loud storms  
annoy,

Glides the smooth current of domestic joy.  
The litted ax, the agonizing wheel,  
LUKE's iron crown, and DAMIEN's bed  
of steel,

To men remote from power but rarely  
known,

Leave reason, faith, and conscience all  
our own.

THE above are the concluding lines of that admirable Poem "The Traveller:" the historical facts, however, alluded to, are not such as every reader can call to his recollection; and in the first example, the name of the person is certainly erroneous. An explanatory note, therefore, ought to attend the lines in every future edition. In the mean time our readers may not be displeased to learn that the translation above referred to forms a part of the History of Hungary

in the beginning of the 16th century. The person on whom the iron crown relict was placed, was GEORGE ZECK, whom Goldsmith, trusting to memory, seems, to have mistaken for his brother LUKE. The horrible cruelties exercised on these miserable and abandoned wretches, are only to be found in one book, from whence the following extract is accurately taken:

"Anno 1514, magna seditio per Hungariam coorta est: dum enim Cardinalis Strigoniensis crucem ad populum annuntiaret, & multa sub torum millia nomina sua prosterentur, Uladislai interim legato cum Turcarum Imperatore Selymo paciscitur. Verum qui nomina sua dederant, nequitiam ob id ab armis desistebant: quin imo Capitaneum Georgium Zeck, qui Turcam jam ante aliquoties proflagaverat, in Regem sibi constituunt: primum per Hungariam, tanquam furorae doncit, castra non pauca & caenobia perimpunt. Nobiles quam plurimos, cum



uxoribus & liberis, trucidant; bona eorum diripiunt; virgines constuprant; Episcopum Chonadiensem, palo ligneo per corpus adactis, transfigunt; idemque Strigoniensi Archiepiscopo & aliis minitantur. Posteaquam autem novus iste Rex *Georgius*, una cum Ducibus, a Comite Joanne Vayvoda caperetur, inaudito & horribili prorsus supplicii genere affectus fuit. Primum Rex ipse corona candescente ferrea coronatur; dehinc sanguis ipsi è duabus venis sectis detractus, fratri ejus *Luca* ad bibendum propinatur. Præterea, triginta rusticos, per triduum fame mactatos, eo immanitatis compellebant, ut dentibus Regis sui adhuc viventis viscera dilaniarent deglutirentque. Rex autem

ipse miram interim constantiam præ se ferendo, ne ingemiscebat quidem nec expaveſcebat ullum tormenti genus: hoc unum obtestans, ut fratri suo *Luca* parceretur, siquidem à se ad bellum istud compulsus fuisset. Tandem ubi jam omnia ferme membra discerpta essent, exenterarunt eum, & corpus frustulatim concisum, partim verubus toſum, partim lebetes decoctum, militibus ejus manducandum apposuerunt. Quos, ita passos, pariter cum *Luca Zeck*, et varie excarnificatos, supplicio sustulerunt. Uladislaus Rex Budæ obiit Anno 1516, & Albæ Regali sepelitur."

*Reſpublica & Status Hungariae, Ex Offic. Elziv. 1634, p. 136, &c.*

### An ACCOUNT of COLONEL MARTIN'S VILLA, near LUCKNOW, in the EAST INDIES.

[With a PLATE.]

AS a monument of European taste and elegance in a remote part of the world, near eight hundred miles within land in the North of India, a short account of the accompanying engraving, done from a drawing taken on the spot in the year 1784, may prove acceptable to some of our readers; and will point out, among many other instances of British taste displayed in the East, how ill-founded the assertion of a celebrated gentleman has been, viz. "That were we to be driven out of India this day, nothing would remain to tell that it had been possessed during the inglorious period of our dominion, by any thing better than the ourang-outang or the tyger \*." The contrary had long, previous to this assertion, been established in every part of India where British subjects reside; and here, by the ingenious owner of the above, Colonel Claud Martin, in this and other instances, to the great benefit and improvement of the arts in those parts. Indeed, in justice to this gentleman, it ought to be observed, that the East India Company have been much indebted to his skill on many important occasions, during thirty years of his honourable and faithful services, in almost every department; particularly when their footing in that country was yet in its infant state. A gentleman who having some years ago beheld the spot on which the above elegant building stands, partly over-run with reeds and brambles, says, "The effect which the change it had undergone produced on my mind on view-

ing it afterwards, was attended with a pleasing reflection on the advantages attending works of taste and magnificence in every country; but more particularly when found in such situations as from the state of the arts there, make the display of the former more meritorious, when, as in the present case, superior skill directs the inexperienced hand; for there is no part of the building in question but what was performed by the natives of the neighbouring mean-built city, under the direction of Colonel Martin: nor is there any such, or one corresponding with its decorations, existing within the sphere of their observation in that part of the country." It is situated near the city of Lucknow, in the province of Oude, and is perhaps, for its elegance and numerous conveniences, adapted to the different seasons of India, the completest private building for its size in that part of the world. It is built with brick stuccoed, partly on piers sunk within the current of the river Goomty, which runs with violent rapidity during the periodical rains, joining the Ganges about ten miles to the eastward of the city of Benarſe. To enter on a detail of the various conveniences and decorations of this place, would swell the description beyond what the nature of our work would admit the insertion of;—for these we must partly refer to the Drawing.

You approach the house on the land side through an arched gateway, sufficiently lofty to admit an elephant with its

\* Vide Mr. Burke's famous Speech of the 1st of December 1783, on Mr. Fox's India Bill, page 32, printed for J. Dodsley, Pall-Mall.

turret: at some distance from this you enter the shrubbery through a winding walk, ornamented with the richest vegetable productions of India and China, with such of those of Europe as thrive in that climate. On your arrival close to the house, a draw-bridge first presents itself thrown over a moat surrounding the building on the land side, communicating with the river, from which it can be filled at pleasure, either for the purpose of cooling the lower apartments, or that of defence from the sudden attacks of banditti or rebels. This latter purpose of its construction will not appear very consistent with European notions of modern buildings, and renews our ideas of feudal jealousy. It is here, however, a most useful precaution; for the want of which Colonel Martin was near suffering severely in a neighbouring habitation during Cheit Sing's rebellion, when a body of rebels drew up in front of it to attack it, and had he not placed two small field-pieces at his doors, loaded with grape-shot, and himself at the head of his servants armed, which obliged the former to retreat. If the fine villas on Choultry Plain, in the neighbourhood of Madras, had had some such protection, perhaps they would not have suffered as they did in the late war, from Hyder's parties of horse. From the bridge you ascend by a few steps to an elegant piazza, commanding a prospect of the pleasure-grounds, where you enter a beautiful and spacious hall of an octagon form, with the doors leading into the various apartments with which it is surrounded on three sides, so disposed as to admit at pleasure a free current of air through them from every quarter. This leads to one of the finest rooms in India for size, proportion and finishing, built on the arch in the river: the prospect from hence over the latter, towards the Fazabad road, does not contain much variety, but

is richly interspersed with mango groves and corn fields; that of Lucknow, from one of the end windows, promises a much finer city than on entering it exhibits. After passing through two smaller apartments, communicating with this room and the octagon hall, you descend to a range on a level with the river, containing baths and fountains—the latter so disposed as to keep playing with advantage in the equal distribution of water against the windows, which, when the hot winds prevail during the spring months, are kept covered in the daytime with frames filled with green brambles; those being kept constantly wet by the fountains, cool the wind in its passage into the apartments, and thereby procure a constant temperature within, proportioned to the strength of the wind abroad, and capacity of the frames to retain the water dripping. The upper apartments, with their terraces and turrets, are principally disposed for the purpose of sleeping in the open air, and recreation during the nights of the hot season. The observatory is well supplied with philosophical apparatus.

There are few modern productions of art calculated for instruction, that could be transported hither from Europe, but what are to be found amongst some of the various collections deposited here by Colonel Martin, with many proofs of his own superior talents and ingenuity, to the great delight of the intelligent traveller and neighbouring natives, to which the famous Zoffanij bore testimony when lately at this place.

\* We are the more happy in having it in our power to present our readers with the above, as this building and its contents have not a little contributed to impress the less-informed of the natives of that remote part of the country with just ideas of the superiority of European taste and knowledge.

#### A CERTAIN and EXPEDITIOUS METHOD of TUNING the HARPSICORD.

[From the Rev. Mr. DAVY's "Letters on Subjects of Literature."]

YOU will please to observe, that in tuning this instrument, the chords are to be harmonized by tuning fifths from any one note, and that if these fifths might be tuned perfect, nothing would be more easy: but this will not answer; for when the fifths are tuned perfect, the instrument as a *whole* will be discordant, as you have often felt: in order, therefore, to render the Harpsichord agreeable,

we must tune the fifths rather flat, and by pointing out a *certain* method of proof, we may always determine whether they are *too* flat or *too* sharp. Let C be the note from which we begin, which may be determined by a musical fork, at concert pitch; from C, tune a fifth up to G rather flat; from G tune down an eighth, and from this lower G, tune upwards a fifth to D rather flat; from D,

tune

tune a fifth upwards to A rather flat; from A, tune down an eighth, and from this lower A, tune upwards a fifth to E rather flat; strike this E together with C, which is the *1st proof*, and if the third be too sharp, the fifths have not been tuned flat enough, and must be flattened till this third become good. Having thus obtained E, tune a fifth to B, and if B is a good third to G, which is your *2d proof*, then this last fifth is properly tuned; if not, it must be altered till this third become good. From this B, tune down an eighth, and from the lower B, tune a fifth to F sharp, which must be a good third to D, your *3d proof*. From F sharp, tune a fifth upwards to C sharp, which will be a natural or sharp third to A, and is your *4th proof*. From C sharp, tune down an eighth, and from this lower C sharp, tune a fifth to G sharp, which will be a third to E, and is your *5th proof*.

Having thus tuned all the sharp keys, we must now tune an eighth from the first C upwards, and from thence, tune a fifth down to F pretty close, till this F makes a good third to A, and from this F, likewise tune down a fifth to B flat, which will be a third to D; from B flat

likewise, tune down a fifth to E flat, which will be a third to G.

It only remains now to tune octaves, and the instrument will be as completely in tune as the nature of it will admit, that is upon the same string which is made to stand for the sharp of a note immediately below, and the flat of the note immediately above it, and which I have heard an excellent practical musician say, he thought was more agreeable to the ear, than if the instrument were actually constructed with a greater number of strings, so as to render it possible to be tuned with the most precise exactness. This is an affair which I leave to be determined by better judges than myself. The experiment hath been tried, and I can only say, that Harpsichords still retain their old construction in respect of flats and sharps, with the ablest musicians, and those too who could well afford any expence, and would spare none, to render the instrument absolutely perfect. It seems odd to say, that it is more perfect upon account of this imperfection, but such was the expression of an *unmathematical* musician, whose abilities as a performer, and the judgement of whose ear, were never called in question.



## THE HIVE; or, COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

NUMBER XII.

EPI T A P H

IN  
DURHAM CATHEDRAL,

By Dr. LOWTH.

H. S. E.

HENRICUS BLAND, S. T. P.

Henrici Bland, S. T. P.

Huius Ecclesiae nuper decani,

Filius natu maximus,

Vir excellenti ingenio praeditus,

Et, quod eo patre natum, eodem praeceptore institutum, dequit,

Leximie eruditus;

A reverendo aliamodum patre

Edwardo Chandler episcopo Dunelmensi,  
Ecclesiarum de Waddington et Werc-  
mouth episcopi

Rector constitutus A. D. MDCCXXXV<sup>a</sup>  
Ad VI<sup>um</sup> in hac ecclesia canonicatum,

Ab eodem promotus

A. D. MDCCXXXVII<sup>mo</sup>

Quibus muneribus pro virili exequendis,  
Quod reliquum erat vitae impendit,

Obiit VII<sup>mo</sup> die Maii  
A. D. MDCCCLXVIII<sup>mo</sup>

Ætatis suae LXV<sup>o</sup>

Fratri carissimo bene merenti

Sorores superflites

Posuerunt.

## SHAKESPEARE.

Your propensity to convulsions of irresistible laughter upon frivolous and trifling occasions, may, I apprehend, be easily accounted for, from that strange and fantastical association of ideas so frequently observable in men of acute perceptions. How often do we behold the features of Discernment distorted by the relation of a little ridiculous incident, while the stubborn and inflexible muscles of Duinets remain as perfectly unmoved as if formed by no greater power than the plastic hand of a Wedgwood, nor for any nobler purpose than the mere ornament of a chimney-piece. In the one case, the imagination re-creates the idea, associating therewith other ludicrous ideas, till, at length, it is wrought up to that degree of the *vis comica* as to become tenfold more the child of Humour than before:—in the other, the mind is almost totally passive, and, instead of working upon the idea, as in order to produce the intended effect it should, it is, perhaps, all that can be expected if the idea can work upon it, and can so far affect it as

"Oh, Melancholy!  
Who ever yet could sound thy bottom? find  
The ooze, to show what coast thy sluggish  
                    carack  
Might earliest harbour in?"

Vol. XVII.

Yes, my friend ! I have not a doubt but we are each of us in the list of that chosen number whom it has pleased Madam Melancholy to "mark for her own"—*par nobile fratrum*—a couple of disconsolate ducks waddling amid the pelting showers ; or, to speak less metaphorically, a couple of fastidious philosophers bearing up against "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune." As for *Thee*, I have not a doubt but thou art the very *Moratio* of the age,

As a man that Fortune's buffets and rewards  
Hath ta'en with equal thanks.—And blest  
are those

Whose blood and judgement are so well com-  
mingled,

That they are not a pipe for Fortune's finger  
To play what stop he please."——

Thy backwardness in forming new connections,\* and thy carelessness in preserving them when formed, in my opinion evince extreme sensibility ; which, if we are to look upon as a happiness, is, I am apt to think, an exceeding troublesome one ; but if we regard as a misery, must, at least, be a misery of *divine* extraction.—It is unnecessary to explain this matter more at large—the feeling mind will comprehend it without any, the unfeeling with no explanation.

And thou hast a turn too for Poetry—Bravo ! the very thing itself ! Why, man, thou seem'st designed, by an odd kind of fatality, to unite with me in the glorious labour of the Danaides.—O, divine Poetry ! how many good things might thy votary say of thee, were he so necessitated !—What service hast thou not been of ! What honours, what rewards, have not been paid to thee ! What manifold and illustrious uses hast thou not been put to !

"*Dixit per carmina fortes ;  
Et vitæ monstrata via est : et gratia regum  
Pieris tentata modis : ludusque repertus,  
Et longorum operum finis.*"——

\* This peculiarly beneficial effect of the art is thus illustrated by Horace, after his usual comic manner, in his Epistle to Julius Florus :

"*Fuit haud ignobilis Argis,  
Qui se credebatur miros audire tragicos,  
In vacuo lætus scissor plausorque theatro ;  
Cætera qui vitæ servaret munia recto  
More ; bonus sane vicinus, amabilis hospes,  
Cemís in uxorem, posset qui ignoscere servis.  
Et signo lasso non insanire lagenæ:  
Posset qui rupem et puteum vitare patentem.  
Hic ubi cognatorum opibus cursuque relictus  
Expulit elleboro morbum bilemque meraco,  
Et redit ad sese—Pol me occidisti amici,  
Non servastis, ait ; cui sic extorta voluptas,  
Et demptus per vim MENTIS GRATISSIMUS ERROR."*

How too dost thou sweeten the bitter cup of existence ! how tranquillize and ennoble the mind by thy flattering and agreeable delusions \* !—By Heaven ! the man who possesses a ray of thy celestial influence, though he travel through the world a beggar, may yet, nine parts of his existence out of ten, be, to all intents and purposes, a Sovereign of every nation under the sun. Self-conceit, let me tell you, is no bad concomitant, and I would by all means advise thee to "keep it as the apple of thine eye," and "write it upon the table of thine heart ;" for though we are informed, and do readily acknowledge, that a man should not be wise in his *own* conceit, when there is any likelihood of his being so accounted of in the conceit of *others* ; yet when the probability of such a circumstance goes against him, as it possibly sometimes may, especially in poetical cases, I hold it no breach of the Decalogue, nor any infringement of the law of common civility, for a man to pluck up courage, and dare to be his own encomiast.

As for elevation and depression, it is the ordinary lot of mortality ; and sure enough, as thou observest, Hope and Disappointment do tread on the heels of each other.

"Still where rosy Pleasure leads,  
See a kindred Grief pursue ;  
Behind the steps that Misery treads  
Approaching Comfort view."

Be it added, however, for our consolation, that

"The hues of bliss more brightly glow,  
Chastis'd by sabler tints of woe ;  
And blended form, with artful strife,  
The strength and harmony of life."

The spirit of revenge with which, I am sorry to be informed, thou art unfortunately afflicted (in this particular, my friend, I thank Providence, we do *not* join hand in hand), is an *evil* spirit. Our opinions of it are the same ; and as the commission of an acknow-

ledged crime can never be justified to a man's own conscience, I therefore venture to recommend to thy constant practice and perusal the philanthropic doctrine contained in our Saviour's excellent Sermon on the Mount.

Thus have I, as nearly as circumstances permit, drawn together, in the same half-serious half-ludicrous manner in which the account was transmitted to me, such evidence, *pro* and *con*, as, so situated, I could lay hold of. It remains now, therefore, only to sum up this evidence, and to pronounce to the world what kind of a character you, Mr. SOMEBODY, may henceforth, with propriety, assume.

Since the convulsions of laughter from frivolous causes argue *superior discernment*;—since composure amid tales of idle mirth argues *superior taste*;—since the sulky intrusions of melancholy argue *superior discontent*;—since the apparent carelessness of forming

and preserving friendships argues *superior sensibility*;—since a turn for Poetry and the Muses argues superior self-conceit;—since the ill-boding spirit of revenge argues superior ingratitude; and, lastly, since you, Mr. SOMEBODY (with whom, by the bye, I must desire further acquaintance), are affected and afflicted with these and each of these several passions—I do therefore pronounce, balancing in the scales of cool and impartial reflection the aforesaid laudable and illaudable propensities, that you, Mr. SOMEBODY, however difficult you may have hitherto experienced it to dive into and properly “know yourself,” are, in fact, nothing more or less than one of honest David's MOST UNACCOUNTABLE BUNDLE OF HAROTS; and, till I have better and clearer grounds to go upon, I for the present take my leave, with this dubious explanation.

#### Some ACCOUNT of the late Mr. JOHN BROWN, PAINTER.

HE was a native of Edinburgh, and was early destined to take up the profession of a painter. He travelled into Italy, and at Rome met with Sir William Young, and Mr. Townley, who, pleased with some very beautiful drawings done by him in pen and ink, took him with them, as a draftsman, into Sicily. Of the antiquities of this celebrated island he took several very fine views in pen and ink, exquisitely finished, yet still preserving the character and spirit of the buildings he intended to represent. He returned some years afterwards from Italy to his native town, where he was much beloved and esteemed by many men of letters, and by many women of elegance; his conversation being extremely acute and entertaining on most subjects, but peculiarly so on those of art; and his knowledge of music being very great, and his taste in it extremely just and refined. Lord Monboddo, with that liberality which has ever characterized him, gave him a general invitation to his elegant and convivial table, and employed him in making several drawings in pencil for him. Mr. Brown, however, in the year 1786, came to London (that great emporium of talents and abilities), and was much caressed by scholars and men of taste in that metropolis, where he was very much employed as a painter of small portraits in black lead pencil, which were always correctly drawn and exhibited, with a picturesque fidelity the features and character of the person who sat to him. We had the honour to employ him for our Magazine in a portrait which will appear hereafter; and

have to lament what little use we could make of his talents, death depriving the public of this very ingenious artist in 1787, after a disease of great languor, which he bore with that firmness of mind for which he had been ever distinguished through life.

Mr. Brown was not only known as an exquisite draftsman, he was also a good philosopher, a sound scholar, and endowed with a just and refined taste in all the liberal and polite arts, and a man of consummate worth and integrity. Soon after his death his Letters on the Poetry and Music of the Italian Opera, &c. were published; they were originally written to his friend Lord Monboddo, who wished to have Mr. Brown's opinion on those subjects, which have so intimate a connection with his work on the Origin and Progress of Language; and who was so pleased with the style and observations contained in them, that he wrote an Introduction to them, which was published with them, in one volume, 12mo. 1789, for the benefit of his widow. The Letters are written with great elegance and perspicuity; they are most certainly the production of a strong and fervid mind, acquainted with the subject; and must be of infinite utility to most of the frequenters of the Italian Opera, by enabling them to understand the reasons on which the pleasure they receive at that musical performance is founded. They were most assuredly not written for publication: they have, therefore, that spirit and simplicity which every man of genius diffuses through any subject of which he treats, and which

he is but too apt to refine away, when he seriously sits down to compose a work for the public. Lord Monboddo, in the fourth volume of the *Origin and Progress of Language*, speaking of Mr. Brown, says, "The account that I have given of the Italian language is taken from one who resided above ten years in Italy; and who, besides understanding the language perfectly, is more learned in the Italian arts of painting, sculpture, music, and poetry, than any man I ever met with. His natural good taste he has improved by the study of the monuments of ancient art, to be seen at Rome and Florence; and as beauty in all the arts is pretty much the same, consisting of grandeur and simplicity, variety, decorum, and a suitableness to the subject, I think he is a good judge of language, and of writing, as well as of painting, sculpture, and music." A very well written character in Latin, by an advocate of Edinburgh, is appended to the Letters. Mr. Brown left behind him several very highly finished portraits in pencil, and many very exquisite sketches in pencil and in pen and ink, which he had taken of persons and of places in Italy; particularly a book of Studies of Heads, taken from the life, an inestimable treasure to any

history painter, as it would have served him as a common-place-book for his pictures, the heads it contained being all of them Italian ones, of great expression, or of high character. He was so enraptured with his art, and so assiduous in the pursuit of it, that he suffered no countenance of beauty, grace, dignity, or expression to pass him unnoticed; and to be enabled to possess merely a sketch for himself, of any subject that struck his fancy, he would make a present of a high-finished drawing to the person who permitted his head to be taken by him. The characteristics of his hand were delicacy, correctness, and taste (as the drawings he made from many of Mr. Townley's best statues very plainly evince). Of his mind, the leading features were acuteness, liberality, and sensibility, joined to a character firm, vigorous, and energetic. The last efforts of this ingenious art fit were employed in making two very exquisite drawings, the one from Mr. Townley's celebrated bust of Homer, the other from a fine original bust of Mr. Pope, in general supposed to have been the work of Rysbrack. From these drawings two very beautiful engravings have been made by Mr. Bartolozzi and his pupil Mr. Boyd.

#### ON EXTERNAL AGREEABLENESS.

*Quid verum atque decens, curo & rogo.*—Hor.

True decency I seek, and make my care.

TO give a perfect definition of agreeableness is impossible, as it consists not in a particular or determined form of any action, but is the result of the conduct in general; it is one of those things which are better felt than told, and which we conceive fuller than expression can describe; it is to action, what well-chosen words are to thought, a proper dress, which sets them in a becoming and advantageous light.

The foundation of this necessary quality I take to consist in an happy nature, and its grand improver to be the example of others, and a fortunate conversation with the better sort of the world; without the former it is scarcely possible that it should begin to exist; without the latter, that it should continue, or strengthen into any degree of perfection. The desire of the affection of mankind, which is generally a strong passion in happy tempers, sets them out in search of means to obtain it; and a commerce with those who have successfully arrived at it, or who are ac-

quainted with men, will point out the proper arts to succeed. That this is so, will further appear, if we consider that the greatest abilities, without this desire, cannot produce agreeableness: we find that some of the greatest philosophers and men of the most shining genius, when they have retired from mankind, have been buried in, and enslaved to a sharing moroseness. It is, then, a proper company with mankind that will temper the rank soil, or enrich the poor one; and thus bring forth this curious plant to bloom. A certain variety is also a great requisite in agreeableness; a set conduct either in words or gesture will not please long, and though it may have been admired for some time, yet it will lose its relish and grow insipid; it is in agreeableness as in a well-executed landscape, in which the great variety of objects strikes us with delight; or as a fine piece of music, where the variety of sounds concurs to the harmony of the whole. Nature, conscious of this, has varied her operations for the pleasure

pleasure of mankind, and this system, of the universe pleases us by its beautiful diversity.

These general observations being laid down, I shall take Agreeableness under a closer view, and consider it in a more particular light; and this I shall do by dividing it into external and internal.

By external Agreeableness I understand those graces which appear at first view, which strike immediately, and leave a strong impression in favour of the person possessed of them; and these are what we call Agreeableness of person and carriage. And though this Agreeableness is not to be equally valued with the internal, which consists in the beauties of the mind and conversation, yet they leave I know not what prejudice and prepossession behind; and though the internal loses nothing of its original and real value when unassisted by this, yet it must be confessed that it shines the brighter when properly ornamented by it; and they are complete, who can join both together and form the perfect union. Though we can assign no satisfactory reason for the great power beauty has in this respect, yet we find that wit from a beautiful mouth and a graceful person carries a double edge, and meets with greater applause.

A carriage proper to the character and condition of the person cannot fail of being agreeable; a majestic air in Princes or men of Nobility is necessary and agreeable, which in persons of lower rank is looked upon as the effect of an empty vanity; but to make this agreeable, there must be a proper knowledge when to fall from that grandeur, and when to maintain it: we generally style it haughtiness, and pride, when always supported; and the great man always in Majesty, like Jupiter of old in his glory, is too dazzling for the eyes and approach of inferiors; and as he commands an awful respect, so he cannot excite the softer passion Agreeableness inspires.

But in behaviour great caution must be used not to deviate from nature; whatever is unnatural cannot be agreeable, and as every passion has its peculiar air, as grief and joy, pain and pleasure, shew themselves in different manners; so the true follower of agreeableness, like the exact painter, will express them in their proper attitudes. Some we see, who, having observed a certain air in others meet with applause, have with all the powers of affectation endeavoured to adopt it; but as nature has not been consulted, the awkward imitator has often

been the ridicule of those whose admiration he courted.

A consequence of this strict adherence to nature will be a freedom and ease, which is of no small importance in Agreeableness. Whatever carries an appearance of stiffness never leaves a favourable impression behind; we suspect it to be a disguise troublesome even to the person that wears it, and this assumed formality is scarcely to be endured, as it lays a restraint on those whose livelier temper can hardly brook such a check. Agreeableness flows smooth and easy, and thus steals and wins on the mind; the man that seems to move by springs, though perhaps he contradicts no rule of behaviour, as he is ostentatious of his merit, so he deserves not that applause which modest worth claims as its right; and, like a self-praising courage, he never meets with that esteem a silent bravery deserves.

This observation of the rules of Nature will also make us exact in our conduct with respect to years and time. Mirth and gaiety become youth, gravity and sedateness those of riper years; the young lady of eighteen with a solemn air of thought, is as intolerable as the matron always in a dance; and though we are apt to look upon this in young people as an happy sign of sobriety, yet I can see no reason for it; it discovers at best a gloomy constitution, and as it is not generally natural, so it cannot be agreeable.

Dress is no small appendage to Agreeableness, and though it is the most superficial and least essential of its requisites, yet it is not to be neglected: it is this that strikes first, and great care is to be taken of the first appearance. Fashion, though looked upon as the goddess of souls, should have a proper respect paid to her; they are generally those who can make themselves remarkable no other way, that endeavour to be so by singularity, and as they seem to despise the world, so they cannot be agreeable to it.

These outward perfections have been more improved among the female than the male part of the world; ladies have a greater delicacy for this external Agreeableness than men, and are chiefly fond of those whom their resemblance in this nice point recommends to their favour. More conquests have been made by a graceful courtesy, an agreeable smile, a respectful bow, and the like accomplishments, than (I fear) by solid virtues; and as the success of this deportment is so prevailing, endeavours should be used to be thoroughly acquainted with all its arts.

What



What a figure does Canilla make without her fan! Though she is a master-piece of beauty, she loses half of her power at this juncture, she knows not what to do with herself, and her amiable arms seem to be a troublesome burthen; give her the fan, with this returns her loveliness, and the life of all her charms seems to be owing to this. How victorious is Labella when speaking! We gaze with admiration, and hang upon her words; but when she ceases, how cruelly does she torment those lips which pleaded so strong in her favour! and how barbarous does she appear in torturing those beauties which graced her before with such lustre! As strange as it may seem that such small imperfections should have a bad effect, yet it is certain that they cast a shade on all other beauties. Agreeableness requires exactness in the most minute actions, and her greatest influence is derived from the most refined and almost imperceptible beauties. The artists have always painted the Graces, attendants of their goddess of Beauty, in the most delicate manner; intimating by

this, that what affects us with the greatest pleasure consists in the most subtle and scarcely perceivable charms.

It may not be amiss, before I end this essay, to consider how this external Agreeableness, this outward air is so necessary. As there are many who imagine, that nature has represented in our features the inward frame of the mind, so according to this rule they think that the outward gesture is the true representation of the inward temper; and though there is no certainty in this, yet there is a tendency in man to judge after this manner. We must therefore be careful in our outward air to please the world, and study those arts the generality of mankind use, that we may escape a (perhaps) undesired censure and ridicule.

I have thus considered external Agreeableness, which I recommend as a proper introducer to the internal, as an auxiliary to beauty, and very necessary, as it makes an happy impression in favour of internal Agreeableness, which shall be the subject of my next paper.

#### **SOME ACCOUNT of the MARQUIS DE PELLEPORT, with an ANECDOTE relative to the TAKING of the BASTILLE.**

**A**NNE Gedeon de Lafite, Marquis de Pelleport, was born at Steuay, near Clermont. He married a Lady of Neufchatel, of the name of de Leynard. His fortune was small, and his father's marrying a second time, left him but little to expect. The failure of some mercantile concerns in which he engaged having encroached on the fortune he received with his wife, he repaired to London, leaving his wife and four children with a relation in Switzerland. Here they lived peaceably, till Madame de Pelleport learnt that her husband was put into the Bastille for a pamphlet against the Count de Vergennes and the *Sieur le Noir*, entitled "*Le Diable dans un Bœufier*,"—"The Devil in a Holy-Water Pot." Flying to his assistance, she spent six months in fruitless solicitations for his liberty, when she saw herself left without resource by the death of the relation who supported her. Thrown into despair at the thoughts of her husband in prison, and her children at the point of wanting bread, preferring death to begging it from a stranger's hand, and every day obliged to reject offers which in a corrupt town but too frequently put virtue to the blush, she knew not which way to turn her eyes, when M. de Launay persuaded her to solicit the Chevalier de Pawlet for

the admission of her sons into the military orphan school. The Chevalier, not being at liberty when Madame de Pelleport waited on him, went in the evening to her lodging, and found her sitting in the midst of her four children, whom she was embracing, and bathing with her tears. At the appearance of a stranger she rose hastily, and retired to wipe away the traces of her affliction. The Chevalier, affected at the sight, says to one of the children, "What is the matter with you? why do you cry to?"—"Mama tells us," replied the child, "that we must all die, for she has no more money; we have eaten nothing these two days, and we cannot bear that she should die too." Madame de Pelleport, having a little recovered herself, returned; when the Chevalier, informing her that her son had acquainted him with her situation, offered her a lodging near his school, where she might take care of the children.

For four years she had employed herself in soliciting the liberty of her husband, and performing the duties of a mother to the youngest children of the school, when M. de Vilcedent came into the ministry, Urged by the Chevalier de Pawlet to consider the charges against M. de Pelleport, he found, that if he had taken liberties with the Count de Vergennes, he was guilty

guilty of nothing against the state, and obtained from the King an order for his liberation.

M. de Pelleport had spent some time at Senay after his enlargement, when business called him to Paris, where he arrived the day before the Bastille was taken. He had just been to visit his children at the school, when passing by the *Place de Greve* he saw M. de Launay put to death, and M. de Lofme dragging to the place of execution. Struck with the sad spectacle, he recalled to mind, that M. de Lofme, a man of probity and humanity, had ever studied to console the prisoners, and had frequently shewn much concern for him. Listening only to the voice of gratitude, he flew to the unfortunate Major, whom the enraged mob were dragging along, with a fury that would have intimidated the stoutest heart, and catching him in his arms, cried out to them to desist: "You are going to sacrifice the worthiest man on earth: five years was I a prisoner in the Bastille, and he was my only comfort." These words roused de Lofme, and lifting up his eyes, with the coolness of a spirit truly Roman, not to be expected in a man whom the mob were almost tearing to

pieces, he said. "Young man, what are you doing? Withdraw; you will only sacrifice your own life, without saving mine." The Marquis de Pelleport perceiving the mob were deaf to his exclamation, cried out, "Begone: I will defend him against you all." Forgetting he was unarmed, he began to beat them off with his hands, when a savage gave him a blow in the neck with a hatchet, which occasioned a large wound, and struck off his hat: the fellow was aiming another blow at his head, but was knocked down by the Chevalier de Jean, who had accompanied the Marquis. Though he was thus saved from a blow which must have inevitably killed him, the Marquis did not escape thus. Attacked on all sides, wounded by some with sabres, by others with bayonets, he seized a musket, and, raging like a lion, knocked down every one near him. His musket was at length torn from him, and he was on the point of perishing; but by new exertions he forced his way through the mob, and escaped to the *Hotel de Ville*, on the steps of which he fell faintly. He was conveyed thence to a place of safety, where his wounds were dressed, which, happily, were not mortal.

A LETTER on the RETREAT of HOUSE-SWALLOWS WINTER:  
From the HONOURABLE SAMUEL DEXTER, Esq. to the HONOUR-  
ABLE JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq. PRESIDENT A. A.

[From the Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Vol. I. 4to.  
1785, Boston; omitted in the Re-publication at London.]

Dear Sir, *Dedham, June 3, 1783.*

**A**MONG more important branches of Natural History with which you are conversant, Ornithology cannot have escaped your notice. I know it has been a problem among naturalists, whether certain species of birds emigrate in autumn to distant countries, and return in the spring, or remain with us during the winter in a torpid state; and that the former opinion has generally prevailed. When, therefore, I acquaint you that I have adopted the latter with respect to the House-swallow, you will justly expect that I give you substantial reasons for differing from so many who have maintained the contrary. The late Judge Foster, of Brookfield, a year or two before his death assured me that he saw a certain pond drained about the season of the year when the Swallows first appear. The business being effected, and the weather fair and warm, he with several others observed a rippling motion in many parts of the emptied hollow, which, on a near inspection, they found to be occasioned by a mul-

titude of Swallows endeavouring to disengage themselves from the mud, which was scarcely covered by the shallow remains of water. I shall now mention some other facts which render it probable, that this sort of Swallows sink into ponds and rivers in the fall of the year, and lie there benumbed and motionless until the return of spring.

You know, Sir, that my house is near a large river. This river is in many parts shallow, and has a muddy bottom. A former neighbour of mine, a plain honest and sensible man now deceased, who lived still nearer to the river, used frequently to say to me, as the warm weather came on in the spring, "It is almost time for the Swallows to come out of the mud, where they have lain all winter." On my calling his philosophy once and again in question and saying (as I formerly believed) that, doubtless, they were birds of passage; he has repeatedly assured me, he had in the autumn of many years seen great numbers of them on one day only in each year, and nearly about, but not always

on the same day of the month, sitting on the willow-bushes (which by the way they are not wont to rest upon at other times), on the borders of the rivers, a little after sunset; that they seemed as if their torpidity had already begun, as they would not stir from the twigs, which by the weight of the Swallows were bent down almost to the water; and that although he had never seen them sink into it, yet he had waited till it was so dark that he could not discern them at all; and doubted not of their immersion, any more than if he had been a witness of it, for he had never observed any flying about afterwards till the return of spring. He added, that if, as he wished, I would carefully look out for their resurrection, he believed it would not be in vain. He had, he said, often taken notice that only a few appeared at first, and the main body in about a week after. Although I paid little regard to it for some years, yet I followed his advice at length, and watched for their appearance several seasons as carefully as I could. I have not indeed beheld them rising out of the water, yet I and my family have, in more years than one, seen at the proper time of the spring very large flocks of them in my own and in my neighbour's land, so near the margin of the river, that from this circumstance, the appearance of the feathers, and their be-

ing unable to use their wings as at other times, we concluded they were newly emerged from the water. When they attempted to fly, they could not reach above eight or ten yards, before they settled on the ground, and then might be drove about like chickens. They appeared unwilling to be disturbed, and if not frightened by some noise or motion would cluster together, seeming to want to rest themselves, as if feeble or fatigued. They were not entirely recovered from their stupor, there was a viscous substance on and about their wings, or they were too weak to fly away. We had seen none in those years before; but in each of them, after a day or two, they were flying about as usual in summer.

In addition to the foregoing, I can assure you on the most credible testimony, that there have been more instances than one of a pickerel's being caught in this river at the season of the coming of Swallows with one of those birds in its belly. I may possibly over-rate these discoveries; yet as I cannot over-rate your candour, I hope to lose no credit by communicating them to an old and faithful friend, who, though he should not be informed, may possibly be amused by them.

I am, with the sincerest esteem,

Sir, your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL DEXTER.

## D R O S S I Á N A.

### N U M B E R V.

#### ANECDOTES of some EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS.

##### CARDINAL ALBERONI.

**H**E was the son of a gardener in the Duchy of Parma; was bell-ringer to a small parish-church in that country; and on being discovered by the priest of his parish to have some acuteness of mind, was taught Latin by him, and afterwards took orders himself.

He made himself of use to the Duc de Vendôme, who commanded the French army in that country in the year 1706, and was taken by him to France, and from thence to Spain, where the Duke was Commander in Chief.

Alberoni was sent by that Court as Envoy to his own country, to ask in marriage one of the daughters of the Sovereign of it (whom indeed he had particularly recommended himself, knowing her to be a woman of ambition and intrigue, and hoping to make himself useful to her when she should become Queen of Spain).

The French Court knowing the character of this lady as well as the Cardinal, prevailed upon the Spanish Monarch to demand the other sister in marriage for himself, who was modest and unassuming. The messenger who brought this dispatch arrived only one day before the other match was concluded upon. Alberoni, on being informed of this, gave him the choice of assassination, or of delaying to present his credentials for one day. He chose the latter.

Elizabeth Farnese, whom Alberoni recommended, became Queen of Spain, and out of gratitude made him Prime Minister and Cardinal; in which situation he gave loose the reins to his unbounded and daring projects. He intended to have seized on Sicily and Sardinia for his master; he intended to have placed the Pretender on the throne of England; he made Spain enter into a league with Peter the Great, Charles the

XIIth. and the Grand Seignior against the Emperor of Germany, and intended to have dispossessed the Duke of Orleans of the Regency of France, and to have given it to his master. This conspiracy, however, against the Regent being discovered, the Duke of Orleans and our George the First insisted on his being deprived of his place, and sent into banishment. He took refuge at Rome, where his conduct was examined into by a Commission of Cardinals, and he was confined a year in the Jesuits College at Rome.

Afterwards, however, being appointed Legate of Romagna, he made an attempt upon the liberties of the little Republic of St. Marino (a State about thirteen miles in circuit, and containing about three thousand inhabitants). These Republicans had consented to receive him and his suite into the great church of St. Marino (where he was to officiate under a canopy, and in *pontificalibus*), and to receive the homage of that State for his sovereign the Pope. Unluckily, however, their masts began with the word *Libertas*, as usual, I suppose. This word had such an effect on the hearers of it, that they all rose upon the Cardinal and his attendants, and compelled them to the shortest and the speediest way possible out of the territory of the Republic. He died in 1752, aged 87 years.

It is a pity there is no good Life written of him; that by Rousset contains only his political character, not well done. His testament is a forgery of Father Norbert's. At the Duke of Beaufort's seat at Badminton there is a very fine portrait of him, which represents him as a man of a wonderfully acute and marking countenance.

Voltaire, in a letter written to him in the year 1735, says,

“La lettre dont votre Eminence m'a honoré est un prix assez flatteur de mes ouvrages que l'estime de l'Europe a dû vous l'être de vos actions. Vous ne me devez aucun remerciement; je n'ai été que l'organe du public en parlant de vous. La Liberté & la Vérité, qui ont toujours conduit ma plume, m'ont valu votre suffrage. Les deux caractères doivent plaire à un génie tel que le votre. Qui-conque ne les aime pas, pourra bien être un homme puissant, mais il ne sera jamais un grand homme.”

In the Life of Cardinal de Polignac, written by Pere Scraphin I think, in two vols. 12mo. about eight years ago, that writer

represents Cardinal Alberoni as a man of strong parts and passions, living at Rome in great magnificence, and much respected by his brethren of the Sacred College. He was thought so highly of by the French Court, that one of the instructions given to Polignac was, to endeavour to attach Alberoni to their interest.

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#### LORD PETERBORO' MORDAUNT,

the *omnis homo*, if ever there was one; a great warrior, a great orator, an elegant scholar, a man of exquisite address, a man of undoubted courage. When very near his death he was cut for the stone at Bristol Hot Wells, he would not suffer himself to be bound, saying, that no one should ever see him in that situation. To this his surgeon with difficulty consented; in three weeks time, however, he was at his seat near Southampton, perfectly well.

Dr. Freind, in his account of his conduct in Spain, says, he never sent off a detachment of one hundred men without going with them himself. Of his courage he used to say, that it proceeded most probably from his not knowing his danger; in this agreeing with Turenne, that a coward had only one of the three faculties of the mind, “Apprehension.”

Lord Peterboro', when he lodged with Fencelon at Cambrai, was so charmed with the virtues and talents of the Archbishop, that he used to say, “If I stay here any longer, I shall become a Christian in spite of myself.”

He used to say of himself (as he was always on the wing), that he had seen more Kings and more Possessions than any one.

The Queen's Ministers said, they never wrote to him but *at* him.

When he was in Spain, the remittances from England not coming to his troops, he supplied them for some time with money from his own pocket.

Speaking of himself and the French General who opposed him in the business of the Spanish succession, he said, “Comme nous sommes des grandes âmes pour combattre pour ces deux gros benêts,” alluding to the character of the competitors for the Spanish monarchy. “Sacre l'on les rois chez vous,” said a Frenchman to him, “Je ne sçais pas le on les sacre ou les massacre quelques fois.”

Of his activity of mind and of body, of his great talents, of his great literary, there can be no doubt. He appears,

however, to have been loose in his principles, which hardly ever fails to induce laxity of conduct.

This Nobleman, had he been born in an ancient Republic, would have better deserved the name of a Hero than many other great men to whom that appellation was given.

In his person he was short, hump-backed, and extremely thin :

The incessant care and labour of his mind  
Had wrought the more \*, that should confine  
it in,

So thin, that Life look'd † through †——

continually, indeed, but did not break out till a very advanced age—seventy I believe.

That ingenious and elegant writer Dr. Burney mentions, in his Life of Mrs. Anastasia Robinson (afterwards Lady Peterboro'), that on the death of her husband she found the Memoirs of his Life written by Himself; in which he acknowledged himself guilty of three capital crimes before he had attained the age of twenty-one. These Memoirs his Counsellors, with a delicacy not common amongst modern biographers, suppressed by throwing them into the fire, as thinking them derogatory to the fame of her friend.

Who, after all, can deny but that the perpetual irritation of his mind, his constant change of place, his desire of perpetual employment or amusement, might not have arisen from that principle which Juvenal mentions, the

—— *dum confectus fueris*

*Mors habet attritus, & furdo verborum cedit;*

and that vanity, when set up against any other had passion less strong, may occasionally imitate the effects of virtue. Or, on a more liberal supposition, might not these efforts of courage, of liberality, and of intellect, be attributed to the workings of an ardent and ingenious mind, endeavouring, by acts of romantic effort, to regain some share of that self-esteem from which it had fallen in its own opinion.

#### FENELON.

He was so universally beloved, that the Generals who commanded against the French with great unwillingness permitted their soldiers to plunder his domains.

When any prisoners were brought into Cambray, he attended them himself in the hospitals, and used to invite the officers to dinner at his palace.

Having one day invited some German

\* That is, the wall.

officers that were prisoners to dine with him, they, in the usual manner of their country at that time, drank to him at table. Some French officers, with the usual spirit of ridicule of their country, burst out a-laughing at this. The Prelate, by no means discomposed, rose up very gravely, and drank the health of the German officers. This act of good sense and true politeness soon put an end to the laughing.

This Prelate has been known to assist some of his poor Diocessans in looking after their strayed cattle. His magnanimity in condemning his own book from his own pulpit (because the Pope, the Head of the Church, had condemned it), and his giving ornaments to the altar emblematical of his errors, show how readily a real great man can own himself occasionally mistaken. His Letters to his Pupil the Duke of Burgundy, and his Letter to Louis XIV. to be delivered after his death to him, are models of piety, good sense, and eloquence. His person was extremely beautiful; his eyes flamed with intelligence, tempered with sweetness; he ever brought himself to the level of the persons with whom he was conversing. In the charms of his person, in the virtues of his mind, in the graces of his manner, in his piety, in his liberality, in the independency of his character, the present Cardinal Archbishop of Mechlin has ever appeared to me to resemble him very much; and I cannot help congratulating the Patriots of Brabant, that they (differently from many others of that name) have at their head one of the best, the wisest, and the most upright of men.

#### BERNARD MANDEVILLE,

AUTHOR of the FABLE of the BEES,

was a physician of Dort, in Holland; and coming over to England was so pleased with it, that he took up his residence in it, and acquired the language as perfectly as if he had been born in it. He had a pension from some Dutch merchants in this country, which Mr. H. a very eminent attorney in the city, used to pay him. Of his betters, it seems, he was a very gross flatterer, though in ordinary company insolent and overbearing. He wrote some pamphlets in praise of spirituous liquors for the distillers, by whom, I have been told, he was well paid for his trouble. He lived somewhere in the outskirts of the city, as I have been told, in no very elegant apartments.

† Shakespeare's Henry IV. Part II.

Besides

Besides his famous Fable of the Bees, we have of his writing, a Vindication of that Book from the Strictures of Bishop Berkeley; a Treatise on Honour; an Essay on Public Executions; the Virgin Unmasked; Free Thoughts on Religion, &c.; Treatise on the Hyp, in Dialogue, and some very indifferent doggerel poems.

In his very ingenious Dialogue on the Hypochondriac Disease, he has introduced his own character under that of the physician.

An outcry has been raised against the Fable of the Bees, of this author, as well as against his *Maximes de Rochefoucault*, because "il a dit le secret de tout le monde." Religion and law always proceed upon the supposition of the wickedness of mankind; and one of the most ancient maxims is, that the majority is bad. If one may take an allusion from Mandeville's own profession, he has only acted as a physician who, seeing his patient in a desperate way, tells him that he is so, and advises him to make use of medicines that may cure him. *Sunt certa paucula mentis*: Reason and Religion are sufficiently strong remedies to counteract any morbid affections of the human mind, and are afforded us, by the Author of all Good, for that purpose.

THE END OF THE FIRST PART.

REGNARD, the FRENCH COMIC POET, in humour and character exceeded only by Moliere himself. His *Legataire*, his *Joueur*, his *Democrate à la Cour*, are most excellent Comedies of his Travels into Lapland, and his ingenuity in telling the reasons that induced him to go so far,

"Sistitur hic tandem qua nobis desuit orbis,"

are admirable pictures of the countries he saw, and of his own mind. He is one of

the few persons who really plead guilty to *ennui* and idleness; and says how much happier he should have been had he passed through life floating "sur les douces ailes d'une profession," as he should then have had something for his mind to rest upon, some "point d'appui" to proceed from. The friends of that ingenious and honest man George Lord Lyttelton say, he used to make the same confession.

Dr. Priestley, in his most excellent Treatise on Education, says, "It is great mistake to suppose that a state of independence is necessary to happiness. Experience might convince us that an obligation to the constant but moderate exertion of our faculties, even for our support, at least for our easy support, is generally much more favourable to the real enjoyment of life, both because it is a greater obligation to Virtue, and because it enforces a *regular exercise*, without which we should be a prey to languor and weariness, which are far more insupportable than bodily labour, or than any other kind of anxiety; for the mind really suffers more in a state of suspense and uncertainty what to do, and how to get the time over, than in any other situation whatsoever. In a long course of time, when a person has no sufficiently interesting pursuit, this weariness often becomes intolerable; and it is, perhaps, more frequently the cause of *suicide*, from life becoming insupportable, than all the other causes of it put together."

Voltaire, in his lively way, says, "le travail nous delivre des trois grands maux, l'ennui, le besoin, le vice."

Regnard's Works are in four volumes, 12mo.

ERRATUM.—In the *Droffiana*, No. IV, inserted in our last Magazine, page 10, line 18, col. 2. for *nee* read *non*.

## T H E P E E P E R .

### N U M B E R X V .

THERE is not a more common folly among parents, and certainly there is not one more reprehensible, than choosing improper professions for their children. To have an anxious care for the welfare of our offspring is a duty dictated to us by the feelings of nature, and sanctioned by all laws, divine and human. But from the same principles we are directed to have

a *prudent* solicitude in ordering their future situations in life. In a case, upon the determination of which the welfare of a child, both here and hereafter, so greatly depends, it highly concerns us not to make a precipitate nor a preposterous choice.

Besides consulting the abilities and disposition of the youth, his parents should consider what lies in their power to equip him

him with, for the station they choose for him; and also what they will, probably, be able to leave behind, for enabling him to act in it with propriety and credit.

But, notwithstanding the truth and benefit of these cautions must strike every person of reason, we are perpetually obliiving parents naming professions for their children, while mere infants, and consequently when their capacities and inclinations are entirely unknown.

Many persons having magnificent ideas of the importance attached to the learned professions, if they are blessed with sons, kindly sentence them to Law, Physic, or Divinity, without once thinking of the great probability of their children's entertaining an aversion to those stations, when they shall be capable of judging for themselves.

I once knew an honest country farmer who had three sons in whom he might have been happy, but for his foolish prejudice for the three grand professions, as he considered them. The eldest was accordingly brought up to the church, when he was much better-adapted by nature for the plough. The second was placed clerk to an attorney, though his inclination led him to a trade; and the third, instead of going to sea, agreeable to his desire, was obliged to serve his apprenticeship to a surgeon. The father reduced himself to poverty in bringing them up so much above their rank, and in supplying them with money afterwards; but, notwithstanding all this, the eldest is at this day starving upon a paltry curacy, and is universally despised for his ignorance and sottishness: the second is a pitiful cheating pettifogger, with little practice, in a country town; and the last went surgeon in a ship to Africa, where he died of an epidemic distemper.

Innumerable instances might be produced of people's fostering the greatest misfortunes throughout life, for want of being brought up to proper occupations when first entered actively upon it. If young persons are trained to professions suitable to their genius and inclinations, we rarely observe them careless or profligate; but when they are obliged to exercise callings which are averse to them, they are unsolicitous about thriving, and not at all emulous of making respectable figures in them.

The first thing a parent should consult, preparatory to placing out his son to a profession by which he is to support himself with credit and advantage, is his genius; and then to give him an education according to his future destination. If

the youth is to be brought up to trade, he should be taught such things only as shall be serviceable to him in that line of life. Polite literature, or a liberal education, is thrown away upon such an one; rather it is an injury to him; for the time taken up in learning the Roman and Greek classics, &c. ought to be devoted to merchants accounts, and such other branches of knowledge, for which he will have occasion every day of his life.

Educating of a youth whose future destination will require the use of no other language than his own, in the learned tongues, is an absurdity which must strike every one's observation; and yet nothing can be more common than to see lads wasting away years in learning Latin and Greek, to the neglect of every thing useful. I would only ask, What benefit scraps of Latin will be of to a shoemaker or a taylor? And supposing that a tradesman should be a most acute grammarian, and ever so excellently versed in the ancient writers of Greece and Rome, will these qualifications supply those necessary ones of being a good workman, and of being a man of punctuality and honesty?—But notwithstanding this, we may observe our grammar-schools full of youths who, in a few years, will be as ignorant of Latin grammar as though they had never been initiated into it, and that because they will not have the least occasion for it.

If, indeed, we had no good books in our language, some excuse might be made for making youths acquainted with the learned languages, merely that they may hereafter be provided with the means of rational entertainment. But as we abound with original publications of every kind, and such as are not excelled by those of any age or language, there is surely a sufficient fund of information and amusement provided in our own tongue for the purpose of unbending or relieving the mind in all circumstances, and for filling up the vacant hours in a manner suited to every one's disposition.

Giving youths, therefore, a learned education, and a genteel profession, when their abilities, inclinations, and rank in life do not call for them, are customs equally ridiculous and pernicious.

No doubt these follies owe their origin to a mistaken tenderness and a foolish pride in parents; but if they would only consider that the honour and happiness of their children are much more likely to be ensured by their being educated in a plain manner, and to plain callings, than by making them *gentlemen*; they would gladly

gladly endeavour to secure for them such a comfortable situation in life, as will brighten their own days with the most delightful satisfaction, as well as of those who are so justly the objects of their most anxious concern.

L A N G H O R N E.

IN answer to a Correspondent's Enquiry concerning the late Dr. John Langhorne (See Vol. XV. page 351), we have received two accounts, both which we shall present to our Readers.

JOHN LANGHORNE was born at Kirby Stephen, in Westmorland \*. His father was the Rev. Joseph Langhorne, of Winston, who died when his son was young. The place of his education has not come to our knowledge, nor is it known where he obtained the degree by which he was dis-

tinguished, as his name does not appear in the List of Graduates either of Oxford or Cambridge. From some circumstances which may be collected from his Poems, it seems as though he resided, about the year 1758, in Yorkshire, near Studley, which place he has celebrated in a Poem, though he did not afterwards think proper to retain it in his works. The first notice we find of him as an author, was in the year 1758, when several pieces of poetry written by him were inserted in "The Grand Magazine," a periodical work published

\* See Burn's History of Westmorland, Vol. I. p. 549. The second account having too hastily asserted the place of the Doctor's birth to be elsewhere, we shall establish our present Correspondent's accuracy by referring to the Ode to the River Eden, and various other parts of Dr. Langhorne's Works. In the "Effusions of Friendship and Fancy," Vol. I. Let. 25, he says, "I was led into this train of thinking by the pleasure I received in a late visit to the place of my nativity. The scenes of thoughtless gaiety and puerile amusement, which I had so long ago forsaken, restored to my mind many pleasing images which were connected with them. I had, from my childhood, a remarkable turn for retirement, and have frequently walked when I was very young, two miles from home, to a place whose shady privacy aided contemplation. The romantic aspect of my native country probably added to this innocent enthusiasm; and the rude contrast of rocks, and woods, and waters, impressed something of their own wild irregularity on my imagination. When I re-visited these scenes, you will suppose that they rekindled, in some measure, that enthusiasm which they first cherished and inspired. They did; and, before I left them, I wrote the following stanzas:

To the GENIUS of WESTMORLAND.  
Hail, hidden Power of these wild groves,  
These uncouth rocks, and mountains grey!  
Where oft, as fades the closing day,  
The family of Fancy roves.  
In what lone cave, what sacred cell,  
Coæval with the birth of time,  
Wrapt in high cares, and thought sublime,  
In awful silence dost thou dwell?  
Oft in the depth of Winter's reign,  
As blew the bleak winds o'er the dale,  
Moaning along the distant gale,  
Has Fancy heard thy voice complain.  
Oft in the dark wood's lonely way  
Swift has she seen thee glancing by;  
Or, down the summer evening sky,  
Sporting in clouds of gilded day.  
If caught from thee the sacred fire  
That glow'd within my youthful breast,  
Those thoughts too high to be express'd,  
Genius, if thou didst once inspire;  
O, pleas'd, accept this votive lay,  
That in my native shades retir'd,  
And, once, once more, by thee inspir'd,  
In gratitude I pay.

EDITOR.

by





tain which the house supplied. His death happened the 1st of April 1779. It is apprehended he married a second time. After his death an Elegy was published by Mr. Portal, who mentions, that he left the care of his daughter to Mrs. Gilman.

The following list of Dr. Langhorne's works is furnished by a Friend to the European Magazine :

1. The Death of Adonis. A Pastoral Elegy, from Bion. 4to. 1759.
2. The Tears of Music. A Poem to the Memory of Mr. Handel. With an Ode to the River Eden. 4to. 1759.
3. Poems on several Occasions. 4to. 1760. Printed at Lincoln.

4. A Hymn to Hope. 4to. 1760.
5. The Viceroy. A Poem. 4to. 1762.
6. Letters on Religious Retirement, Melancholy, and Enthusiasm. 8vo. 1762.
7. Solyman and Almena. 12mo. 1762.
8. The Visions of Fancy, in four Elegies. 4to. 1762.

9. Genius and Valour. A Scotch Pastoral. 4to. 1763.

10. The Effusions of Friendship and Fancy: In several Letters to and from select Friends. 2 vols. 12mo. 1763.—A second edition of these Effusions was published in 1766, with alterations and additions.

11. The Letters that passed between Theodosius and Constantia after she had taken the Veil. Now first published from the original Manuscripts. 12mo. 1763.

12. The Enlargement of the Mind. Epistle the First. To General Crawford. Written at Belvedere 1763. 4to. 1763.

13. Sermons. 2 vols. 12mo. 1764.

These Sermons have been severely censured by a writer of eminence, where speaking of specimens of *false pathos*, he refers to sermons "by writers of little judgement and no genius—to those of Dr. Langhorne in particular, and of the Methodists in general, where the instances of *false pathos* are so numerous, and so easy to be found, that I think it needless to quote them." *Mainwaring's Sermons*, Preface, p. 27.—Again : "Although method cannot be too exact, it may be too studiously displayed. There are sermons of the first merit in all other respects, that may justly be compared to fine skeletons, in which the bones, muscles and sinews are fashioned, arranged, and adjusted in the most perfect manner; but a composition of this sort, though ever so consummate for its strength and symmetry, can only be pleasing to the eye of a Virtuoso. The extreme opposed to this, is the loose soft texture of Dr. Langhorne's style."

14. The Correspondence between Theodosius and Constantia, from their first Ac-

quaintance to the Departure of Theodosius. Now first published from the original Manuscripts. 12mo. 1765.

15. The Poetical Works of Mr. William Collins. With Memoirs of the Author, and Observations on his Genius and Writings. 12mo. 1765.

16. The Enlargement of the Mind.—Epistle the Second. To William Langhorne, M. A. 4to. 1765.

17. Letters on the Eloquence of the Pulpit. 8vo. 1765.

18. The Poetical Works of John Langhorne. 2 vols. 12mo. 1766.

19. Precepts of Conjugal Happiness.—Addressed to a Lady on her Marriage. 4to. 1768.

20. Verses to the Memory of a Lady. Written at Sandgate Castle 1768. 4to. 1768.

21. Letters supposed to have passed between M. de St. Evremont and Mr. Waller. 2 vols. 12mo. 1769.

22. Flaccus and Pharamond; or, the Consolations of Human Life. 12mo. 1769.

23. Plutarch's Lives: Translated from the original Greek, with Notes critical and historical, and a new Life of Plutarch. By John Langhorne, D. D. and William Langhorne, M. A. 6 vols. 8vo. 1770.

24. The Fables of Flora. 4to. 1771.

25. The Origin of the Veil. A Poem. 4to. 1773.

26. A Dissertation, Historical and Political, on the Ancient Republics of Italy: from the Italian of Carlo Denina. With original Notes and Observations. 8vo. 1773.

27. The Country Justice. A Poem. Part the First. 4to. 1774.

28. The Country Justice. A Poem. Part the Second. 4to. 1775.

29. The proper Happiness of Ecclesiastic Life in a public and private Sphere. A Sermon preached before the Bishop of Bath and Wells, at his primary Visitation at Axbridge, July 4, 1776. 4to. 1777.

30. The Love of Mankind, the Fundamental Principle of the Christian Religion. A Sermon preached before the Gentlemen Natives of the County of Somerset, at their Annual Meeting in the Church of St. Mary, Redcliff, Bristol, Sept. 16, 1776. 4to. 1776.

31. Milton's Italian Poems, translated and addressed to a Gentleman of Italy. 4to. 1776.

32. The Country Justice. A Poem. Part the Third. 4to. 1777.

33. Owen of Carron. A Poem. 4to. 1778.

From another Correspondent we have received the following account, which we print without alteration, as it came to our hands. The Reader need not be reminded.

minded that some of the facts in the first paragraph are not well founded :

The Reverend John Langhorne, D. D. was the son of a Yorkshire farmer, and born in 1736. He took orders without his father's consent, and thereby forfeited his patrimony to his brother. Leaving his native country in disgust, he advertised for a curacy near London, which involved him in difficulties that reduced him to the necessity of writing for the book-sellers. Mr. Ralph Griffiths, proprietor of the Monthly Review, employed him some years, and at length recommended him to Mr. Becker, who published his *Theodosius and Constantia*, as a trial-piece, with good success; after which he became an author of consequence, had a valuable living given him by Mr. Bampfylde, married a woman of fortune, and purchased the rectory of Blagdon, in Somersetshire, where he resided in the capacity of an acting justice of the peace, and where he wrote "The Country Justice, a Poem." He died April 1, 1779, much lamented by his brother justices and convivial friends.

In 1773 the Doctor resided for a few months at Weston-supra-Mare, in Somersetshire, for the benefit of the sea-air. The celebrated Miss Hannah More at the same time, and for the same reason, resided at Uphill, a mile from Weston.—Meeting one day upon the sea-strand, the Doctor wrote, with the end of his stick, upon the sand,

Along the shore  
Walk'd Hannah More:  
Waves, let this record last  
Sooner shall ye,  
Proud earth and sea,  
Than what *she* writes be past.

JOHN LANGHORNE.

Underneath the above Miss More scratched with her whip :

Some firmer basis, polish'd Langhorne ! chuse,  
To write the dictates of thy charming muse ;  
Her strains in solid characters rehearse,  
And be thy tablet lasting as thy verse.

HANNAH MORE.

The Doctor praised her wit, and copied the lines, which he presented to her at a house near the sea where they adjourned, and Miss More immediately wrote under as follows :

\* Brean Down is a high rocky mountain that extends itself into the sea a full mile in length, and forms an isthmus from the main land, which is divided from Uphill by the river Ax.

† Miss More had before published her Poem intitled *A Search after Happiness*.

To the Rev. Dr. LANGHORNE.

Langhorne ! whose sweetly-varying Muse  
has pow'r

To raise the pensive, crown the social hour ;  
Whose very trifling has the charm to please .  
With native wit and unaffected ease ;  
How soon, obedient to thy forming hand,  
The letters grew upon the flexible sand.  
Should some lost traveller the scene explore,  
And trace thy verses on the dreary shore,  
What sudden joy would flash his eager eyes !  
How from his eyes would burst the glad sur-  
prize !

Methinks I hear, or seem to hear him say,  
" This letter'd shore has smooth'd my toil-  
" some way.

" Hannah ! (he adds) tho' honest truths may  
" pain,

" Yet here I see an emblem of the twain ;  
" As these frail characters, with ease in-  
" preßt

" Upon the yielding sand's soft wat'ry breast,  
" Which when some few short hours they  
" shall have flood,

" Shall soon be swept by yon impetuous  
" flood ;

" Presumptuous maid ! so shall expire 'thy  
" name,

" Thou wretched, feeble candidate for fame !  
" But Langhorne's fate in yon firm rock \*

" I read,  
" Which rears above the cloud its tow'ring  
" head :

" Long as that rock shall rear its head on  
" high,

" And lift its bold front to the azure sky ;  
" Long as these adamantine hills survive,  
" So long, harmonious Langhorne ! shalt  
" thou live ;

" While Envy's waves shall last and vainly  
" roar,

" And only fix thy solid base the more."

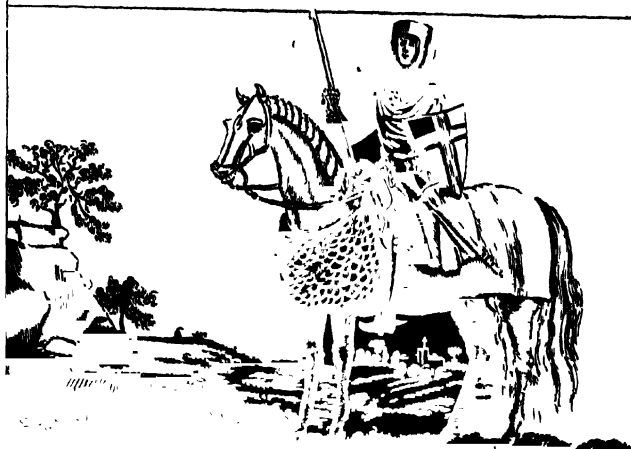
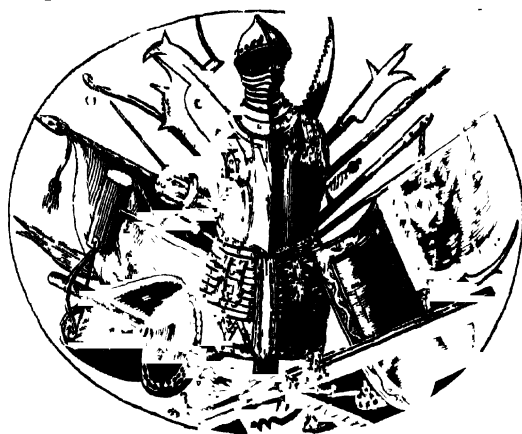
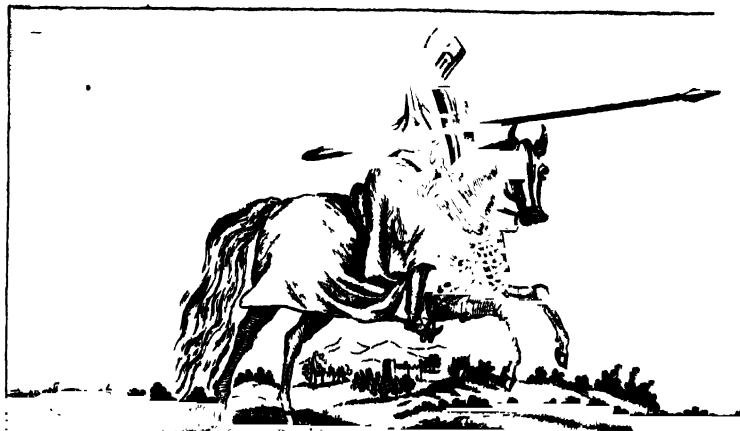
Uphill, Sept. 11, HANNAH MORE.  
1773.

The Clergyman of Weston being in company was asked his opinion of the above verses, which he expressed thus :

Weston may justly boast a bard divine,  
And Uphill too, great praise is due to thine.  
Weston's great genius we must all confess ;  
Uphill ! thy maid will *Search for Li. ppin's* †.  
Rise Fame, and to the world their works re-  
peat,

Then as their *merit* will their *praise* be great.  
DAVID POWELL.





*Specimens of Ancient English Armour & Arms.*  
 Copied by Permission of the Author from Capt. GROSE's *Treatise on ANCIENT ARMOUR*  
 Published by J. Smith, 1787.

T H E  
L O N D O N R E V I E W  
A N D  
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L .  
For F E B R U A R Y , 1790.

*Quid sit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.*

**A Treatise on Ancient Armour and Weapons, illustrated by Plates taken from the Original Armour in the Tower of London, and other Arsenals, Museums, and Cabinets. Also, a Supplement, illustrating more ancient Armour and Asiatic Armour and Weapons. By FRANCIS GROSE, Esq. F. A. S. The Treatise, one Volume 4to. 2l. 2s. Boards. The Supplement, 4to. 10s. 6d. Boards. 11copier**

[ ILLUSTRATED BY A PLATE ]

THE admirers of the science of arms, as well as all military gentlemen whose genius may lead them to enquire into the antiquity of their profession, must find a sensible gratification in the perusal of this very curious Treatise and its Supplement. The Military Antiquities, which furnished our author with the idea, and, in part, with the materials for a history of the English army from the Conquest to the present time (see our Review for April 1789, Vol. XV, p. 289, and for June, p. 446.), could not pass into the hands of liberal-minded men of letters, and gentlemen of rank and fortune, in such a country as Britain, without producing a spirited emulation generously to communicate to this useful Antiquary every information, and every valuable article relative to his noble subject, which either came to their knowledge or was in their possession. From these supplies, and his own unwearied researches, a series of authentic edifications and descriptions are given of the different kinds of armour and weapons used by our ancestors, together with similar representations of the arms, offensive and defensive, formerly used and still in use among the different Asiatic nations, particularly those of the East Indies.

To give any thing like a copious abstract of this curious Treatise, and its attendant companion the Supplement, would require more space than we can possibly allot to any single work, however important or meritorious. All that could with propriety be undertaken was attempted by

VOL. XVII.

and through the generosity of the Proprietor and of the Publisher leave was obtained to engrave a PLATE containing an illustration of the principal armour and weapons, both for the cavalry and infantry, illustrated in the Treatise. Thus have we been enabled to preserve in our repository, a permanent memorial of a performance not only uncommonly curious, but in many respects peculiarly useful. "Sculptors, painters, and designers, by consulting this work will avoid those anachronisms, and violations of the costume, which we too often meet with in work, otherwise excellently performed. The antiquarian and military collectors will find these performances an acceptable addition to their libraries. The visitors of museums and museums, by being better informed, will review repositories of armour and ancient weapons with greater satisfaction; and even the polished frequenters of our theatres will derive some pleasure from being enabled to explain the military trophies and decorations introduced in the pompous processions and triumphal entries which occasionally grace the stage, when ancient historical plays are presented."

But though Captain Grose is, as usual, greatly indebted to his friends, which upon all occasions he politely acknowledges, yet the chief sources from which he has drawn his illustrations are the armour and weapons themselves, preserved either in the public arsenals, or in private cabinets to which he has had free access; and several specimens are wanting in those repositories,

repositories, he supplied the deficiency occasionally by the aid of sepulchral monuments, the Great Seals of our Kings and ancient Barons, and figures on painted glass; these however he has used as sparingly as possible, and with the utmost caution respecting their authenticity.

The plan of both Treatise and Supplement is to define and describe every article or piece of armour distinctly and separately, with its construction and use. Then follows a general history of armour and arms, shewing their original forms and materials, with their successive improvements, and the different laws and regulations made respecting them, with their prices. The alterations in defensive armour caused by the use of gunpowder, and the armour directed by our statutes to be worn and kept by the different ranks of people, with its gradual rise and decline, are subjects properly discussed in the historical part of the work. Those who are in possession of the Military Antiquities before mentioned, will unavoidably discover a sameness, and repetitions which should have been avoided: the present Treatise, and some part of the History of the English Army, play too much into one another's hands, to the detriment of both. Having been so diffuse in our review of that performance, we shall chiefly confine our investigations to the new and entertaining articles defined and illustrated.

Of the plates in the Treatise we can give no better encomium than the bare recital, that they are etched in a masterly manner by the ingenious Mr. John Hamilton, Vice President of the Society of Artists of Great Britain, who has given them a grace and ease which they could not have obtained from the graver. An ill state of health having prevented his etching the drawings for the Supplement, they were engraved by the most capital artists in the line. And, indeed, it would not be doing common justice if we did not mention, to the credit of the pressman, that the plates are worked off with a degree of neatness and clearness oftener wished for than executed.

THE COLLECTIVE PLATE we have been allowed to form, for the satisfaction of our friends, must be viewed with an attentive eye, when it will be found to contain one specimen of every species of armour and weapons described in the Treatise, which in every plate illustrates a great variety of each species or class.

Following the order of the original, we must begin with *Helmets or Casques*. In

the Treatise there are twelve plates exhibiting different views of a number of ancient helmets, or head-pieces. They were made in the most ancient times of the skins of beasts, and afterwards of brass and iron, which, for Kings, Generals, and other great men, were embossed, studded, or otherways ornamented with gold and silver.

A helmet is either open or close. An open helmet covers only the head, ears, and neck, leaving the face unguarded. Some helmets, deemed open, have a bar or bars from the forehead to the chin, to guard against the transverse cut of a broad sword, but this affords little or no defence against the point of a lance or sword.

A close helmet entirely covers the head, face, and neck, having on the front perforations for the admission of air, and slits through which the wearer may see the objects around him: this part, which is styled the *visor*, lifts up by means of a pivot over each ear.

For the numerous denominations of helmets, we must refer the accurate Antiquary to the Treatise; it is sufficient for our purpose to remark, that the top figure in the central compartment of our Plate exhibits one of the open helmets with bars and a crest, being an elevated ridge, serving to strengthen it against a blow, and affording a place for a plume or other ornamental decoration. It has likewise a broad brim, and is of that class called *pos*, or iron hats, said to be taken from the French in the time of Charles I. and there are many of them in the Tower. Viewed in profile with a plume of feathers on the crest, they very much resemble the caps or demi-helmets worn by our present light-horse; with this difference, that the latter are much neater and lighter, being made of leather, except the crest, which is of white metal.

The helmet on the head of the horseman in the top compartment is taken from the effigies of Robert de Ghines, who lived about the year 1250. It is a close helmet, and of that species called the *casque*, a figurative name for a close head-piece, deduced from its enclosing and defending the head as a castle does the whole body. The lower figure in the Plate discovers an open helmet of the same denomination.

The pieces of defensive armour which follow next in order, are the coat of mail, or haubergeon, the shirt of mail, the jazerant, the sketon, the jack, the vambresium, the cuirass, the hallectret, and the brigandine. It will be sufficient to give a general

a general idea of this part of ancient armour, without entering into a minute detail concerning the various distinctions of coats of mail ranged under different denominations, all of them answering the same purpose of covering the body. They were made in different forms and of various materials, as leather, horn, soft linen, hemp, cotton, and wool. But the most known and used were of two sorts, chain and plate mail. The chain mail is formed by a number of iron rings, each ring having four others inserted into it; the whole exhibiting a kind of network, with circular meshes, every ring separately rivetted. Plate mail consisted of a number of small laminæ of metal, commonly iron, laid one over the other, like the scales of fish, and sewed down to strong linen or leather jackets. Both the plate and the chain mail are so clearly distinguishable in our representations of them, that the eye will readily trace them without further description. The coverings of the arms were no more than pieces of chain mail called by different names. The hands were defended by gauntlets composed in the same manner; and the thighs of the cavalry were defended by small strips of iron-plate, laid horizontally over each other, and rivetted together. They were made flexible at the knees by joints, like those in the tail of a lobster, and were called *genouillieres*, or knee-pieces.

A kind of iron boots, called *greaves*, were worn for the defence of the legs. In a word, if the armour guarding the whole body covered it from head to foot in a connected form, it was as a complete suit known by one name; whereas if it consisted of separate detached pieces, partially defending particular parts of the body, other terms distinguished each piece, of little importance to be known, except by military men.

We must now refer again to the top and bottom compartments of our Plate, in which specimens are exhibited of the *Tilting Armour*; and as we are now explaining only the defensive armour, the *Shield* is the next subject requiring our attention.

The Shields used by our Norman ancestors were, the triangular or *Heater-shield*, the *Target* or *Buckler*, the *Roundel* or *Roundache*, and the *Pavais*, *Pavache*, or *Tallevas*. The lower figure we find armed with the *Heater-shield*, of which our Author remarks, that no specimen has reached us; but the united testimony of seals, monuments, painted

glass, and ancient tapestry, sufficiently demonstrate that shields of that form were in use at the period abovementioned.

"The *Target* or *Buckler* was carried by the heavy-armed foot; it answered to the *Scutum* of the Romans: it had its bottom rounded off; it was generally convex, being curved in its breadth. Targets were mostly made of wood, covered with many folds of bull's hide or jacked leather, and occasionally with brass or iron; the extremities were always bound with metal, and frequently from the centre of the front projected a boss or umbo armed with a spike. On the inside were two handles. Men of family usually had their armorial bearings painted on their targets. After the invention of fire-arms, instead of a spike the centres of some targets were armed with one or more small gun-barrels, a grate or aperture being left in the target for the convenience of taking aim; which alteration made these kinds of targets both defensive and offensive armour. One of them is preserved in the Spanish Armory in the Tower. See each kind of target represented on the right and left sides of the middle compartment towards the bottom. That on the left side, from which the gun-barrel projects is of a circular form, and from thence called a *Roundel*, or *Roundache*.

"The *Pavais*, *Pavache*, or *Tallevas*, was a large shield, or rather a portable mantlet, capable of covering a man from head to foot, and probably of sufficient thickness to resist the missile weapons then in use. These were in sieges carried by servants, whose business it was to cover their masters with them, whilst they with their bows and arrows shot at the enemy on the ramparts. They were much in use in the time of Edward III. and by him employed at the siege of Calais.

"The *Shield* or *Target* of the ancients must have been of the same kind as the *Pavais*, since they are described to us as being so large, that when a centinel had set the base of his shield on the ground, he could rest his head on the upper margin. They were also large enough to convey the dead, or those dangerously wounded, from the field; as is evident from the well-known exhortation of the Lacedæmonian women to their sons and husbands—"Bring this back, or come back upon it."

Captain Grose having more amply described the defensive armour of the ancients, proceeds next to the defensive armour worn by their horses; into the minutiae of which we shall not enter; but as a guide



to our readers, and particularly to such who may visit the Horse Armory in the Tower,—which they will do with much more satisfaction by taking our descriptions in their pockets—we shall copy his concise explanation of the figures at the top and bottom of our Plate.

The top figure represents a Cavalier of the 12th and 13th century in the act of charging an enemy; he is armed much the same as the other Knight, except that he has a hawbeck of chain mail.

The bottom figure shows a Knight, or man at arms, completely armed and mounted according to the fashion of the time of Henry II. His horse is completely *barded* (armoured), having a *chaffion* of iron covering his head; a *criniere*, small plates of iron or chain mail, to protect his neck; a *poitrinal*, or breast-plate of the same; a *croupiere*, or buttock-piece, formed sometimes of plates of copper or iron, but more frequently of jacked leather; it descended to the hocks.

OFFENSIVE ARMS or WEAPONS fall next under our author's investigation, and next pains he must have taken to examine them, to arrange them properly, and to describe them accurately, is as conspicuous in this department as in the foregoing. And here likewise we shall be able to give much assistance and satisfaction to the future visitors of the Small Armory in the Tower.

The attentive observer must now principally have in view the curious assemblage of arms in our middle compartment.

The first arms or weapons used by mankind were undoubtedly those with which nature had furnished them; that is, their hands, nails, and teeth, assisted by stones, branches and roots of trees, and bones of dead animals. On the discovery of metals, weapons, first of brass and afterwards of iron, were adopted.

The *Sword* seems to have been the first artificial weapon made use of, probably even before the discovery of metals; fashioned perhaps of some heavy wood hardened by fire: this conjecture is justified from similar weapons having been found by different travellers in the possession of divers savage tribes or nations. *Brass* or rather copper swords seem to have been next introduced: these in process of time workmen learned to harden by the addition of some other metal or mineral which rendered them almost equal in temper to iron. Several of these swords have been found in Ireland: they are all nearly of the same figure. Swords always had various forms and denominations, generally

allusive to their qualities and uses—such as *piercing*, *death*, *ruin*, &c. Some were made solely to thrust, others to cut, and many were equally adapted to both. Their chief difference being in the metal of which they are composed, the length or breadth, the form or ornaments, it will not be necessary to say any thing more of a weapon so familiarly known in our day; but it would be injustice to the author not to mention that he is very curious, distinct, and accurate in his plates and illustrations of this subject.

The *Dagger* or *Pugio* was used by the Romans; a species of that weapon, called the *Hand-seax*, was worn by the Saxons, with which they massacred the English on Salisbury Plain, A. D. 476. Under the title of *Cultellum* and *Misericorde*, the dagger was known and in use with us from the time of Edward I. till the introduction of the bayonet, in many respects its substitute. So late as the *sixteenth* century fencing-masters taught a mode of attack and defence wherein the sword and dagger were used in conjunction; the dagger being chiefly used for defence, the sword to assail.

The *Boo* is a weapon of the most remote antiquity; we read of them in Holy Writ as being in use in the very early ages of the world: and in the Asiatic nations it was much esteemed, and still continues to be a principal weapon.

Bows were of different forms; sometimes of two arches, connected in the middle by a straight piece; and sometimes making one uniform curve, like the English bows of the present time. They were chiefly made of wood, of which yew was deemed the best; ash, elm, and witch-hazel were also used. The bow of a single curve is visible in our Plate. According to some of our ancient historians, the bow was introduced into England by the Normans who therewith gained the battle of Hastings; but be this as it may, it is well known that soon after its introduction it became the favourite weapon of the people, and by constant practice the English were allowed to be the best archers in Europe; and from time to time divers acts of Parliament were made to enforce the practice of archery, to procure a supply of bow-staves from foreign countries, to oblige the arrow-head makers to be careful in finishing and tempering their work, and to furnish the distant counties with bowyers, fletchers, and arrow-makers.

Every man under the age of sixty, except ecclesiastics and judges, was directed to exercise the art of shooting in the

long bow, and fathers, governors, and masters, to bring up the children under their care in the use thereof. Every man having a boy or boys in his house, was to provide for each of them above the age of seven, and under that of seventeen years, a bow and two shafts; if servants, the cost of the bow and arrows might be deducted out of their wages. The inhabitants of all cities and towns were ordered to make butts, and to keep them in repair, under a penalty of twenty shillings *per* month, and to exercise themselves in shooting at them on holidays. And hence it is that we derive the present names of sundry places, as Newington-butts, Brentford-butts, &c.

ARROWS were antiently made of reeds, afterwards of cornel wood, and occasionally of every species of wood: but ash was esteemed the best: they were reckoned by sheaves, and a sheaf consisted of twenty-four arrows. They were carried in a quiver, called also an arrow-case, which served for the store; those for immediate use were worn in the girdle.

The length of our antient bows was six feet; but a gentleman of the Archers Club, now existing, informs Captain Grose, that the best length for a bow is *five feet* eight inches from nock to nock, and that of an arrow two feet three inches; though they were formerly a cloth-ell long. Our author is very diffuse upon the subject of bows and arrows, and the statutes respecting them; and we earnestly recommend this part of his elegant Treatise to the beautiful band of Amazons who have lately reanimated the spirit and society of archers in England. We congratulate the Marchioness of Salisbury on the patriotic amusement she has so nobly protected and revived, as we heartily wish to see prizes worth contending for established for this antient hardy exercise; and hope it may tend to discountenance the lavishing so much waste money on the most worthless set of wretches that ever disgraced a civilized nation, viz. rascally boxers or bruiers, or rather vile assassins and murderers. If to strengthen the arm, if to guide the sight and render it correct, may have their uses in making our soldiers handle and bear the weight of their musquets, and hit a mark accurately, the practice of archery ought to be encouraged. As for boxing, the brutal nobles and gentlemen who are its patrons cannot pretend to say that it will make men either better soldiers or sailors; but it is evident that it increases the number of footpad robberies in our streets and

on our roads, attended with horrid barbarities, to the utter reproach of the abettors of such lawless assemblies of blackguards as are brought together at boxing matches. To the eternal disgrace of the present times, in the metropolis of Great Britain a fashion is gaining ground daily at the houses of the *Great*, falsely so styled, to order menial servants to open all letters to their masters from persons not intimately known; and if they come from literary men of avowed merit tendering proposals for any book upon the most important subjects; or contain any petitions or memorials stating the cases of undeserved indigence sinking under penury, sickness, or imprisonment, such papers are not to be delivered—the porter may burn them in the hall fire; but a line from Mendoza, announcing that he has hired the Lyceum, and has boxes for the Ladies, who may send servants to keep places; or from Johnson, Big Ben, or Perrins, giving an account of their convalescence, that they have got an eye or a fist left and will fight again, is to be carried directly to my Lord, or to Sir G—, or to my Lady's toilette; and if neglected, the guilty lacquey shall be discharged.—But to return from this painful digression—let us proceed to the LANCE, PIKE, or SPEAR.

The spear, lance, javelin, darts of different kinds, and even the modern pikes, according to Capt. Grose, all come under one description; that is, a long staff, pole, or rod, armed with a pointed head of stone or metal at one or both ends, constructed for the purpose of piercing or wounding with their points only, either by being pushed or thrown with the hand.

Long spears and lances were used by the Saxons and Normans, both horse and foot, but particularly by the cavalry of the latter. Specimens of this weapon are to be found at the top and in the middle division of our Plate, and a great variety of them may be seen in the House Armory at the Tower. Some lances were ornamented with a banderole near the point, which gave them a handsome appearance.

THE MACE is an ancient weapon, formerly much used by the cavalry of all nations. It was commonly made of iron; its figure much resembles a chocolate-mill; many specimens may be seen in the Tower. It was with one of these that Walworth, Mayor of London, knocked the rebel Wat Tyler from off his horse in Smithfield for approaching the young King Richard II. in an insolent manner; and as he fell, he dispatched him with his dagger. The Mace

in modern times changed its form, and being no longer a war instrument, is made of copper, or silver gilt, ornamented with a crown, globe and cross, and is now the chief insignia of authority throughout Great Britain. Similar to the ancient Mace, were those staves at the end of which iron or leaden balls armed with spikes were suspended by chains; they were till lately carried by the pioneers of the Trained Bands, or City Militia. One of this sort is also given in our Plate, on the right side, next to the Pike with a banner.

**BATTLE AXES, Pole Axes, Bills,** and many other weapons of the same class, differing much in their form, and bearing but little resemblance to the common axe, were formerly of great service in clearing the way for an army on a march through a woody country, and for various other purposes: specimens are discoverable in the middle compartment, to the right and left of the Helmet.

A little lower on the left side will be found the *Horseman's Hammer*. It was commonly made of iron, both head and handle; the latter rarely exceeding two feet in length. The equestrian figure of King Edward I. in the Horse Armory in the Tower, is armed with one of these hammers.

**THE CROSS BOW** was an offensive weapon, which consisted of a bow fixed on the top of a sort of staff, or stock of wood, which the string of the bow, when unbent, crossed at right angles. Cross Bows not only shot arrows, but also darts, stones, and leaden balls. They were made of wood, horn, or steel, and the English had two sorts in use; the one sort called Latches, the other Prods: these instruments would kill point blank at

from forty to sixty yards distance, and, when elevated, above eight score. The figure of one of these Bows is placed just under the Hammer.

The ancient *Fire-arms* are variously denominated. The first guns first in hand were called *hand-cannons, culverins, haquebut, &c.* The description of them would be tedious, and is wholly useless in this place, especially as our Author has entered amply into this subject in his History of the English Army; we shall therefore only refer to one specimen in the Plate, the original of which is in the Small Armory in the Tower.

Having thus given a general sketch of the ancient armour delineated in the Treatise on Fifty Plates, we have only to mention a very beautiful Frontispiece from a rich embossed shield, representing the delivery of the keys of some ancient city to a conquering General, supposed to be those of Carthage to Scipio.

With respect to the Supplement, little more need be added to what has been already noticed. An interesting, well-executed Frontispiece exhibits an assemblage of Asiatic armour and weapons perfectly novel and curious. Besides this, there are twelve Plates, exhibiting a variety of ancient European and Asiatic swords, guns, match locks, javelins, bows, quivers, battle-axes, daggers, arrows, saddles for dromedaries, and other singular pieces scarcely known in this country; amongst which the armour formerly worn by the famous Nabob Sujah Dowla, and his battle-axe, are particularly curious: the Turkish guns likewise merit attention; and upon the whole, we think ourselves warranted to recommend the Supplement to all lovers of the military art, and to antiquaries.

**Lettres par un Officier du Centième Regiment :** Contenant un Detail exact de la Guerre dernière sur la Côte de Malabar, avec des Observations sur les Mœurs, les Coutumes, et les Usages des Indiens. Traduites d'un Manuscrit Anglois. A Nîmes. 1789.

**Letters from an Officer of the Hundredth Regiment :** Containing an accurate Account of the late War on the Coast of Malabar, with Observations on the Manners, Customs, and Practices of the Indians, Translated from an English Manuscript. Nîmes. 1789.

**THE** Writer of these Letters, a young gentleman of genius, learning, and good sense, embarked with his regiment on board the fleet that set sail from England in the beginning of the year 1781, under the command of Commodore Johnstone; for the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope. He served in the late war on the Coast of Malabar un-

der the Colonels Humberstone and Macleod, and was taken prisoner at Bednore with the army unfortunately commanded by Brigadier General Matthews. Having obtained his liberty on the conclusion of peace with Tippoo Sultan, he returned to Europe, touching on his way at the French African islands, and at the island of St. Helena. In this extensive course a

vast variety of objects were presented to the observation of our Author, which he narrates and describes in a clear, elegant, and lively manner, and on which he makes

ny ingenious and just reflections. He enters an entertaining account of St. Jago, one of the principal Cape de Verd islands, where our fleet stood in for refreshments, and of its inhabitants and government; the surprizing of Johnstone by Suffrein; the capture by Johnstone of the Dutch ships at Saldanha Bay near the Cape of Good Hope; the island of Johanna with its inhabitants; and the Arabs at Morabat.—Helands at Bombay—His regiment re-embarks with other troops destined for the Coast of Coromandel. Intelligence of a French fleet off the Island of Ceylon determined the Commander of the Forces to make a descent, and to annoy the enemy on, and from the Coast of Malabar. The military operations and incidents that ensued are related by our Author in a perspicuous and satisfactory manner, and in exact conformity to the narrative of military transactions on the Malabar Coast contained in Memoirs of the Late War in Asia; a coincidence which shows that the truth has been fairly stated to the public, and which does equal credit to the Memoirs and to the Letters under consideration.

The Author of the Letters makes free observations on the conduct of both civil and military Chiefs, and intermixes his military details with many curious remarks and amusing digressions. The epistolary form in which he writes gives greater scope for digression and anecdote than if he had chosen the order of legitimate history, or even the looser form of memoirs.—Our Author discovers a natural turn to abstraction.—As he has not yet had time for learning all that has been published on some of the abstruse points on which he touches, he seems in one or two instances to have fallen into mistakes which a more general acquaintance with books would have corrected.

In returning home to Great Britain, he gives a very lively and pleasing account of the face of nature, and the state of society

in the French islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, and the English East India Company's island of St. Helena, which they purchased, he informs us, for no larger a sum than Thirty Thousand Pounds sterling. Speaking of St. Helena he says, "Though nature has withheld many of her blessings from the inhabitants of this place, she has bestowed one which supplies the want of every other. The ladies possess qualities and charms fitted to sweeten all the bitter ingredients in the cup of life, and to drown the calamities of those who have the happiness of possessing them, in oblivion. The sequestration in which they live from the world keeps them in a state of innocence and natural simplicity which is not to be found in any other part of the world. So many graces and charms united captivated every heart, and produced a thousand complaints and a thousand tears when we took our leave and set sail for Europe."

Though this is said to be a translation from the English, we have some doubts whether it was not written originally in French—though, in order to avoid any explanation of the circumstances that brought a gentleman into the English service, to whom it was most natural and easy to express his sentiments in the French tongue, it is held forth as a translation, by one of those innocent fictions or *l'ennui*, if we may say so, which are sanctioned by custom, and fairly allowed to every writer.—If it be indeed a translation, it is, perhaps, the very best that ever was made: for it is uncluttered and formed by the very idiom and genius of the French language, and the French National character. That the Letters were really written on the spot, at the times and places specified, there is the strongest degree of internal evidence. The ease, the impression of truth and nature which is stamped on the face of this publication, clearly distinguish it from those impudent fabrications which, under the name of Letters, are compiled from printed books after the soldier or traveller has returned to his own country.

Chefs. Vol. II. 8vo. 4s. Robinsons.

THE Work called "Chefs," to which the present volume forms a species of appendix, was published about two years since; and, during its state of probation, underwent such a variety of "curious criticisms," that its zealous compiler conceives "it may be thought not unenter-

taining to see them presented in one point of view in chronological order, with remarks, by way of familiar epistle to the reader," and this pre-elect conception furnishes the subject of Introduction to the present volume. In enumerating the several periodical publications in which these

these "curious criticisms" have appeared, the European Magazine obtains priority; but as the Editors of that work, whether from motives of good-nature, or from an unintentional neglect, have not expressed *a criticism* of any kind on the merits of Mr. Twiss's performance, he is forced to accule them of the folly and temerity of having, in the months of July and August 1787, made two *extracts* from *his* work, for the amusement and instruction of their readers, without sufficiently acknowledging that it was "Mr. Twiss" who had furnished them with the means of their disappointment. Of the two *extracts* alluded to, the one, "The Morals of Chels," was attributed to the pen of Dr. Franklin; and the other, "Anecdotes of Philidor," was said to be communicated by himself, "from Chels, &c. lately published." The production of Dr. Franklin was first communicated to the world by Mr. Herbert Croft; and therefore Mr. Twiss cannot, with justice, expect to be considered as the original publisher of it. As to the Anecdotes of Philidor, one would think that the recital abovementioned was sufficient to satisfy a reasonable man; but as the Editors of the European Magazine have neither a wish to pull down the fair fame of any Author, nor to hurt the vanity of Mr. Twiss, they take this opportunity again to make known, that from whatever quarter he procured these anecdotes, he has had good sense and judgement enough to insert both of them in his work.

Mr. Twiss, having dispatched the European Magazine, proceeds in his familiar epistle to remark on the curious criticisms contained in the Critical Review for September 1787; the Monthly Review for October 1787; the English Review for the same month; and the Gentleman's Magazine for October and November 1788; and, candidly acknowledging that he has no claim to immortality\*; that the whole of the former volume, excepting the account of Philidor, is an *Ol'a Podrida* of quotations†; that the present volume is a compilation of incoherent passages incapable of methodical arrangement‡, but in which perspicuity has been endeavoured to be preserved||; he *trusts* the reader will join in THE LAUGH§; but on which side he expects that *laugh* will prevail he has not ventured to suggest.

To the faithful representation which Mr. Twiss has thus candidly given of the general complexion of his work we shall only add, that the component parts of it are quotations, poems, anecdotes, and stories, collected, with indefatigable though impatient industry, from every book, in every language, of almost every age and every country, in which *any thing* the least interesting on the subject of Chels could be found; but, says the Author, "it is unnecessary to particularize the number of books, many of them tedious and disgusting, I have waded through, *savouring* and *execrating* to the end."

The Fair Hibernian. A Novel. 2 Vols. 12mo. 6s. Robinson.

NOVEL-writing is a species of composition which of late years has become so base and degenerated, that when a publication of this kind appears above the common level, the mind, warmed by the unexpected pleasure, is apt to attribute greater merits to it than it may perhaps in reality deserve. The standard of true taste and fine writing, however, ought not to be erected upon every occasion; and the excellence of novels may fairly enough be estimated by comparison. Judging of the present performance by this rule, we may very lately pronounce it to be a sensible and entertaining work. The character of The Fair Hibernian is drawn with great delicacy; and her conduct, through a variety of very interesting

scenes, managed with infinite address. The warmth of expression in which most of the sentiments are conveyed, the light and airy fabric of the story, and the devotion everywhere paid to the God of Love, induce us to imagine that these letters are the production of an *unmarried* lady. The pictures she has drawn of *perfection* in the character of Sir Edward Marchmont; of *friendship* in the character of Lord Methuen; of *conjugal affection* and *fidelity* in Mrs. Wentworth, and of *envy* in Lady Mary Enmore, discover no mean talent of discrimination. A lively, cheerful ray animates many of the descriptions; and in several parts of the work there are proofs of good sense and accurate observation.

\* Page vii.

† Page xi. *in notis*.

‡ Page xiii.

|| Page xiv.

§ Page vii.

A General

A General History of Music, from the earliest Ages to the present Period. By Dr. Burney. Vol. II. 4to. One Guinea and Half in Boards. Payne, Robson, and Robinson.

(Continued from Page 24.)

**C**H. P IV. Of the Origin of modern Languages, to which written Melody and Harmony were first applied; and of the general State of Music till the Invention of Printing, about the year 1450.

This chapter, which is as interesting to men of letters as to those who seek for information concerning the state of music at this early period of its cultivation, will excite surprise in the reader at the diligence and extent of Dr. Burney's inquiries and knowledge in *philology*, as well as in every branch of the musical art.

A few passages from the opening of this section, will best explain to our readers the author's intention.

"Having made some progress in the mechanism of melody and harmony, by tracing as near its source as possible, the first formation of the musical alphabet or *scale*, whence single sounds are drawn, and given very early specimens of their *measures*, and simultaneous use in *consonance*; the reader will, perhaps, not be sorry to quit for a while such minute researches, in order to inquire at what time, and in what manner, these tones were first applied to modern languages, when the

"Bless'd pair of Sirens—Voice and Verse,"

attempted friendly union amidst the according murmurs of their new companion Harmony, who, increasing in power by a numerous offspring, soon grew so loud and insolent, that she was able to overwhelm them both, and, by her *artful contrivances*, to render them almost indistinct and useless to each other, as well as to the public.

"Every nation aspiring at high descent, will be ready to claim priority in the formation and culture of their language and antiquity of their songs; and it would perhaps be as difficult to settle these demands equitably, and to the satisfaction of all parties, as the political claims of ambitious and contending Powers at a General Diet.

"Perhaps the specimens of the Welch and Saxon languages that might be produced in favour of our own pretensions

in this island, are of such antiquity as no other country can equal; for the poems of Taliesin, Lyward Hên, Aneurin Gwawdrydd, Myrddin Wyllt, and Avan Vaidg, who all flourished about the year 560, are preserved, though hardly intelligible to the most learned Cambro-British Antiquary\*. And the dialect of our Alfred, of the ninth century, in his Saxon translation of Beethius and Bede, is more clear and intelligible than the vulgar language, equally ancient, of any other country in Europe. For I am acquainted with no other language, which, like our own, can mount, in a regular and intelligible series, from the dialect in present use to that of the ninth century; that is, from pure English to pure Saxon, such as was spoken and written by King Alfred, unmixed with Latin, Welch, or Norman. And this may be done for a period of nine hundred years, by means of the *Chronicon Saxonum* of Bishop Gibson, the excellent Anglo-Saxon Dictionary of the late Rev. Mr. Iye, and such a chain of specimens of our tongue at different stages of its perfection as Dr. Johnson has inserted in the History of our Language prefixed to his Dictionary. Indeed we have the authority of Bede for social and domestic singing to the harp in the Saxon language, upon this island, at the beginning of the eighth century; though he himself wrote in Latin, the only language of the church and the learned then, and for many ages afterwards†. But the question is not, What people had songs first in their own language? for wherever there is a language, there is poetry; and wherever there is poetry, there is music of some kind or other: the present inquiry is, Where such music as that of which we have been tracing the origin, was first applied to a modern language? For it is not meant to speak here of those wild and irregular melodies which come within the description of *national music*; such as the old and rustic tunes of Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, which remained for many ages traditional, and, if not more ancient than the scale ascribed to Guido, were certainly formed without

\* "See Evans's Specimens of Welch Poetry."

† "Dr. Percy, in his Essay on the Ancient English Minstrels (note G), has given so ample and satisfactory an account of the Saxon manner of singing to the harp in Bede's time, as to leave his reader nothing to wish, or me to add, on the subject."

his assistance, as we may judge by the little attention that was paid to keys, and the awkward difficulties to which those art-subject who attempt to clothe them with harmony.

"Songs have at all times, and in all places, afforded amusement and consolation to mankind: every passion of the human breast has been vented in song; and the most savage as well as civilized inhabitants of the earth have encouraged these effusions. The natives of New Zealand, who seem to live as nearly in a state of nature as any animals that are merely gregarious, have their songs, and their *Improvisatori*; and the ancient Greeks, during every period of their history and refinement, had their *Scolia* for almost every circumstance and occasion incident to society."

After this Dr. Burney traces the passion for song, in the principal nations of Europe, from the time of the Roman republic, to the formation of the PROVENÇAL LANGUAGE.

"Every refined and polished nation (says he) has a vulgar language in its remote provinces, and even in its capital, among the common people, in which there are innumerable words and phrases that have never been admitted into books. This must doubtless have been the case with the Romans; and it is the opinion of some persons of great eminence in literature, among whom may be numbered the learned Cardinal Bembo, and the Marquis Maffei, that the ancient Romans had at all times an oral vulgar language which was different from that of books; and that this colloquial language, less grammatical and elegant than that of the learned, was carried by the Romans into all the provinces under their dominion. It is therefore probable that this, and not the written language of Italy, was the mother of the Provençal, Sicilian, Italian, and Spanish dialects."

"In the ninth century historians tell us, that Charlemagne and his sons and successors spoke the *Romanse* language, specimens of which may be seen in Fauchet, Pasquier, and several other writers on the French language. And in the twelfth century it began to be the general language of poets and prose writers."

After this we have the history of RHYME in poetical compositions. "Cardinal Bembo (he tells us) was of opinion that the first rhymers and poets who wrote in a modern language were of Provence; after them the Tuscans, who had more assistance from them than any other peo-

ple; and both Crescembeni and Gravina make the same concession."

Here we have a satisfactory sketch of the history of the TROUBADOURS, or Provençal poets. The following period on this subject contains so much truth, good taste, and good sense, that we cannot resist the desire of presenting it to our readers:

"As these founders of modern versification, these new poetical architects, constructed their poems upon systems of their own invention; and as all official authority was laid aside, either through ignorance or design, each individual gave unlimited indulgence to fancy, in the subject, form, and species of his composition. And it does not appear, during the cultivation and favour of Provençal literature, that any one Troubadour so far outstript his brethren in the approaches he made towards perfection as to be considered as a model for his successors. We find, though military prowess, hospitality, Gothic gallantry, and a rage for feuds and revchly prevailed, that taste, refinement, and elegance, were never obtained during this period, either in public or private amusements. The want of originality of composition is frequently lamented when licence is repressed by laws, and the wild effusions of an ardent imagination are bounded by authority; but the productions that have been preserved of the Provençal Bards, which may be called the offspring of writers in a *state of nature*, seem to prove the necessity of rule, order, and example, even in the *liberal arts*, as well as the government of a *free state*. For the progress of taste must ever be impeded by the ignorance and caprice of those who cultivate an art without science or principles."

It is however allowed by Dr. Burney that, "as almost every species of Italian poetry is derived from the Provençals, so AIR, the most captivating part of secular vocal melody, seems to have had the same origin. At least the most ancient strains that have been spared by time, are such as were set to the songs of the Troubadours."

Among these bards has been always ranked our RICHARD THE FIRST, *Count de Lion*. And here we have a history of this heroic prince's imprisonment in the *Tour Tenebreuse*, or Black Tower, in Germany, with specimens of his poetry, admirably translated by our author; who has likewise not only given us an account of Richard's favourite Provençal bard, ANSELM FAIDIT, and a translation of a very

very affecting song on his royal patron's death, but the original melody from the Vatican MS. of this ancient Elegy, both in Gregorian square notes, and in the present notation. We regard this song the best specimen of Provençal poetry which we have seen, and think that ample justice has been done to it by the translator.

The History of the FRENCH LANGUAGE follows that of Provence. "The present language of France," says Dr. Burney, "is allowed to have originated from corrupt Latin, ancient *Galla*, and Teutonic brought into Gaul by the Franks."

Our diligent author has furnished us with ancient specimens of this language, as well as of the chants or melodies to which they were sung in the Gallic church.

"It was not till the reign of Philip Augustus (who died 1223), that SONGS in the French language became common. — The most ancient of these compositions are called *Lays*, written on occasions of sorrow and complaint. — The word seems purely Francic and Saxon (says Dr. Burney), and is neither to be found in the Armoic language, nor in the dialect of Provence."

He proves *Falliaux & Contes*, Tales and Stories in Verse, to have been the most ancient and common species of poetry in France. To these Boccace and other Italian novellists were much obliged.

After this we have a very curious and entertaining account of the early life and favour of the HARP and VIOL in France, and drawings of both engraved from a ewer dug up at Soissons, of which the workmanship is supposed to have been executed before the year 752.

The History of the MINSTREL and MINSTRELS of the middle ages is rendered extremely amusing, as well as instructive, by the researches and translations of our author.

The *military songs* of France come next under consideration, and nothing but the want of room prevents us from inserting this article entire, from a page 275 to 280. The translation *mutem verbis* of the celebrated Champion's song in praise of *Roland*, "the *Orlando Innamorato*, and *Erwig* of Bando, B. n. and Anotto," is uncommonly close and spirited.

The account of the *Châtelain de Coucy*, of the *Roman d'Alexandre*, of *LIBAULT*, King of Navarre, and translated extracts from their songs, with the original music, are extremely curious and pleasing.

Our Author's next inquiry is after the

origin of the ITALIAN language and secular melody, which he begins in the following manner:

"From the intimate connection and close union of the arts, it is hardly possible to trace the progress of music in Italy without speaking of its language, which has long been universally allowed to be more favourable to singing than any one that the numerous combinations of letters in all the alphabets of modern times has produced. And if the French, Provençal, and Spanish dialects can be deduced from the Latin, how much more easy is it to trace the Italian from that source; which is itself frequently so near pure and classical Latin, that no other change or arrangement of words seems to have been made, than what contributed to its sweetness and facility of utterance."

In these inquiries the same diligence, ingenuity and success attend the author, as in the preceding part of this critical chapter; which a taste for Poetry, joined to much uncommon reading and a profound knowledge of music, have rendered doubly valuable.

In the account of the Poet DANTE and his friend CASERTA, the Musician, Dr. Burney has inserted a translation of the verses which describe their meeting in purgatory, which we think admirable.

"Dante, after visiting the infernal regions with Virgil, is conducted by the same poet into purgatory; where, soon after his arrival, he has a vessel approach the shore laden with departed souls, under the conduct of an angel, who brought them thither to be cleansed from their sins, and rendered fit for Paradise: as soon as they were disembarked, says the poet, 'they began like bees, landed on a foreign shore, to look around them:'

"On me when fall these spirits fix their eyes,

They all regard me with a wild surprise,  
A most forgetting that their urns require  
The purging reared of penal fire: [space  
When one of these advanced with eager  
And open arms, as me he would embrace;  
At sight of which I found myself unpel'd  
To mix: each gaiture I beheld;  
But vain, alas! was every effort made,  
My disappointed arms embrace a shade:  
Thence did I vainly my grasp elude,  
Yet still the friendly phantom I pursued.  
My wild astonishment with smiling grace  
The sportive saw, and end my fruitless  
chase.

The voice and form now known my fear  
[space] [space]  
O stay, cried I, one moment with my  
No



No suit of thine is vain, the vision said,  
I lov'd thee living, and I love thee, dead,  
But whence this haste?—not long allow'd  
to stay, [way—

Back to the world thy Dante takes his  
Yet let this fleeting hour one boon obtain:  
If no new laws thy tuneful pow'rs restrain,  
Some song predominant o'er grief and woe,  
As once thou sung'st above, now sing  
below;

So shall my soul, releas'd from dire dismay,  
O'ercome the horror of this dreadful way.  
Casella kindly deign'd his voice to raise,  
And sung how *Love the human bosom*  
*sways*,

In strains so exquisitely sweet and clear,  
The sound still vibrates on my ravish'd ear;  
The shadowy troops, extatic, listening  
round,

Forgot the past and future in the sound."

The most ancient specimens of melody that Dr. Burney was able to find in Italy, which had been originally set to Italian words, "were in a collection of *Laudi Spirituali*, or Sacred Songs, preserved in a MS. of the Magliabecchi Library, at Florence, dated 1336." One of these is inserted, with the original music, in which we fancy we can discover more grace and elegance than in any melodies, equally ancient, of other countries.

This is followed by a detailed account of the Poet PETRARCA; of his coronation, as Laureat, at Rome, 1341; and a translation of two of his Sonnets, in which that exquisite Poet speaks of Music.

After this Dr. Burney points his attention to BOCCACCIO, the father of Italian Prose, as Dante and Petrarca were of

Verse. In the account of Boccace is inserted a fine translation of some beautiful lines in the Medea of Euripides upon the misapplication of music at festivals. Dr. Burney says he was obliged to a learned friend (whom we suspect to have been Dr. Johnson) for this translation.

Before our Author quits Italy, he gives an account of the early practical Musicians, as well as theoretical, of the period under consideration.

He then proceeds to the investigation of our Lyric Poetry, in its several British, Saxon, Danish, Norman, and English dialects, and the melody to which it was sung. Near a hundred pages are occupied with these inquiries, in the course of which our Author has given us many curious particulars of our minstrels, customs, manners, and musical institutions. After this we have an examination of the musical passages and allusions in the works of CHAUCER, and their explanation; with an account of several scarce and curious tracts on practical Music, preserved in public Libraries on the Continent and in those of our Universities and the British Museum, and elsewhere; among which those of *John de Muris*, *Simon Tunstede*, *John Torksey*, *Thomas of Walsingham*, *Lionel Power*, *Walter Odington*, and *Theinrede of Dover*, are the principal. Dr. Burney, in the discovery and critical examination of these MSS. has manifested such an uncommon share of industry, patience, and ingenuity, as leave future musical historians of this high period little more to do than to avail themselves of his discoveries and remarks.

(To be continued.)

Paul and Mary. An Indian Story. 2 Vols. Small 8vo. 6s. Doddsley.

GENUINE strokes of nature awaken the tenderest and most refined sensibilities of the human heart in almost every page of this chaste and simple, but deeply affecting story; and dispose the mind to imbibe, with equal advantage and delight, the precepts of true wisdom and sound morality with which the work abounds. The portrait of a wounded mind peaceably retiring from the storms of fortune, to enjoy content and ease among the rock-encircled vallies of the Isle of France, is finely contrasted with the more vivacious, but equally well-drawn picture of the passion of pure love, which gradually fills the innocent bosoms of *Paul and Mary*, and animates all their actions. The little episode, in which the

impulses of virtue and humanity lead the steps of these happy lovers over a romantic country, to perform the benevolent act of reconciling an oppressed and fugitive slave to her irritated master; their being lost amidst the horrors of the night in the tangled mazes of a wood; and the discovery of their situation by the industry of their affectionate servant *Domingo*, assisted by the sagacious fidelity of their dog *Tayo*, is, of its kind, a master-piece of judgment and fine writing. It would indeed be endless to enumerate the many beauties which these volumes contain. They were originally written in French, by the celebrated pen of *M. de St. Pierre*, and published by him under the name, and at the end of his "*Etudes de la Nature*," which have

have been so favourably received by the Public."

To this testimony of the authenticity of this story, THE TRANSLATOR who appears to have done uncommon justice to the font of his Author, adds, that "the principal facts are generally known in the Isle of France, and by many persons at Paris, where some individuals of Madame de la Tour's family still exist."—We, however, cannot help wishing, that the

story had rather been framed by fiction, than founded on facts; for the catastrophe, in which the beautiful and affectionate Mary fell a sacrifice to the relentless fury of the waves, in the sight of her admiring but helpless lover, is attended with circumstances too agonizing, when we reflect that they were true: the heart cannot easily sustain the recollection of such painful conflicts.

**A Picture of England** Containing a Description of the Laws, Customs, and Manners of England. By M. D'Archenholz, formerly a Captain in the Service of the King of Prussia. Translated from the French, 2 Vols. 12mo. 6s. Jefferys.

THE breast of every patriot Englishman must glow with equal pride and pleasure, when his mind reflects with what fond curiosity the constitution of his country, and the envied enjoyments of its inhabitants have attracted the study and attention of admiring foreigners. Of *the Constitution of England*, perhaps, no work has exhibited a more perfect delineation than that which does so much honour to the sentiments and abilities of *Mons. De Lolme*; and the work at present before us, which was originally written in French by *M. D'Archenholz*, an officer in the service of the King of Prussia, affords a picture equally faithful and entertaining, of *the Manners of the People*. This ingenious and observant foreigner justly remarks, that Great Britain is so different from all the other states of Europe in the form of its government, its laws, its customs, its manners, and the mode of thinking and of acting adopted

by its inhabitants, that it seems rather, to belong to some other globe than that on which the surrounding nations are placed. To trace out, therefore, with greater certainty and effect the characteristic singularities of the nation, he has given a detached narrative of every extraordinary or curious event which has occurred in England during the later periods of the present century; and accompanied each detail with observations and reflections, most of which are just, and all of them sensible and ingenious. The style and language in which this professed translation appears, are in all respects so truly English, and carry with them such an air of originality, that we almost suspect this very pleasant and entertaining work to be a plant of English growth, rather than an exotic of France; but *verum*, in whatever climate it may have been produced, is, in England, equally intitled to the tribute of admiration and applause.

**The Solitary Castle: A Romance of the Eighteenth Century.** 2 Vols. Small 8vo. 6s.

THERE is a classical unity in the design and construction of this novel, which discovers that the author is not unacquainted with the established rules of good composition; and he has endeavoured to fill up the pleasing outline by a high diversity and contrast of character. The story, in its abstract, represents an old naval commander of the name of *Gunthorpe* retired, under the assumed name of *Vernon*, to a lonely mansion situated in the surrounding forests of Nottinghamshire, accompanied by his innocent and lovely daughter *Margaret*; a trusty and familiar servant of the name of *Andrew*, who had been the constant companion of his several voyages; and a Mrs. *Dejolinie*, a favourite female domestic, the widow of a French officer. The gloominess of this retreat, together with the

natural tendency of Captain *Vernon's* disposition, possess his mind with a very extraordinary degree of superstition; and the implicit faith which filial fondness pays to the recitude of paternal sentiments, tinges the innocent mind of the lovely *Margaret* with the same defect; but honest *Andrew* and Mrs. *Dejolinie* are so far from imitating, or being tainted by the superstitions of their master and mistress, that *Andrew* retains the rough and dauntless habits of his sea-faring life; and Mrs. *Dejolinie* partakes of all the characteristic levities of her sex and nation. *Andrew*, under the impression of his superstitious master, in digging round the deep inserted roots of the hollow trunk of a once sacred and venerable oak, throws up among the dirt with his spade a large incrust of dung;—and the Work opens by a very

a very humorous dialogue between the captain and his man, on the magic properties which this mysterious ring may contain, in which the Author endeavours to expose the absurd extravagances of the human mind, when "shackled reason is once permitted to be led in triumph by fancy and prejudice." In this disposition to be alarmed at every thing which wore an appearance in any degree supernatural, the captain and his daughter observed the balloon of a celebrated aeronaut sailing in the air over the forests; and this incident, as it will easily be imagined, affords a subject of much fear and apprehension on the one side, and humorous, mirthful, and pleasant observations on the other. The aeronaut in the event becomes the guest of the captain; and the story discloses, if we mistake not, some anecdote of the *private history* of a particular person. Mr. Charities, for that is the name given to the aerial voyager, becomes deeply enamoured with the lovely *Margaret*, and a very happy *equivoque* is perceived in a garden scene which passes between them, and ends in a rude and violent attempt upon her person, which is interrupted by the fortunate arrival of the captain, who sends his faithful and dishonourable guest adrift upon the current of an adjacent stream. Mr. Charities, to avenge himself, resolves to steal the innocent *Margaret* from the house of her father; and for this purpose he engaged two of his town companions of the names of *Le Fleur* and *Fletcher* to assist him in the enterprise. By a delusive message, *Fletcher* seduced the captain from his castle to a neighbouring village; and during his absence, *Margaret*, under the deception of being sent for by her father, whose commands she ever fondly obeyed, trusts herself to be conveyed, in a phaeton by *Le Fleur*, as she conceived, to the presence of her father; nor did she find her mistake until all remedy was vain. The place of her destination was *London*; but to elude the detection of pursuit, *Le Fleur* endeavours to pass through bye-

ways and unfrequented roads, in consequence of which he mistakes his route, and they fall in with an assembly of *Gypsies*, who were preparing to celebrate the nuptials of their King; and here a very minute and seemingly accurate account is given of the manners and customs of this extraordinary race of people. From this scene *Le Fleur* and *Margaret* at length escape, and pass through a variety of adventures, in one of which *Willage's ship* is admirably described. Here they are joined by *Fletcher*, and are conducted by him to the principal house of entertainment in *Loughborough*. *Fletcher*, overcome by the charms of *Margaret*, and disregarding the promise of fidelity he had made to *Charities*, preffes her to the enticements of illicit love. Her cries bring a number of young officers, who were in an adjoining room, to her assistance. Among these was one who had known the person of *Fletcher* when an officer in the East Indies, from whom it is discovered that his name was not *Fletcher* but *Guthorpe*, a discarded brother to the woman whose chastity he had endeavoured to violate. He of course becomes her protector, and they proceed to London, where the old captain soon after arrives, recognizes his discarded son, and marries his daughter to *Sir William Charities*, a gentleman of great worth and considerable fortune.

The language in which this novel is written, is correct; the style easy, flowing, and in some parts of it elegant; the incidents are not numerous, but they are natural, and consistent with the story out of which they arise; the manners are in some instances rather extravagant, and some of the thoughts are not very new; but upon the whole it appears to be an entertaining work.

The second volume contains a little poem, called "*St. George's of the Woods*," written with much spirit of thought and harmony of numbers.

Hartley House, Calcutta. 3 Vols. Small 8vo. 7s. 6d. Doddsley.

THE subjects of these volumes are conveyed to the public through the medium of a supposed epistolary correspondence between Sophia Goldbourne, a young lady of distinction and address, resident at Calcutta, and her female friend and confidante, Arabella, in London; and they appear to represent a true picture of the municipal manners and customs which at present prevail among the European inhabitants of that great emporium of English emigration. The story is extremely tedious, and few of the incidents are

any way interesting; but the style is, in general, elegant and easy, and the language correct. Faithful and lively descriptions of places and persons, of modes of life and rules of behaviour, of private entertainments and public ceremonies, form the principal merit of the work; and to those individuals whose destiny may hereafter lead them to seek their fortunes in that distant and luxurious region of the globe, it may afford not only transient pleasure, but solid and useful information.

ACCOUNT

# ACCOUNT of the PROCEEDINGS of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE since the REVOLUTION in that KINGDOM, July 14, 1789. .

[ Continued from Page 48. ]

SEPTEMBER 8.

IN the evening two propositions were submitted to the Assembly by the Committee of Finance, with the concurrence of M. Necker.

1st. To re-establish the Gabelles, with such modifications that the price of salt shall not exceed six sols in the provinces where the tax is highest. This, according to M. Necker's calculation in his Memoir presented to the Assembly, would produce thirty millions of livres annually, instead of sixty, which the former rate produced.

2d. To order the collection of all other taxes in the usual manner, till the first of July 1790; and since, the Nobles and the Clergy having sacrificed their exclusive privileges to the good of the nation, every citizen ought to bear a fair proportion of the public burdens, to assess all lands hitherto exempted at the same rate with those that formerly paid taxes, on condition that on the first of July 1790, a complete and uniform assessment of all the lands in the kingdom shall be made.

The re-establishment of the Gabelles, under any possible modification, was warmly opposed by several Members, as impolitic and unproductive. Some went so far as to declare, that their constituents would never submit to the revival of a most oppressive and detestable impost, from which the provinces had been released, not by the violence of the unthinking multitude, not by the outrages of an armed banditti, but by the uniform and determined resolution of all ranks of citizens to endure it no longer.

Both propositions were referred to the Bureaux, which were to sit for the purpose of considering them on Tuesday morning, previous to their being decided on by the Assembly on Wednesday evening.

The debates on this business prevented the Abbe Gregoire from being heard in behalf of the Jews, according to notice given. The great Concé, it is said, considered the humiliation of the Jews in Europe for so many ages, as an irrefragable proof of the truth of the Christian religion. The Abbe Gregoire seems to entertain a different opinion; he has declared himself their advocate, and pressed for a hearing in the National Assembly with much earnestness; but the nature of his propositions in their favour has not yet transpired.

SEPTEMBER 9.

THE CONSTITUTION.

This being the day appointed to take the sense of the Assembly on the three important

questions that have been so long and so warmly agitated,

The President stated them in order, and also the proposition of the Abbe Syeyes, to settle as a preliminary the form of the Provincial and Municipal Assemblies.

M. Rebell said, they ought first of all to determine whether the King shall have a right to sanction the Constitution.

M. Target said, the Constitution was the declared will of the Sovereign Power, the will of the nation; and that no man before had been so extravagant as to suppose that the Royal Sanction was necessary to it.

M. Demzunier recommended, at once to satisfy the just impatience of the public, and preserve regularity in their deliberations, that they should proceed immediately to decide the questions on which they had already formed their opinions, and it was at length agreed, on the motion of M. Camus, to put them to the vote in the following order:

1. Shall the National Assembly be periodical or permanent?
2. Shall it be divided into several chambers?
3. Shall a negative be granted to the King? and if granted, shall it be absolute or suspensive?

Above an hour was spent in settling the wording of the first of these. The present Assembly, it was said, being invested with higher and more important functions than future assemblies will possess, unless by express grant from the people, ought not to be confounded with them, even in name. It was therefore proposed, for "The National Assembly;" to substitute "Legislative Body," "Legislature," "Representative Body," &c.

The previous question was, however, carried on all these amendments; and after some confusion, occasioned by a mistake of the President, the first article of the constitution was voted with only three dissenting voices, in these words: "The National Assembly shall be permanent."

M. de Mirabeau then said, that the permanence of the Assembly being thus solemnly decided, the unity of it followed as a necessary consequence; and therefore there was no room for deliberation on the second question.

M. Dupont said, that although the Assembly must be one with respect to its decisions, it ought to be divided into two Houses of equal authority, for the dispatch of business.

M. de

M. de Clermont Tonnerre said, those who had voted for the permanence of the Assembly, had not certainly meant to decide that future Assemblies should possess the same powers that the present possessed. If such was their meaning, he had only to deplore the ruin of his country; but if, in pronouncing its permanence, they had left themselves at liberty to explain in what respects, and to what extent, it should be permanent, there was no ground for supposing the unity of future Assemblies a necessary consequence of the former vote.

M. de Virieux said, mature deliberation was the safety of the state; and he had no idea of permitting the Assembly to be hurried away by demagogues and popular tumults.

These words several Members applied to themselves, and complained of them loudly, as a libel on individuals, and an insult to the Assembly.

M. de Virieux replied with vehemence and asperity; and for some time it was clamour and tumult. The good sense of the majority succeeded in restoring order. M. de Virieux sat down, and the affair was passed over.

but, as usually happens in numerous assemblies, one scene of disorder gave rise to another. The Members, disgusted with the debate which M. de Virieux's vehemence had occasioned, wished instantly to put the unity of the Assembly to the vote. M. de Lally rose to speak; they refused to hear him, he persisted; and during this contest several Members complained that the President did not do his duty, and transcribed notes to him, accusing him of want of spirit. Strung by these reproaches, he forgot his duty to the Nation, the Assembly, and to himself; quitted the chair, and went out.

The confusion which thus occurred may more easily be conceived than described. As the rule is, that in the absence of the President, the first Ex-President shall take his place,

M. de Clermont Tonnerre was desired to take the chair. He refused. The Duke de Luzeourt was then called on, who excused himself by saying, that he could not preside but in the absence of M. de Clermont Tonnerre. This gentleman was at length prevailed on, and, after an apology for the President, intreated the Assembly to consider his leaving the chair as an adjournment; since, before he left it, he had announced that they were to sit again at seven in the evening. As this did not appear to be the sense of the majority, he was obliged, in quality of Vice-President, to put the question of adjournment, which was carried unanimously,

Before the meeting of the Assembly in the evening, the President sent the following letter to M. de Clermont Tonnerre:

"SIR,

"I have requested the Assembly to accept my resignation of the office with which I was honoured. I know not if it was possible to hear me amidst the tumults that prevailed. After the disorder which took place this morning, I cannot think of resuming functions which it has rendered impossible for me to execute.

"I have the honour to be, &c."

The letter being read, the question was put, and it was resolved, by a considerable majority, not to accept the Bishop's resignation. M. de Clermont Tonnerre, as the last Ex-President, took the chair *pro tempore*.

#### FINANCE.

The Bishop of Autun then read a speech, in which he condemned the re-establishment of the Gabelles under any modifications, and the substitution of a capitation or any other tax in lieu of it, as impracticable and impolitic; insisted much on the necessity of an equal assessment of taxes and a more economical plan of collecting them, of separating the expenses of the King's household from those of the State, of granting to the King a civil list befitting the Monarch of a great nation, but of circumscribing it by certain limits; and concluded with moving the following Resolutions:

"The National Assembly, convinced of the necessity of collecting the taxes to supply the wants of the State, declare:

"1. That they persist in their former decrees respecting the payment of taxes, and are of opinion, that there is room to deliberate on the proposition of the Committee of Finance.

"2. That the said Committee shall apply, with the utmost possible dispatch, to the examination of the finances, to establishing a balance between the public expenditure and the revenue, and to reducing the expenditure within the bounds of the most rigorous necessity."

M. Savarin seemed willing to adopt the plan of the Committee, with an amendment, to take from the collectors of taxes the power of entering private houses, which, he said, was the source of most dangerous abuses.

All the other speakers were against the revival of the Gabelles in any shape; and the discussion was referred to another sitting.

SEPTEMBER 10.

ADDRESS from the CITY of RENNES.

An Address from the city of Rennes, addressed to by that of Dinant, on the subject

of the Royal negative, declaring that man a traitor to his country who should dare to propose granting to the executive power rights dangerous to public liberty, occasioned a warm debate. By some it was considered as an insult to the Assembly, as a dangerous attack on the freedom of debate, which ought to be repelled by a vigorous and decisive resolution; while others thought it ought to be passed over with contempt, as the vain effusion of an overweening Club, unworthy the attention of the National Assembly, which was accountable for its actions to the nation alone.

M. le Chancelier desired that a province eminent for patriotism might be treated with more deference; and defended the Address, as containing nothing disrespectful or improper. The principles expressed in it were such as had been maintained in the Assembly. Their constituents had a right to make known their wishes, which the Assembly could not deny them.

M. Poupart, a Deputy from Dinant, said, he would not have presented the Address, had he supposed it would occasion this commotion; and leave was given to withdraw it.

#### THE CONSTITUTION.

2. "The National Assembly shall be composed of one house only."

The Count de Crillon wished to renew the debate on this article. But it was said that the discussion had been finally concluded on Monday, and that yesterday they had agreed on the precise words in which the question should be put. The President took the sense of the Assembly, and it was carried against further debate.

The voices were then collected on the article, which was carried by 342 against 89.

On pretence that it had not been sufficiently debated, 122 Members, among whom was M. Mounier, refused to vote.

#### SEPTEMBER II.

The President announced a letter addressed to the Assembly from M. Necker, containing the determination of a Council on the Royal Negative.

M. Baumé, M. Target, and M. Gregoire observed, that whatever respect might be due to the King's Majesty, which was, in fact, the Majesty of the nation, this very reverence must oppose the reading of the memoir, which might influence Members in giving their votes; that at no time could freedom of suffrage be more necessary, than when they were engaged in establishing the Constitution; and that to read it, would either have some effect or none, be useless in the one case, and dangerous in the other.

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M. Thouret was of a different opinion. In the division of the three Orders, they were thankful for the King's mediation. He was the first Counsellor of the nation, and they could not, with decency, neglect advice offered by the Restorer of French Liberty to the Representatives of the People, through the medium of his Council.

M. de Mirabeau said, that after having resolved that there should be no farther discussion on the Royal Sanction, they could not suffer the opinion of the Council to be read, which would be a new source of debate, and overturn the former resolution.

Several members laid hold of this as an occasion for renewing the debate.

M. Mounier demonstrated that it would be dangerous at all times to permit the King's interference; that, were the case otherwise, it was not after a formal discussion, more especially on the Royal Prerogative, that they could hear the opinion of the King's Council; and that, on a branch of the prerogative which it belonged to the Assembly alone to confirm or annul, they ought to listen to no person whatever, least of all to Ministers, whose opinion might have a very pernicious influence.

The President put the question, and it was carried that the letter should not be opened.

A debate ensued on the meaning of the Royal Sanction; and whether it was necessary that it should be given to the Constitution.

M. Mounier said, it was unnecessary to come to any express declaration on this point; and the previous question was carried.

After a debate on the form of the article, it was agreed to divide it into two.

A third debate took place, whether the question should be decided by those of one opinion rising up, and those of the contrary sitting still (*à la levée*), or the voices collected *nominatim*; and it was carried by a great majority for the latter.

A negative merely suspensive, was carried by 673 voices against 325.

M. d'Espremenil, when his name was called, said the Assembly was not free, and refused to vote. Ten other members refused also.

The two articles are as follow:

"3. The King may refuse his assent to the acts of the Legislative Body.

"4. This refusal shall be only suspensive." On Saturday the Assembly revived the consideration of the duration of the National Assembly, when, after a long debate, it was determined that it should sit two years. The numbers were 836 against 46.

R

322

SEPTEMBER 12.

The Baron de Vinck informed the Assembly, that a correspondence was carrying on, and a sort of confederacy entering into by the different regiments of the kingdom, for the purpose of forming a new military constitution. To prevent the ill effects to be apprehended from any proceeding of this sort by the military, without the concurrence of the Legislature; he proposed appointing a Committee, to draw up a plan for the organization of the army, to be submitted as soon as possible to the consideration of the Assembly. The motion was referred to the Bureaux.

## COURTS OF JUSTICE.

In consequence of the celebrated resolution by which the venality of the courts was abolished, it appeared that they became careless and inactive, to the great inconvenience and detriment of the country. Many memoirs were presented to the National Assembly on the subject, and the matter engaged their attention this day. After a long conversation, M. Camus observed, that they were not then at liberty to censure or condemn the courts: That their resolution on the subject must first be transmitted to the Keeper of the Seals, to receive the Royal Authority; and that if after the promulgation of the law, they should receive complaints on the subject, they would take proper measures on the occasion.

This advice was unanimously agreed to.

## RESOLUTIONS OF THE 4TH OF AUGUST.

It was proposed to revive the consideration of the memorable resolutions of the 4th of August, containing the great sacrifices and reforms which gave such joy to the oppressed people of France. They had not yet received the Royal Assent. The Noblesse and Clergy thought by delay to gain advantages; and therefore, when it was proposed to transmit them to the Keeper of the Seals for the Royal sanction, an attempt was made to adjourn the consideration of the time.

The Abbe Maury said, that neither he nor any member of the body to which he belonged, meant to oppose them; but they were not digested. The resolutions were imperfect. "We conjure you only," said the Abbe, "to be correct; you came to these resolutions before you had established the first principles of your Constitution. You should have revised them, and see that they are compatible with those principles."

The Abbe Desmays added, that he had received from the Province of Alsace, observations on the arrest, proper to be considered by the Assembly before they should be finally passed.

M. Target, however, who had no benefices nor tythes to influence his opinion, spoke a different language. He shewed that the arrest was completely and finally made, according to all their established forms; and that it was now susceptible neither of amendment, nor of revision; that the laws which followed did not trench upon it in any degree; and that it must, according to their rule, be transmitted to the Keeper for the Royal sanction.

It was accordingly put to the vote, and it was carried by a great majority, that it should be taken into consideration on Monday, whether it should be transmitted to the King, with the bill for the importation of grain, to be sanctioned.

SEPTEMBER 14.

The election of a President came on, according to rule, and the numbers were:

For M. Clermont de Tonnerre	380
M. Peyton de Villeneuve	183
M. Rhedon	87

M. Clermont de Tonnerre was therefore re-elected, and made his address of thanks.

No vote of thanks was proposed to the Bishop of Langres, though he was present.

The three new Secretaries were:

The Abbe Desmays	313 votes
M. Demecuniers	222
Viscount de Mirabeau	131

## CONSTITUTION.

It was resolved without much discussion, that the sixth article, as proposed by M. Guillotin, should stand part of their fundamental Constitution, viz.

"6. That the Assembly on each re-election should be re-chosen *in toto*."

The next article was then ordered to be read.

"7. In case of the dissent of the King, shall his suspensive *veto* continue in force for the duration of one or two Legislatures?"

M. Barnave complained that the order of the day was changed; and that they should proceed to decide, whether the arrests of the 4th ult. should be submitted to the Royal sanction or not; and he accordingly moved, that they should deliberate whether it shall be definitively ordered, whether the arrests of the 4th and 5th of August should or should not be submitted to the Royal sanction.

M. le Chapelier moved an amendment, "Whether the King should order the promulgation of these arrests."

On this question the whole morning of this day was occupied.

M. de Mirabeau thought that they stood in need of no sanction. They were not so much laws themselves, as the principles of laws;

laws; the constitutional basis of those laws which they were about to frame.

M. de Virieux avowed, that without the consent of the King, they would be null. An Honourable Member said, that the Clergy had been attempting to inflame the provinces, by circular letters, and by misrepresentations. This the Abbe de Montesquieu endeavoured to disprove.

The Abbe Maury, with his usual spirit, was violent against the patriot proceedings. He said, that all those who used to pay taxes were armed, and all those who were now doomed to pay were unarmed. That they must not publish incoherent laws, laws which had not been considered, but which had been the fruits of enthusiasm.

M. Poyton replied to this speech with great spirit and with sound argument, and the question was postponed to the next day.

#### SEPTEMBER 14.

This evening, after a long debate, it was resolved, that the President should wait on his Majesty, and present to him, in the name of the Assembly, the decrees of the memorable 4th of August, and that of the 29th, ordaining the free circulation of grain within the kingdom, for the Royal sanction.

#### SEPTEMBER 15.

The order of the day, which was to consider of how many members the Assembly shall consist, and the length of each session, was a journey, and it was resolved unanimously, by acclamation,

That the King's person is inviolable;

That the Crown is indivisible, and

That the succession to it is hereditary.

It was next proposed to form these Resolutions into a Decree, in these terms:

"The National Assembly recognizes, by acclamation, and unanimously declares, as fundamental principles of the French Monarchy,

"1st, That the King's person is sacred and inviolable.

"2d, That the Crown is indivisible

"3d, That the Crown is hereditary in the reigning family, from male to male, by order of primogeniture, to the perpetual and absolute exclusion of females and their descendants."

A Member proposed to add to the first article, "and that the persons of the heirs presumptive to the Crown are also inviolable." But the amendment was overruled as dangerous, since it appeared from history that Louis XI. had taken up arms against his father.

It was then moved to exclude the foreign branches of the House of Bourbon from the succession.

This was opposed as unreasonable, and

likely to embroil the nation with Spain, and after a warm debate, the Assembly resolved that there was no room to deliberate on it.

The third article was still the ground of great dispute, and the discussion was postponed till next day.

In the evening the Assembly agreed on the terms of the decree for the free circulation of grain.

At eight o'clock the President waited on the King by appointment, and presented the decrees of the 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 20th of August, with the above.

Being returned, he reported, "That his Majesty would take into consideration the requisition of the National Assembly, and make known his answer with all possible dispatch."

The Bishop of Langres, as Ex-President, took the chair in his absence.

This day also, the Abbe Syeyes, M. Target, the Bishop of Autun, M. Desmeuniers, M. Rabaut de Saint-Etienne, M. Tronchet, and M. Chapelier, were declared the members of the new Committee of Constitution.

#### SEPTEMBER 16.

The debate on the succession was resumed.

M. Cazales said, that if there was a question over which the Assembly ought to throw a religious veil, it was the rights of the Houses of Spain and Orleans. He therefore proposed to get rid of it, by adding to the third article, "and should a case occur in which the House of Orleans shall take an exception to these principles, it shall be determined by a National Convention, called for the purpose."

M. Bousne said, the question was both idle and dangerous. If the Assembly should decide against the House of Orleans, it would excite discontents, and increase the troubles of the nation. It was useless to agitate the question, when the succession was secured by several Princes of the family on the Throne. It would be dangerous to decide against Spain, with whom they were connected by the strongest ties of interest. England had been long endeavouring to conclude a Commercial Treaty with that nation, and it would be the height of folly to give Spain any cause of discontent, which might expose the commerce of France to ruin. To these considerations he added, that, by the edict of Louis XIV. in 1714, the Princes of the Blood were called to the throne, in case of the reigning family becoming extinct, to the exclusion of those established in Spain, that this edict having been revoked in 1717, the King was requested not to procure on this important article till the States of the kingdom should have



given their opinion; that in these edicts, as well as that of 1723, it was expressly said, that the nation had a right to choose a King in case of the family on the throne becoming extinct; that the Crown had been elective under the first race of Kings, and during the commencement of the second; and that should the extinction of the reigning family ever happen, it would only give the nation an opportunity of reviving the ancient and indisputable right of choosing their own Kings. Above all, they ought to study to live in friendship with Spain, and in case of dispute would always have the treaty of Utrecht for their guide, which the nations who had guaranteed it would see duly executed. He concluded with proposing, instead of the former amendment, "That in default of heirs of the family on the throne, the nation shall assemble to deliberate."

Several other amendments were moved; and

M. Target, to reconcile the differences, proposed, "without meaning to pre-determine any thing on the effect of renunciations." This amendment was adopted.

The President was then going to put the question on the three articles, with the amendment, when

M. Emery observed, that although they were unanimous on the first and second, and the principle of the third, they were by no means agreed on the wording of it, even as amended.

The President proposed to separate them, which was opposed by M. d'Espreménil, the Bishop of Langres, and others. He then moved to decide by *avis et levé*, instead of collecting the voices *nominatim*, and to express in the resolution, that the principles of the three articles were carried unanimously, but the drawing up of the third by a majority. This question being put, the President declared it to be carried for collecting the voices *nominatim*; but the same party, whose object throughout the debate seemed to be to prevent the main question from being put at all, exclaimed that the majority was for the other mode; the Assembly was thrown into confusion, and the President, finding it impossible to restore order, put an end to the sitting.

In the evening a debate took place on the abolition of the Gabelles, but nothing was determined on the subject.

SEPTEMBER 17.

The members having had time to reflect on the indecent uproar of yesterday, the sentiments of patriotism prevailed over all personal considerations. The conciliatory proposition of the President was adopted; and

the form of the third article, with M. Target's amendment, was carried by 698 against 265.—The decree now stands as given above, in the Proceedings of Tuesday, except that the word *unanimously* is omitted in the preamble.

#### ANSWER OF THE KING.

M. Clermont de Tonnerre acquainted the Assembly, that he had received from his Majesty a memorial, containing observations on the different articles decreed by the National Assembly.

The King commences by observing, that many of the articles presented to him to sanction, are only the text of laws upon which they ought to occupy themselves; that in approving the general spirit of these resolutions, there were yet several of them to which he could give only his assent provisionally; and that, however, he would qualify his opinions, or even renounce them altogether, if upon reconsideration the Assembly should persevere in their first resolutions.

The King then recapitulates the different articles transmitted to him, and accompanies them with observations more or less detailed, as the object appeared to his Council more or less interesting.

#### ARTICLE 1. Suppression of the Feudal System.

The King approves of the suppression of mainmorte, contained in this article, and calls to mind what he himself did in his own domains in 1779; but his Majesty observes, that personal services, which are tainted in no degree with the disgraceful pollution that disfigures mortmain properly so called, are an evident advantage to the land-holders; that it is impossible to suppress them without an indemnity; that there are many personal duties which have been for many ages converted into pecuniary equivalents; of which it would be unjust to deprive the proprietors without any recompence; that they are founded on contracts made in mutual good faith, and that this sort of property is transferable from family to family without alteration; that this would, in fact, go to the introduction of an embarrassing inquisition, as they must distinguish between this sort of commutations, and the other feigniorial rents; that in truth they could not do otherwise than place them in the class of recoverable rents; that among the feigniorial rights voted to be suppressed by this article, there are many in Alsace belonging to foreign sovereigns, whom they could not deprive of them, without violating the solemn treaties subsisting between those Princes and the Crown of France. That in regard to the feudal rights, he cheerfully adopted the disposition that declared them to be recoverable,

verable, provided the recovery was made in an equitable manner, but that they could not separate the one from the other; that thus, for example, they could not separate the recovery of quit-rents from the eventual right of fines of alienation; that the extinction of this right of fines of alienation would be injurious to the prosperity of the State, because the laws, anxious to preserve to themselves the right, leave the small estates in the hands of their vassals; instead of which, without this prospect, they would insensibly retrace to their own manors all the neighbouring estates; and it was well known that vast estates were singularly hurtful to the commonweal.

2. *Suppression of the Pigeon Houses.*

The King adopts this article without modification.

3. *Suppression of the Game Laws.*

The King approves the disposition of this article, and that without speaking of the suppression, mentioned by the Legislative Body, of the absurd Right of Rangerhips. His Majesty has already suppressed them, himself, by an order of Council. The King, however, invites the Assembly to take care that this right of hunting and sporting shall not increase the carrying of arms. He adds, that he has given orders to stop all prosecutions, and to release from punishment all those convicted of trespassing against these laws.

4. *Suppression of Seigniorial Tribunals.*

The King will also approve of this as soon as the Assembly shall have made known to him the new organization that they propose for the judicial power.

5. *Suppression of Tythes.*

"If the common good," says the King, "is to depend upon justice, I think that, upon this occasion, it is essential to reflect upon this unlimited suppression." He accepts with the most lively acknowledgement, the sacrifices made by the Noblesse and Clergy, although he observes that they may not have reflected on the numerical extent of the tythes of France, which are from 60 to 80 millions a-year. That if they confined themselves to the pure and simple suppression of these tythes, the proprietors of the lands would alone profit from the munificence, each in proportion to the extent of his lands; that such just proportion, if it were to act in the nature of a tax, could not be considered as a benefit; that merchants, traders, and all those who had no property in lands, would not profit from this liberality; that many persons would gain 30 mil-

lions of annual revenue by this suppression, without reason; that, perhaps, it would be more essential, in the present derangement of the finances, to convert this suppression to the assistance of the State; that it was incumbent on them to inquire if the income of the Clergy, when deprived, would be sufficient to the support of the church, and to its indispensable safety; that they must not lose sight of the interests of the Order of Malta who possessed tythes in France, and which made a part of the subsidy that the commanders sent to Malta, a power to which the commerce of France owed obligations.

6. *That Rents shall be recoverable.*

The King approves of this article without modification.

7. *Suppression of the Venality of Offices.*

The King approves this article, provided that they give assurance that the judges, who shall be substituted in the room of those who now exercise the functions, shall be worthy of his confidence, and of that of his people. His Majesty adds, that the venality of offices supposes in those who purchase, a certain education; that the extent of the judicial finances is such, that it is impossible to reimburse them, without making immense sacrifices; that if the judges were henceforward to be paid by new contributions, such an institution would oppress the people; and that the suppression of the venality of offices includes that of certain rights, which form a considerable part of the public revenue.

8. *Suppression of the Casual Rights of Nations.*

The King approves of this article.

9. *Suppression of particular Privileges respecting Subsidies.*

The King approves it, and he here makes an eulogium on the generosity of the two Orders, who have consented to this wise equality, which alone can render the State happy.

10. *Suppression of the Privileges of the Provinces.*

The King approves, provided it meets with no opposition from the privileged Provinces.

11. *Admissibility of Citizens to all Offices.*

His Majesty approves this disposition, and wishes that all his subjects indiscriminately should fill those places wherein they can serve the State; he will see with pleasure merit aspiring to employment.

12. *Suppression of the First Fruits.*

The right belongs to the Court of Rome, in consequence of treaties, contracts, and

*Dis d: Chiffre.* We adopt the expression by which the same thing is familiarly understood in Britain.

acts passed between sovereigns; neither of the parties can be deprived of their rights unheard; but the King adds, that the wish of the National Assembly shall induce him to negotiate the matter with the Court of Rome.

13. *Suppression of the First-Fruits of Livings, &c.*

The King observes that these rights cannot be suppressed without indemnity; that they frequently form an essential part of the episcopal revenues to which they are attached, and that were they deprived of these and their tithes, it would not be possible for them to contribute to the public imposts.

14. *Suppression of the Plurality of Benefices.*

The King assents to this article.

15. *Examination of Court Pensions.*

The King pledges himself not to object to the examination required by the National Assembly, of those pensions; but he is of opinion, such an inquisition might occasion alarms; he, therefore, proposes to the Assembly to examine if a reduction, founded on general principles, would not be preferable.

As to the decree relative to the exportation and importation of grain, his Majesty promises his sanction; but observes, that while the present ferment reigns throughout the kingdom, it would be a want of discretion to put a law of that nature in force with severity; that he has given orders to prevent exportation, but that the agents of the farmers had absconded, and that the public forces were not in a situation to prevent fraud entirely. The King concluded his discourse by recommending to the National Assembly, to think seriously of the imposts; adding, that he had already several times requested them to take into consideration this important object, but that his request had not yet been complied with.

Our readers will anticipate the reception of this memorial. If the Clergy and the Nobility gave marks of approbation when M. de Clermont Tonnerre read it, the Commons, who justly dread its consequences, shewed far other dispositions. The first motion was for its being immediately printed and distributed throughout the provinces, which motion was received with approbation.

M. Goupy de Preseln spoke first on this subject, and the honourable member, ignorant, no doubt, of the danger of leaving to the executive power the right of renewing at will a discussion of the laws made by the Legislative Body, proposed appointing a

Committee of sixty persons to examine this memorial, and make their report to the Assembly.

M. le Chapelier, during whose Presidency these important proceedings were carried, declared that, on the contrary, it would be losing sight of the power of the Assembly to discuss them again; that the President should be directed to wait on the King, and intreat him to promulgate these decrees; and that he ought not to quit the Royal presence, without obtaining this sanction.

M. le Camus proposed naming four Committees, between whom should be divided the different business contained in the King's memorial; and M. le Viscomte de Mirabeau, who spoke much of the necessity of profiting from the King's presentations, appeared to be of the same opinion.

M. le Comte de Mirabeau (brother to the latter) and M. Chaffey strongly supported M. le Chapelier's ideas: these two Honourable members explained, with as much wisdom as judgment, the fundamental principles of the National Liberty. Mess. Bonnet, Robespierre, de la Rochefoucault, Rebell, and Peytion, supported the same opinion; and omitted nothing to enforce the knowledge of the limits that separate the executive from the constituting power.

M. de Volney almost eclipsed these great orators, by an elegant apostrophe with which he began a discourse against the Genius of Perturbation that had, within this fortnight, begun to introduce itself into the Assembly; and concluded by moving, that they should first seriously think of forming a Constitution; that when that great work was completed, they should next apply themselves to settle the number of members who shall henceforward compose the Assembly, the necessary qualifications of the electors and elected, and the mode of election; and all this being done, that the Assembly, without discontinuing its labours, should order a new election, in order to substitute a truly national representation to an incoherent one, of which several members are desirous of preferring their personal interests to those of the public. This motion, and a second by M. de Mirepoix, "That no member of the present Assembly be capable of being re-elected," which were received with equal applause, made much noise; and it being then near four o'clock, the President adjourned the Assembly till the next day.

[To be continued]

## M E M O R I A L

Relating to the TRADE in SLAVES carried on in EGYPT, the NUMBERS annually brought into it, and sold; distinguishing those who are NATIVES of ASIA from those who are NATIVES of AFRICA, from what PARTS they are brought, and whether the Male Slaves are usually castrated.

## A N D F U R T H E R,

Relating to the CARAVANS periodically sent from EGYPT into the INTERIOR PARTS of AFRICA; to what COUNTRIES they go; of what ARTICLES their COMMERCE consists, and the PROBABLE AMOUNT of each Article; together with what CIRCUMSTANCES may tend to throw LIGHT on the NATURE and EXTENT of this COMMERCE, and on the CONDITION, POPULATION, STATE of CULTIVATION, and GOVERNMENT of those COUNTRIES in the INTERIOR of AFRICA with which this Trade is carried on.

## A N D F I R S T,

Slaves of Asia and those of Africa.

The Slaves of ASIA are brought from Georgia, Mingrelia, Circassia, and the borders of Persia. They are of that race of men from which the Janissaries, so victorious and invincible in the history of the Turks, were constantly selected. They do not lose the name of Slave when they are bought in Egypt; for the appellation of Mameluk, which is given them, signifies it, but in stead, it confers a title to reign. Their number, in all Egypt, does not now exceed four thousand, and the annual importation, since Russia has asserted the independency of their native provinces, does not surpise one hundred. The Boys, who originated from the same fount, are generally their purchasers. They become, by this act, of the body of Mamelukes, espouse the Mussulman religion, are trained to arms, and start in a career which infallibly leads the valiant and expert to grandeur and power.

In the time of Ali Bey, their numbers ascended to ten thousand, but his wars, and the spirit of contention and rebellion he left behind him, has wasted them to their present state. The sources of their replenishment too being obstructed, we are hastening to the period which will extinguish them quite, and leave Egypt naked to any power which may be preparing to subdue it.

The African Slaves, on the contrary, are bought to serve. They yet in their characteristic title of Alid, signifying Property Slave; and their colour, diversified only by a few shades, is black. Their condition, however, in Egypt, is mild, for whether from humanity or interest, whether nature or good sense, it is remarkable that their masters treat them with a parental tenderness, adopt them with confidence, entrust them with the management of their concerns, marry them, and, in fact, pursue this plan of benevolence to the last. We see in return, generally speaking, a devotion, an attachment, a fidelity, which nothing can re-

move. We see a gravity in their demeanour, which seems the election of the mind. We see a discernment in their actions, which is not far from refinement. Yet these men are slaves, negroes of that same nursery from which our plantations are supplied, and considered as being barely possessed of the form only of men.

It is true, that in this country they are not wanted for the laborious duties of life; the native peasantry does all that; and of course the numbers annually imported are inconsiderable, compared with the astonishing drains for the West Indies. I am well assured that they do not exceed five thousand, computing male and female; of which the latter are the greater part. They are taken in the kingdoms of Sernar, Darfour, Fezzan, and Abyssinia; and the smallest number, though, on account of their docility, the most desired, is from Abyssinia.

The Slave in Egypt is completely at the mercy of his master, but I cannot learn, from all my information, a single instance of any rash or revengeful exercise of that power. The Master says, "I can dispose of him if he displeases me: why should I destroy my property?"—And the Slave can say, "My Master is cruel; proclaim me in the market." (i. e. Sokes ul Sultan), and he must be sold.

This seems a contradiction to the absolute power of the Master; but there is so much odium in this barbarous country attending the infliction of death upon a Slave, that a claim to mercy has the voice of the law. What harm can result from this order of things? Will the Slave cryingly say, "Still me?" He does but change one Master for another. Or will the Master suffer by parting with a discontented Slave? I see no great danger of abuse from this lenity in our Government of Slaves, nor does experience contradict me. But how it would be in our islands, where the labour is heavy, where the food is unwholesome, where the usability of the Master is provoked by the very

very nature of the service, I see the propriety of the rule giving way to the diversity of the case. The evil seems to follow the fatal necessity which it serves. Masters might be less exigent of labour, and temper better the necessity which constrains. It might be provident even to sacrifice a few hogheads of sugar to the preservation of the Slaves. They should remember, that of all men these savages are born most free; that to pass from perfect freedom to the most tyrannic servitude, is not the easiest transition of life; that these Slaves feel keenly the sentiment of their fate, a thousand instances of their preferring death in its most desperate forms sufficiently evinces: and shall Englishmen trample upon this sentiment! treat it as a spirit of revenge! Englishmen, who glory in this characteristic—whose boast is death or liberty! I should hope the example of the Turks might operate to soften the condition of the poor men subjected to our service; and if there are necessary evils which must be complied with, at least that the submission to them should be so tempered with all possible humanity as to make it supportable.

The few Slaves that are castrated for the service of the Seraglio, and for other people in power, do not undergo that abominable fate until they arrive in Upper Egypt, where I am informed it is a Copti family who have exercised that profession from father to son for a long time, who continue to live by their dexterity in that practice; but the numbers do not exceed twenty annually.

The caravan, which is the vehicle of this particular commerce, is annual, and visits, as I have said before, the kingdoms of Sennar, Darfour, Fezzane, and Abyssinia—They take with them coral, Venetian glass, beads, and other ware, musket barrels, and linen of the manufacture of Egypt, and exchange them for the Slaves, for gold dust, gums, elephants teeth, tamarinds, and ostrich feathers. The value of this commerce altogether amounts to about one hundred thousand pounds; but is capable, in the opinions of most men, were the government of Egypt favourable to commerce, of infinite enlargement.

Egypt dispatches too, annually, a considerable caravan to Mecca; its foundation is for holy purposes, but is encouraged likewise in objects of commerce so much, that the merchandize exported and received by this caravan enjoys a perfect exemption from duty. It employs about six thousand camels, and takes to Mecca and Gedda ordinary linens, coral, beads, amber, cochineal, French cloth, quicksilver, pimento, unsl,

German dollars, and Venetian sequins. The value of these articles amounts to about one hundred thousand pounds, and they are exchanged for India goods, muslins, Surat stuffs, rich shawls, and coffee. But this is but a small portion of the trade carried on from Cairo to Gedda. The other part is carried on by sea, and employs upwards of fifty ships of two hundred tons burthen each, and some of a thousand tons. The amount of this commerce keeps in circulation not less than three millions of pounds sterling.

There is likewise an almost constant intercourse by caravans between Cairo and Syria, composed generally of one hundred camels each. They bring cotton, silk, and soap, and take away wheat, coffee, and money. The annual amount of this commerce may be fifty thousand pounds sterling.

Another caravan comes annually with the subjects of the King of Morocco from Fez and Morocco. It is commonly composed of about five thousand camels to carry the merchandize, and of about fifteen thousand mules for the travellers. They bring gold dust and massive currency, and silver in bars; and they take in return India goods and raw silk. The amount of this branch is about one hundred thousand pounds annually. Part of this caravan passes on to Mecca, and part remains to transact business, and to return with the return of the caravan.

I know of no other caravans immediately commercial. What are called caravans from Suez to Cairo, and from place to place, in the dominion of Egypt, are merely caravans of transport. The camels are supplied by the Arabs, who constantly encamp all fertile countries bordering upon the Desert, and who draw a very ample subsistence from this transport service; but they are not always contented with this. They are constantly finding pretences for war, or more properly speaking for rapine, and become as hurtful by their depredations as they are useful in the other sense.

So far I have endeavoured to obey the immediate requisitions at the head of this Memorial; and, by a statement of things as near the truth as the nature of the subject will admit, I am taking measures to come at such materials as may be depended upon to satisfy the further enquiries concerning what other circumstances may tend to throw light on the nature and extent of this commerce, and on the condition, population, state of cultivation, and government of the countries in relation with it; and will do my best to do it well. I can so far say, that an English Gentleman, by the name of Roberts, is at Cairo, determined to visit Abyssinia.

and with whom I am in such good intelligence, as warrants me to promise myself every interesting information he can procure. He is a very sensible old man, of a liberal mind, and loves his country. I could already give a general idea of the subject from frequent conversations with people by some

means acquainted with it; but where facts can be obtained, I imagine the wish of Administration must be to be so ascertained, rather than be troubled with reports which may be contradicted.

GEORGE BALDWIN.  
*Alexandria, June 21, 1789.*

# IRISH STATE PAPER.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

On the Address to His Majesty being presented to the Lords, Lord PORTARLINGTON moved the following Amendment: "To lay before his Majesty the apprehensions this House entertain of Ministerial Influence; and its hope, that his Majesty will remove them, by abolishing Establishments to unnecessary, burthen some, and alarming, &c."—which being rejected, the following Protest was entered:

## D I S S E N T I E N T,

**B**ECAUSE we conceive it to be the peculiar duty of the Peers of this realm, as hereditary guardians of the Constitution, and Counsellors of the Crown, diligently and unremittingly to watch over the proceedings of Administration, and to seize on the earliest opportunity of forming the Sovereign, by humble address, of every attempt which shall appear to them of a tendency to injure his subjects of Ireland in their liberties, privileges, or properties, either by acts of state dangerous to freedom, or by an immoderate expenditure of the public treasure, especially when such profusion is manifestly meant for the attainment of the worst of purposes, an undue and unconstitutional influence in Parliament: a duty which is rendered in us still more indispensable, inasmuch as we are, from our situation, denied the honour, happiness, and high advantage of his Majesty's Royal presence, and consequent paternal inspection.

Because we conceive that the present occasion peculiarly and indispensably demands our performance of the above-mentioned duty from the following causes.

1st, That we cannot doubt of the purposes for which the new measures referred to in the amendment were adopted, inasmuch

they took place at a critical time when the Ministers of the Crown in Ireland were making extraordinary, public, and indecent efforts to procure a majority in Parliament; and inasmuch as the new charges on the establishment have been distributed to Members of Parliament, or to their immediate connections, and this too at a critical conjuncture, when the idea of combating an opposition to the will of the Minister, by increase of national expence, was publicly avowed; neither have such of those measures as have proceeded to the deprivation of office or pension been attended with any charge of official

or judicial neglect, nor with any change in the condition of the persons so deprived; nor has any cause whatsoever been advanced or presumed, excepting only their parliamentary conduct; and we are the rather inclined to believe such conduct to have been the sole cause, as the principle of making Members of Parliament victims of their vote has not only been adopted, but expressed.

2dly, That though the dismissal of persons from place or pension for their parliamentary conduct, and the multiplication of office, or rather of salaries with the name of office, for unconstitutional purposes, are measures not new to this country, having ever been the sad and only expedient of corrupt Ministers, yet must we observe that we cannot recollect any period when, in so short a time, so many of these grievances have been crowded together, and inflicted upon the nation.

3dly, That a policy so venal and vindictive, established on principles both of coercion and corruption, must in this country, if suffered to take root, by the worst means, render any Minister completely absolute, inasmuch as by creating on every occasion, such is his own folly and presumption may suggest, places and pensions, and annual gratifications, with names annexed, he must in the end totally destroy the balance of the Constitution, and make the two Houses of Parliament his Representatives only, not the Representatives of their own honour, or of the people: to which important consideration may be added, that a policy of this nature is the more dangerous in Ireland, because we have not, as yet, been able, from the opposition of Ministers, to obtain those prudent Acts which in England exist, and check its operation, such as a place and pension bill; in consequence whereof we are exposed to many dangers, against which the wisdom

of England has fortified her Constitution. The Ministers in Ireland may make not only their public errors, but even their private passions and corrupt affections, the ignominious cause of loading the Irish establishment.

4thly, That whereas we were, by the general declarations of our late Viceroy, confirmed in a belief that the expences of this country were excessive, and by those same declarations taught to expect a reduction, thus having his own authority, if that were necessary, not only against the expences which he found, but against the corruptions which he superadded, we should think ourselves deficient indeed in our public duty, if we did not declare our cordial disapprobation of those enormous charges, which Ministers themselves have not hesitated to condemn, even while they increased them.

5thly, That as we shall ever be ready to check licentiousness in whatever quarter it may make its appearance, so shall we more especially be ardent in our endeavours to check the licentiousness of Ministers in the application of the National Treasure; an offence, which, in its effect, is not of short duration, but entails upon us permanent and prodigal annual charges, with all their attendant baneful influence, and ultimately tends to bring about a dissolution of public virtue, as well as of constitutional freedom, setting up, in the place of both, maxims of Government, false and frivolous, insolent and dissolute; and we cannot avoid expressing our opinion, that the present Ministers of the Crown having shewn themselves particularly indignant at the idea of popular excesses, are, when they commit Ministerial excesses,

exposed to more than ordinary observations and animadversion.

6thly, That the attempts to extend venal influence beyond the limits and decency of former times, have been accompanied with attempts to advance principles and doctrine beyond the zone, and inconsistent with the tenor of the Constitution.

For all these reasons, we should hold ourselves inexcusable to our country, to our King, and to our own honour, if under the conviction we now feel, the alarms we now entertain, we should not seize the earliest opportunity of laying at the feet of our most gracious Sovereign such information as it is our bounden duty to afford him, and of expressing our humble determination, a determination which cannot all of being approved by the benignant Father of his people, to pursue such loyal and constitutional steps as may relieve our country from the grievances which have been lately inflicted on her, and from the danger of a repetition of the same.

We have also thought it expedient, by the proposed amendment, to obtain the sense of Ministry under the present Chief Governor, on the subject of the redress of national grievance, to the end that we might either co-operate with them towards the attainment of such redress, or by our own sincere and humble, but persisting efforts, endeavour to administer relief to the people of Ireland.

CORK AND ORRERY, PORTARLINGTON,  
MOIRA, LISMORE,  
ARRAN, LEINSTER, by Proxy.  
CHARLEMONT, ROSS, by Proxy.

# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the SEVENTH SESSION of the SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN. H O U S E O F L O R D S.

TUESDAY, Jan. 26.

THEIR Lordships met at four o'clock, pursuant to their last adjournment; received the report of his Majesty's Answer to the Address of the House, and adjourned, after sitting a short time, to

SATURDAY, Jan. 30.

The trial of Mr. Hastings was, by motion of the Bishop of Bangor, postponed to Tuesday the ninth of February next.

At twelve Lord Kenyon, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishops of London, Rochester, Winchester, Salisbury, Bangor and Gloucester, and Lord Cathcart, walked in procession from the House to Westminster-Abbey. After divine service, a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Carlisle, from 1. Chron. chap. xxii. part of verse 11: "For all that is in the Heaven and earth is thine; thine is the kingdom, O Lord!" In the course of the sermon the learned Prelate highly recommended unanimity in support

of our present invaluable constitution, and declared his opinion, that the great body of the Dissenters were firm friends to the present constitution; although a few of them might indulge idle fancies, yet the great bulk were too sensible of the happiness of this country to create feuds and animosities.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

A vote of thanks was moved to the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, for the sermon preached before the House on the 30th of January last, and his Lordship was desired to print the same.

Their Lordships then adjourned till

FRIDAY, Feb. 5.

The trial of Mr. Hastings was, on motion, postponed to Tuesday the 16th instant.

The House adjourned to Tuesday Feb. 9, when it met; but on and from that day till the 16th, when Mr. Hastings's trial commenced, no public business of any consequence was agitated.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27.

**T**HE Report from the Committee of Supply was brought up, and received, *M.M.C.*

Mr. Rose moved for leave to bring in a Bill to indemnify all persons concerned in advising and carrying into execution the order of his Majesty, in Privy Council, for preventing the exportation, and facilitating the importation of certain kinds of corn. The motion passed without opposition; and the Attorney and Solicitor General were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

The Order of the Day was then read, for going into a Committee of the whole House on the African Slave Trade. The Speaker left the Chair, and Mr. Burgess took his seat as Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Wilberforce rose and said, that although there seemed to be some difference of opinion on the mode which he had suggested for conducting the business of the African Slave Trade, yet he trusted no serious opposition was intended to a measure, the sole object of which was to bring it to a speedy conclusion. It was, no doubt, he admitted, necessary, that a certain number of the Gentlemen named to compose a Select Committee, should be present before they could proceed to business; but, in this instance, he wished that the Committee should be open to every Member who chose to attend, which, he hoped, would obviate the principal objection which had been urged against it. If they were to judge from experience, it was not to be expected that in the tedious detail of examination at the bar of the House, Gentlemen would give their attendance—nor even were they, perhaps, deserving of any reproach on that account; because the whole of the evidence would be printed, and they would then have an opportunity of reading and weighing it at their leisure. The business which they had already gone through formed but a small part of the whole; the Committee had only considered that which regarded the trade in Africa; but the whole detail of that which related to the Middle Passage, and the interests of the West India Islands, yet remained to be discussed. No man felt the importance of the subject more than he did; but he was convinced that the most vigorous and effectual mode of proceeding would be to refer it to a Committee above stairs.

As it had been insinuated that his sentiments on the subject of the African Slave Trade had undergone some change, he begged leave to take that opportunity of declaring, that his conviction of the injustice and impolicy of it was rather increased than diminished, and that no exertion of his should be wanting

to rescue this country from that load of dishonour which it had incurred from participating in a traffic so infamous and inhuman. He concluded with moving, "That the Chairman be directed to move the House, That in order to facilitate the business of this Committee, they would be pleased to appoint a Committee to examine the evidence called by such persons as have petitioned against the Abolition of the African Slave Trade."

Sir John Miller apprehended there was no precedent for sending a business of so much importance to a Committee above stairs. The rooms above stairs were small, and could not accommodate any great number of Members; and it was of the utmost consequence that the discussion of a subject, in which the interest of the nation at large and the property of individuals were so deeply involved, should be as public as possible.

Mr. M. A. Paylor said, he could not see any inconvenience likely to arise from the precedent; nor why, in a matter on which delay was prejudicial, that mode should not be adopted which promised to be most expeditious.

Major Scott went into a detail of the mode of proceeding on the articles exhibited against Mr. Hastings; from which he endeavoured to raise an argument against hearing evidence but in a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Francis replied to Major Scott, and said, he should not easily be persuaded to believe those Gentlemen in earnest who preferred an examination at the bar of the House to an examination in such a Committee as was now proposed.

Sir William Lewes said, it was the desire of the parties interested to be heard in the most solemn manner at the bar, where they could have the assistance of Counsel, which, in the Committee, they could not have, at least in the forenoon, while the Courts were sitting.

Sir William Young said, a Committee above stairs would bring the matter sooner to a point, which, as suspense was not only distressing but dangerous, he considered as a strong argument in its favour.

Mr. Alderman Newnham said, he was afraid that in a Committee above stairs zeal would prove an over-match for interest; that those Gentlemen who supported the abolition, would be more constant and regular in their attendance than those who opposed it, and manage the examination in their own way.

Mr. Jekyll said, he had always thought a Committee above stairs the most proper for conducting an examination; but desired to be informed whether Counsel would be allowed



to sum up at the bar the evidence taken in the Committee.

Mr. Wilberforce said, he had always understood that Counsel were to sum up.

Mr. Gascoyne said, he conceived that the present case came within the meaning, if not within the letter, of a standing order of the House, which directed, that all matters relating to trade and navigation should be discussed in a Committee of the whole House.

The Speaker said, the Committee moved for, was not for the purpose of discussion, but of examination. There were many precedents which, though not altogether analogous, would in his opinion cover the mode now proposed; and with regard to precedents in general, he conceived the House at full liberty to adopt, for the sake of convenience, any mode that was not contrary to the express rules of parliamentary proceeding.

The question was then put, and carried in the affirmative; and a Committee was appointed accordingly. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 28.

The Speaker came down about three o'clock, and waited till four, when there being only twenty-three members present, he adjourned the House to

FRIDAY, Jan. 29.

Several private bills were received. The army and other estimates were laid upon the table; and upon a motion of Mr. Maisham, the petitioners against the abolition of the Slave Trade were allowed to appear by their Counsel, and examine witnesses before the Select Committee.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply; and it being moved, "That 20,000 seamen, including marines, be employed for the sea service of 1792,"

Sir Grey Cooper said, it was his ardent expectation to see the Navy establishment reduced to its original 18,000 men; he knew that the addition of 2000 men last year had been specifically accounted for at that time; but from his Majesty's speech, wherein the House was assured of the pacific disposition of all the world to this country, he had reason to expect the reduction would have taken place this year. He further remarked, that since 1786 the navy debt had increased to the enormous sum of 483,000*l.* that there was moreover no reduction in the army or ordnance establishments, for in these services 886,000*l.* had been expended more than the account estimated; which, with the navy debt, exceeded the sum of 900,000*l.* He begged pardon of the Minister if he alluded to these circumstances in too early a stage of the business of supplies, but he could not help making the remarks at a period when the House had just received from the speech such

assurances of peace.

Mr. Pitt paid a compliment to the candour of Sir Grey Cooper, and doubted not but when the finances of the nation came before the House, he should satisfactorily assign the reasons of the debts, &c. alluded to. He would only now say, that the same causes which were stated last year for employing 20,000 seamen still existed, viz. the Mediterranean and East Indies required a larger and more complete establishment.—After a few words from C<sup>pt</sup>. Berkley, stating that the ordnance estimates were this year less than heretofore, the 20,000 seamen, at 4*l.* per month per man, were voted, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 1.

The House in a Committee of Supply, Mr. Gilbert in the chair, came to the resolution of granting to his Majesty the sum of 3,500,000*l.* and also a further sum of 2,000,000*l.* for paying off Exchequer Bills, for the year 1789.

The House in a Committee on Ways and Means for raising the Supply, Mr. Gilbert in the chair,

Resolved to continue the duties on malt, rum, perry, and cyder; as also to continue the land-tax of 4*s.* in the pound.

The House, in a Committee on the Corn Indemnity Bill, Mr. Rose in the chair, went through the said Bill, with several clauses proposed by the Marquis of Graham. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 4.

Mr. Burgess brought in his Bill for the relief of debtors, the more speedy payment of creditors, and the regulation of gaols, which was read a first time.

The report from the Committee on the Corn Indemnity Bill was brought up, and agreed to. The regulations of this Bill are to continue in force till September the 29th.

The House resolved into a Committee to consider of the duty on tin exported.

The Marquis of Graham stated, that the present duty on all tin exported was three shillings and fourpence *per* hundred weight. It was not intended to give up any part of this duty on tin exported for the European market, because, possessing the only tin mines that could be worked with advantage, we had no reason to fear a rival in the article. It was meant only to take off the duty on tin exported beyond the Cape of Good Hope. There was at present a greater quantity of tin on hand than was likely to be called for either by the European market or home consumption, and this quantity was annually increasing. This increase arose partly from the demand being less than formerly, the use of tin vessels not being near so general as it once was, but chiefly from the additional number of miners employed. Many of the copper mines of

Coin-

Cornwall having been shut up in consequence of the superior richness of the copper mines in another part of the kingdom, it became necessary to employ the miners in the tin mines, and thus a greater quantity of tin was raised from the mines, although the consumption appeared to be less. Under these circumstances, it was highly important to open a new market for a commodity by which a useful and hardy race of men were maintained, and who contributed by consumption to the revenue, and by their numbers to the strength of the kingdom. It would also be of advantage in another point of view; for if a market for tin could be opened in China, the East India Company would not be obliged to send out so much silver for the purpose of making up their China investments. Although he was not so sanguine as those who had applied for taking off the duties, he thought the experiment well worth trying, especially as it could be made at so little expence; for no revenue had been derived from tin exported beyond the Cape, except in 1761 and 1762, when an experiment was tried, which did not succeed, on account of the high price of tin at that time in England, and the low price in China, circumstances which he now understood to be reversed.

He then moved a resolution, that the duties now payable on tin exported beyond the Cape of Good Hope do cease and determine, &c. &c; which was agreed to without further remark, and ordered to be reported next day. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 5.

A message was received from the Lords that their Lordships will proceed farther on the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. on Tuesday the 16th instant.

Sir John Miller, pursuant to the notice he had given of bringing forward a motion respecting the state of the weights and measures throughout the kingdom, rose for the purpose. Having stated the purport of his motion, he went into a long detail of the inequality of both in every district in England, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed. He meant not to make a distinct consideration of those of Scotland, as they were by the Act of Union to avail themselves of those regulated by the standard of England. He considered measures in their linear and capacious nature. In both he evinced there was no regular standard adopted, those that were used in one district differing considerably from those of another, and that no one corresponded with the standard measure. He asserted, that what was a bushel, pound, or gallon with one, was not a bushel, pound, or gallon with another. This caused many inconveniences to every individual, and greatly embarrassed the transactions of trade

and commerce. Having given this general outline of the subject, we think it unnecessary to enter into any further detail, lest we should trespass on those limits already too confined for the debate which afterwards arose on the subjects of the army and ordnance estimates. We have therefore only to add, that the Hon. Baronet concluded with moving the two following motions:

First, "That the clerks of every district in England, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed, be ordered to give an account to the sheriff of each county in which those districts are, of the particular state of weights and measures in the respective districts, and every other particular that may tend to illustrate or amend their inequality and uncertainty."

Mr. Bastard seconded the motion; which being agreed to,

Sir John Miller next moved, "That the said order should be sent to every Sheriff of the county, requiring it to be given to the clerks in each district, and to send the returns to the Clerk of the House of Commons."—Agreed.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Gilbert in the chair.

Sir George Yonge moved, "That the estimates of the army, charges of garrison allowances, pay, &c. be now read." The same was read accordingly.

He then moved, that 17,448 effective men be employed for his Majesty's land service for the current year.

Mr. Marfham rose, and requested that his Majesty's speech should be read.

The Clerk of the House having read the same,

Mr. Marfham said, that the paragraph stating, *v.z.* "I have at the same time great satisfaction in being able to acquaint you, that I receive continual assurances of the good dispositions of all foreign powers towards these kingdoms"—gave certainly a hope that a considerable reduction would take place in the army establishment of the present year, but which he was sorry to find was not the case. He observed, that in 1775 we had but 75 regiments, and the number of men to each regiment was no more than 774; that at the late peace the number of regiments was augmented to 77, and 864 men appointed to each regiment; why the increase of seven regiments should take place, was the information he wanted, but he would not press for any answer, if the circumstances of the times would not permit it to be given. He said, that it was possible our situation with regard to France rendered such an increase necessary; he approved of the alliance Ministers had made with the Dutch, it was undoubtedly a beneficial one for this country. We were tied down by France not to send out any fleets to the East Indies. But the Dutch were more

to restricted by any power; and certainly on that *score*, he could not avoid paying the Minister a compliment which he had justly earned; however, he was not satisfied at the increase in the army. We have lost 13 colonies, Minorca, and other places, where a number of forces were employed; and since the event of the last unfortunate war, and our several losses, we are now increasing our army establishment, and our expenditure exceeding our income. He said, that the same number of men was now at Gibraltar as was sufficient to protect Minorca and Gibraltar in the year 1775.

Mr. Pitt replied to the Hon. Member's observations in regular succession. His arguments were of that forcible, convincing, and satisfactory kind, as left no doubts upon the minds of the greater part of the Members, that his conduct respecting the continuing the increase to the army establishment, was, in every degree, for the advantage and welfare of this country. In his statement of the number of troops kept up in the Thirteen Colonies of North America and Minorca, in the year 1775, and the number settled at the last peace, he proved that the difference was scarce more than 200 men—and respecting the number of troops employed at home, he said, that there were no more than what was absolutely necessary.

With regard to that part of the King's Speech alluded to by the Hon. Member, he would only say at present, that although there was no reason for supposing that the tranquillity of this country may be disturbed by foreign powers, yet it was not a proper season, or by any means a fit period of time, to reduce the number of our forces. Many reasons could be urged for keeping up our army establishment, were it prudent to mention them. The Right Hon. Member replied to Mr. Martham's observations in the most explicit manner, as far as could be done with propriety.

Mr. Fox agreed with the Chancellor of the Exchequer in many of his remarks, particularly in one, respecting the taking off some of our taxes, which he said could not at this time be done with any degree of propriety whatever;—it was a painful task, and it was truly inkling to say so; he was persuaded that it was a language that would prove grating to the ears of their constituents, nevertheless it was a language that must be supported and spoken. The Right Hon. Gentleman then entered into a long detail of circumstances respecting the army's increase, the situation of France, the probability of her becoming a good neighbour to us, our treaties with Prussia and the United States, as well as the several subsidiary treaties we have entered

into with the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, from each of which he drew arguments, endeavouring to prove, that our continuing an increase to the army establishment was injurious to the real interest of this country: he was averse to this country's ever taking any advantage of the present distressed state of France, but by increasing our finances, and diminishing our national debt; by these means we should be always an over-match for her.

Col. Phipps, Lord Fielding, Mr. Orl, and Mr. Martham, said each a few words concerning the subject. After which

Mr. Gilbert reported the resolution.

Capt. Berkley moved, that 1755l. be granted towards the ordnance establishment of officers, &c.

Mr. Martham, Capt. McBride, and Mr. Rolfe, had a conversation respecting the fortifications now carrying on at Portsmouth-dock, &c.

After which the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 9.

When Mr. Gilbert was about to bring up the report of the Committee on the Army and Ordnance Estimates,

Sir Grey Cooper begged leave to make the same motion which he had made last year, namely, that there be laid before the House an account of the charges of the consolidated fund during the last year.

This was accordingly done, after which the report was brought up, and read a first time as follows:

That 578,562l. 14s. 1d. be granted to his Majesty for the charge of the said 17,448 men, and for guards and garrisons.

317,549l. 16s. for the forces in the plantations.

8,745l. 10s. 1d. difference between the charge of the British and Irish Establishment.

6,406l. 8s. 6d. General, and General Staff Officers.

11,435l. 12s. 10d. to the dragoons and foot in the East Indies.

30,808l. full pay to supernumerary officers.

63,276l. 3s. 6d. allowance to Paymaster-General.

162,707l. 18s. 4d. reduced officers, land and marines.

202l. 1s. 8d. reduced horse-guards.

4,097l. 10s. 6d. reduced officers of British American forces.

339l. 14s. 2d. Officers lately in the service of the States General.

55,082l. 10s. reduced officers of British American forces.

The Committee then voted  
13,869l. 8s. 6d. for Ordnance not provided for in 1788.

8411l. 14s. 4d. for the charge of a corps of

of foot, for the service of New South Wales. 211,207l. 17s. 5d. for the charges of the Office of Ordnance for the year 1790.

23795l. 16s. 7d. for service performed by the Office of Ordnance, and not provided for in 1788.

Sir Grey Comper then rose, to make a few observations on a subject which, although it did not seem directly to bear on the army estimates, had a very clear relation to them, and was mentioned last Session. Sir Grey's observations, if we understood him right, referred principally to 398,000l. that had been voted as extraordinary for the land service, and which had been represented to be in the hands of the Paymaster-General, directly in the teeth of an Act of Parliament that passed in the year 1783. This Act, he said, was intended to remedy certain abuses, and to prevent the Receiver General from keeping in his hands (perhaps long after he was out of office) large sums of the public money. This Act ordered him to dispose of the money immediately, after it came into his possession; and therefore that large sum would not be in possession.

Mr. Steele observed, that this point was very fully, and, as he understood, very satisfactorily explained in the last Session. The 398,000l. which had been mentioned by the Honourable Baronet as being in the hands of the Receiver General, if it was meant that they were in his hands in such a manner that he could apply them to any purpose of his own, as he could any part of his own property; this was undoubtedly not the case. This large sum of money had been deposited in the Bank of England, and had been carried to the account of the Receiver General. Whether it was improper, under these circumstances, to say that this money was in the hands of the Paymaster General? was for the House to say.

Mr. Pulteney said, that in the former peace the establishments were kept up too high, no less than 12,000 men being sent to North America. He said, that there was no particular necessity for strengthening the garrison of Gibraltar at this time; that, on the contrary, there was less; yet the former peace establishment was 2,500—the present 4,500.—That there was no danger of an attack from America; no use for forts, but a pretext to keep up the army, which was a disadvantage to our trade. He objected to the fortifications in the West-Indies, as the enemy's ships could play on them, and that the planters would yield every thing sooner than have their property consumed by the wasting blasts of fire. From Lord Cornwallis and Sir Archibald Campbell he derived his information of the unsuitableness of European constitutions for an East-India climate; and that, willing as he was to diminish the necessity of repelling confidence in

a Minister, yet, when a large peace establishment was continued—when expenses were continued—he should shake somewhat of that confidence. All Ministers, and all Powers, were the advocates, he said, for establishments.

Mr. Greaves said, that the character and prosperity of a nation depended on its resources and finances, with which branch it was his lot to be acquainted of late; that it was a mistaken economy to let about plans of defence at the season of danger, which would bring a greater expense on the nation. He would not, he said, go into a detail of the probable exigencies which sudden occasions must suggest; nor would he convey the precise establishment; he said, the subject of West-India concerns should have been treated with more delicacy. When the forts were ceded in the last peace, it was strongly objected to.

He dwelt much on the argument of the Minister's responsibility, and said, that so little are we blessed with a prophetic spirit, that we had no idea three years ago of the present state of France, which though not likely to affect us at present, yet we are equally ignorant of future events, and it was wisdom to guard against them.

Mr. Fox next rose. He said that the Right Hon. Gentleman had gone on such general terms, that no one could hesitate a moment in agreeing to his principal points; for all must acknowledge that it would be wise to keep up a proper establishment, and that it would be improper to attempt an attack. The Right Hon. Secretary had, however, given sufficient explanation on the present establishment. There was no man more ready than himself to give every proper confidence to Ministers; he thought a degree of confidence necessary to the well-being of the people, but a confidence for permanent establishment was most grossly absurd; he would not refuse a confidence for one year, but would go no further.—He agreed partly with the Hon. Secretary, that it was not proper to discuss the propriety of keeping the American forts; the House had, however, a right to enquire into these negotiations. In answer to what the Hon. Secretary had said of the necessity of keeping Gibraltar for purpose, he said, that it had shewn itself long to be in no such danger. On the important point of the West Indies, he said, that the present system was, in his opinion, the most absurd that had ever been adopted; it was ridiculous to talk of keeping up a sufficient force in each island to defend itself at the breaking out of a war; and before the House could come to such a vote, with any degree of propriety, they should be first acquainted with the necessary number of troops for each island; and when such a statement

statement should be delivered in, he did not believe that a single military man would declare such number to be adequate to the purpose for which they were intended; and if so, the augmentation of the army would go still further.—If the Islands were to be defended, it must be by a fleet; and the best military station, as he had been informed by some of the first military men in the kingdom, was at Halifax; a far healthier station than any of the Islands, and from which place the troops could be more readily conveyed to the succour of any particular Island, than from one Island to another. The voting men to the West Indies, he considered to be voting them to their graves. The situation of France was a material reason why the present establishment was not necessary; for after her late behaviour in the Dutch dispute, it was not very likely she wished to pick a quarrel with this country.—He was not mortified by the Right Hon. Secretary's noticing his being mistaken in his speculation, made three years since, of the power of France: a change as sudden as unexpected had taken place in her affairs, in which some exulted, and of which number he was one. In three years more it was possible she might again have a turn in her affairs, and become more formidable than ever; it was not likely, however, that the growth of power should be so sudden as to prevent our providing against such power; the difference of pulling down and building up, was very material; a country might easily and rapidly fall from a pinnacle of power, to which it would not find it so easy to rise again. The Hon. Secretary had said, it would be well to be secure, and not to tempt an attack. To this he could answer, that if France was at this moment insecure, and tempting to an attack, it arose not from a neglect of her garrisons, or of her large establishments.—This country could not bear such immense establishments; she being armed at all points, cap-a-pied, would ultimately be her ruin—her reliance ought to be on her revenue; and by a saving from the establishment in the West Indies she would strengthen herself.—He believed it would be difficult for the Right Hon. Gentleman to prove that any of the Islands which were lost, could have been saved by the troops now proposed to be sent. He contended, that it was fit the House should every year consider the establishment according to the state of the Powers of Europe.—At present, viewing those powers, he saw no necessity for our keeping up so large an army; the defence of the East Indies, he imagined, would be more advantageously left to the native troops, than to Europeans, who could

not endure the climate. He observed the army to be continually increasing; that every preience was seized to increase it, but none to diminish it. The principle on which the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) went for the defence of the West Indies, would ultimately prove the present establishment too small; and another year a further increase might be expected to be proposed; the principle he went upon proved the present establishment to be too great. He concluded by saying, that the House, if it voted the present establishment, without the knowledge of the number of troops meant to defend each island, must give their vote in a blind and abusive confidence.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer supported the arguments of his Right-Hon. Friend (Mr. Grenville). He exposed the folly of making a miserable saving at the hazard of a great expence. He justified all that had been done to strengthen Gibraltar, in which no step had been taken but with the advice of that great and gallant veteran, Lord Heathfield, the engineer who served under him, and many other distinguished military men. He considered it the duty of Ministers to be particularly careful in the safety of that fortress, which the events of the last war, and the last peace, proved to be invaluable. With respect to the West Indies, he said, his Majesty's servants had endeavoured to obtain the best military information, and he had no objection to having laid before the House every account the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox) had alluded to, or any other paper the House might require on the subject. He contradicted the doctrine laid down, that the Islands would be safe if we had a superior fleet in those seas. Their reliance on such a fleet was, he said, in the last war, proved to be false in reason and in fact; the fate of more than one island, when our fleet was superior, proved the necessity of a land-force, to hold out till relief could be brought: the whole expence for the additional strength proposed for the Islands, did not exceed 40 or 50,000*l. per annum*.—He remarked upon Mr. Fox's mistaken speculation of the power of France, and drew from it an argument that it would not be proper in them, who felt not quite so confident on present circumstances, as that Right Hon. Gentleman had on former, to neglect, for momentary reasons, the safety of their country, with no better an excuse, when mischief should ensue, than, Who would have thought it?—The present convulsions of France, he said, must give way, sooner or later, to order; and though such order might make her more formidable, it might also make her less dangerous. He wished, as an Englishman, and as a

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man, for the restoration of their tranquillity, though it appeared to him to be distant. He concluded by saying, that as it was more easy to destroy than rebuild, he conjured Gentlemen to remember that on the present question, and not relax in their exertions for the strength of the country, and rendering her in a state of preparation for any event.

Mr. Burke next rose, and considered the establishment proposed as unnecessarily high. He condemned the confidence given to Ministers for an increase of the army, when no country could be pointed out in the map of the world from which we had to apprehend danger:—He had carefully looked over one, and could see danger from no quarter; he observed a chasm, an immense gap, that was once filled up by a power from whom we might have expected some danger, by a power that was once called France, but which was now sunk, gone, and lost in anarchy.—He could not avoid noticing and differing with the principles laid down as professed by his friend (Mr. Fox).—So far from agreeing with the examples of France as fit for imitation, he reprobated them as extremely pernicious, and as more dangerous than all her hostility.—In the reign of the XIVth Louis they set an example of splendid despotism—in that of the XVIth Louis they have set an example more dangerous; they have shewn the way to innovation and destructive speculation; they have set an example by the establishment of a bloody, a ferocious, and tyrannical democracy; they have destroyed in the space of two short months more than ages will restore; they have madly pulled down their monarchy—destroyed their church—annihilated their laws—ruined the discipline of their army—destroyed their commerce; and, by the exertions of a desperate democracy, formed of desperate men, established in the place of order, anarchy and confusion: they had an army without a head, accountable to no one, making their own will their law, to which the National Assembly were forced to submit—and yet this Revolution, this army, was compared to the British Revolution; it was a comparison, however, that was false. The Revolution in England was against a man who attempted to make himself absolute; the Revolution in France was against a King who was taking the first steps to make his people free: the Revolution in England was not carried on for the subversion of the Constitution, but for its maintenance—all order, and all the ties of Civil Government were not destroyed, but strengthened—and England held her head up prouder on the event than she had ever done before. England, by her Revolution, maintained her natural aris-

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ocracy, as well as the aristocracy of the people: France, in her Revolution, has destroyed her aristocracy, and has involved herself in deep ruin. He could not say what they had done; they had, by their Revolution, destroyed every tie of society and Civil Government. They had separated the People from their King—tenants from their landlords—servants from their masters—they had done a deed without a name.

The Right Hon. Gentleman then entered more fully into the benefits derived from our Constitution, as established at the Revolution; of its superiority over all others; of its well-mixed powers; of the advantage of the aristocracy, without which true liberty could not be maintained; and contrasted the whole with the miserable government attempted by the French. He declared himself to be an enemy to all absolute power, whether in a Monarch, in an Aristocracy, or a Democracy; and concluded by saying, that he would with his latest breath, and with the last drop of blood, if necessary, withstand the following of such horrid examples as the French have set, of wild and desperate innovation, and would endeavour to transmit to posterity, as pure as he found it, the happy and blessed Constitution of this flourishing and prosperous empire.

Mr. Fox, in reply, said, the example he had applauded in the French, was the conduct of their army, in shewing themselves not to be the mere instruments of despotism.

Mr. Burke replied.

Mr. Sheridan, in strong terms, condemned the speech of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Burke) as disgraceful to an Englishman, as supporting despotism, and as libelling men who were virtuously engaged to obtain the rights of men. He considered the Revolution in France to be equally brilliant with our own, and hoped the French might be crowned with success.

Mr. Burke rose with much warmth to reply to the Hon. Gentleman. He had for some time apprehended that the affairs of France would be productive of a separation of many in that House who had frequently acted together; he had not, however, expected that upon a separation being about to take place between him and that Hon. Gentleman, whom he used to call his *Hon. Friend*, that he would have treated him so harshly, so unjustly, and so unbecomingly as he had done, in imputing to him a conduct of which he had never been guilty.—He was no supporter of despotism, but a firm defender of a well-mixed monarchy. He was no libeller of freemen, or any other class of men, but he reprobated, as he always would

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would do, the conduct of ferocious, bloody, and desperate democracies.—He knew there were persons in this country who would be happy to promote innovation, and cautioned the House against them. He entreated them to be careful, and to maintain, as sacred, the ground of the Constitution. The Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Sheridan) might have spared his epithets; his politics were quite sufficient; and he declared that from that moment that Hon. Gentleman and himself were morally separated for ever.—The Hon. Gentleman might possibly find in time, that he had not done wisely in making a sacrifice of a friend for what he knew to be his motives, the obtaining a little paltry momentary popularity, and the mean applause of his Clubs.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer again rose, and in a short speech highly complimented the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Burke) for the true principles he had laid down of our happy Constitution; the ground of which he pledged himself, with that gentleman, to exert himself to maintain sacred and inviolate, and to resist all attempts to injure, under what mask soever they might be made.—However he had disagreed with the Right Hon. Gentleman on former points, he felt, for the principles he had that day advanced, the utmost gratitude and reverence, and declared that to the latest posterity the Country ought gratefully to reverse his name.

Colonel Phipps spoke, and applauded Mr. Burke.

Sir George Howard approved most fully the necessity of the establishment; he approved of the sentiments of Mr. Burke, and concluded by wishing France might see better times.

Lord Fielding contended in support of his former arguments, in praise of the French soldiers.

The resolutions were then read a second time and agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10.

Mr. Burgess moved the second reading of his Debtor and Creditor Bill.

Mr. M. A. Taylor reprobated the Bill as dangerous, and as being contrary to the opinion of all the distinguished law characters in the Kingdom.

Mr. Wigley, Mr. Orde, the Attorney General, and the Master of the Rolls, all condemned the Bill as improper and inadequate, and that as such it ought not to pass.

Mr. Jessell said, the Bill, instead of relieving debtors, had a tendency only to oppress them.

Mr. Mainwaring advised the Hon. Gentleman to put off the second reading of his Bill until that day six months. He had heard

the opinion of all the gentlemen of the law then in the House; and from their unanimity against it, he thought the Hon. Gentleman could have no objection to the proposition.

Mr. Burgess said he could not agree to the proposition, and should be glad on the day of discussion, which was at last agreed should be on Wednesday next, to hear the reasons for opposing the Bill.

THURSDAY, FEB. 11.

The order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Slave Trade was discharged till Thursday next.

FRIDAY, FEB. 12.

The Sheriffs presented at the bar a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, praying a repeal of the Act framed in the last Session of Parliament for levying an Excise Duty on Tobacco.

The same was ordered to lie on the table.

The Land and Malt Tax Bills were read a third time and passed.

The House then resolved into a Committee of the whole House on the Bill for punishing mutiny and desertion.

The Secretary at War stated, that the Bill was precisely the same as that passed last year, except in one instance. In former Bills, he said, there were some words introduced for regulating trials by Courts Martial in our possessions on the River Gambia on the Coast of Africa. As we now had no settlements there, the words to which he alluded had been omitted, and a clause introduced for regulating trials by Courts Martial in our Colony of New South Wales.

Sir James Johnston took notice of the absurd mode of quartering troops in Scotland, scarcely any two places being subject to one uniform regulation. In the town of Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, it had been the practice, he said, to quarter the dragoons on the fishermen. In other places they were quartered on the Magistrates. It was not his intention, he said, to make any motion on the subject, but he thought some uniform plan ought to be adopted.

The Secretary at War admitted the truth of Sir James Johnston's statement. It was in many cases, he said, difficult to ascertain the usage; he therefore wished that Scotland could agree on some uniform plan which would equally affect all.

Sir John Miller moved, that Sir William Chambers be directed to lay before the House a plan of the buildings erected, and now carrying on, at Somerset-place. Ordered.

He then asked the Secretary of the Treasury, if any estimate of the expence of purchasing ground contiguous to Somerset Place had been given to the Treasury.

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Mr. Rose said he did not immediately recollect, but would give him the information in a future day.

Sir James Johnston moved for an ac-

count of the expence of the buildings already finished, and an estimate of the probable expence of completing the same. Ordered.

**ACCOUNT of the TRIAL of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. (late GOVERNOR-GENERAL of BENGAL), before the HIGH COURT of PARLIAMENT, for HIGH CRIMES and MISDEMEANORS.**

(Continued from Vol. XVI. Page 447.)

**FIFTY-FIFTH DAY.**

**TUESDAY, Feb 16,**

**BEING** the day appointed for resuming the proceedings on the Charges exhibited by the Commons against Warren Hastings, Esq. about one o'clock Mr. Burke appeared, leading the procession of Managers.

The Lords having concluded their procession, and being arranged in due form, Mr Hastings was brought to the bar on his knees. Having, as usual, obtained permission to rise, the proclamation of silence was made, and the Managers desired to proceed.

Mr. Anstruther then rose. In obedience, he said, to the commands of the Commons of Great Britain, he had now to submit to their Lordships the remaining part of the offences of Mr. Hastings on the score of *Præjuria*, the outlines of which he had in some degree described to them at the close of the last session. What they had hitherto heard in the former Charges, of atrocious offence in the expulsion of a Prince and the plunder of Provinces, related chiefly to the external Government of Mr. Hastings in India, in which he was shewn to be oppressive, cruel, and tyrannical.

They were now to be informed of his Internal Government, which would be found to be corrupt, as well as oppressive and tyrannical. He had to state to them, that in every instance he disobeyed the command and injunction of his masters. He had to state, that he had also acted contrary to those very regulations he had himself recommended. He had also to state, that in every instance where he practised those unwarrantable innovations and acts of disobedience, it invariably happened that he always received a sum of money. That these sums were either never accounted for, or applied to the service of the Company; or when they were, it was done on the approach of the moment of detection. That he had no right to have

taken these presents, though he should have applied them all to the use of the Company. That he had employed the worst of men for the worst of purposes; and that at the time he knew them to be so, by his raking into the jails of Patna, and selecting the convicted felons of Calcutta, to domineer over and plunder provinces, as the instruments of his rapacity.

The acts of disobedience which he should instance, he said, would be numerous; it would be for their Lordships to infer, from concomitant circumstances, the corrupt motives in which they had originated. To assist their Lordships in drawing this inference, he would contrast the opinions and actions of Mr. Hastings at different periods relating to the same object.

At one period, Mr. Hastings in his minutes in Council, and in his dispatches to the Court of Directors, contended, that the revenue was so intimately connected with the general government of the country, that the Supreme Council could not delegate its powers with safety, even for a moment, to any man or set of men whatever. But at another period he found it convenient to his corrupt purposes to abandon this opinion, and take up another, not only different from it, but diametrically opposite to it; for he established a Revenue Board, to which he delegated the whole power of the Supreme Council over the finances of Bengal.

That the object of this delegation was corrupt, would appear from a variety of circumstances. Had the Supreme Council retained the control over the revenue, the oppression of the Provinces, the bare-faced speculations must have been known to it, and consequently checked and suppressed, and the Governor General could not carry on his system of corruption.

At this Board of Revenue he placed Mr. David Anderson, Mr. Shore, Mr. Croft, and Mr. Carter. The evidence of these gentlemen, however attached



they might be to Mr. Hastings, would contravene their Lordships, that he had no other object in view in forming this Board, than to carry on his corrupt designs without controul.

In his reasons for appointing Mr. D. Anderson head of that Board, Mr. Hastings had stated to the Court of Directors, that the abilities of this gentleman were so great, that they would be of infinite service to the Company in the collection and management of the revenue. And yet though it was on account of those abilities that Mr. Hastings had appointed Mr. Anderson to a seat at that Board, it was very remarkable that he employed this gentleman's talents in quite another line; and for the space of FOUR YEARS he did not afford him an opportunity of attending the Board more than 44 days. In the formation of this Board was to be of great advantage to the Company, and if Mr. Anderson was the person best qualified by his talents to make it so, how came it to pass, that out of 1460 days that gentleman was not suffered to devote more than 44 to the business of the Board?—Whatever might be the abilities of Mr. Anderson in the management of the revenue, it was clear that Mr. Hastings did not want to employ them in that line of service. In truth, it was not his object that this Board should have it in its power to act according to the spirit of its pretended institution, which was to be a check and controul upon the different offices of revenue in the different Provinces.

That their Lordships might be convinced that he did not make such an assertion as this without authority, Mr. Anstruther said, he would quote the opinion of the Board itself, as delivered by Mr. Shore and Mr. Croft, two members of it.

Here he read the opinion from the Company's records. It was in substance, that the Members of the Board felt, that they were but cyphers, the mere tools of the Dewan; that let their abilities be ever so great, it would be vain and falsehood for them to say that they could execute the duties of their office with any advantage to the Company, as the Dewan had it in his power to oppress and ruin the Provinces, not only without any controul from the Board, but even without its knowledge.

This being the state of the case, Mr. Anstruther said, it would be necessary for him to state who was the Dewan whom Mr. Hastings had given as an assistant to the Board of Revenue, and who made the Members of it his tools, and instruments of his oppressions.

This Dewan was no other than the famous or rather infamous Gunga Govin Sing, who was considered as the most unprincipled and flagitious character in all Indostan.

It would be no excuse for Mr. Hastings to say, that when he appointed this person Dewan, he did not know that his character was bad; for it was the business of a Governor-General to make enquiries, and know that a man who was to be appointed to a most important trust had a good character.—The truth was, Mr. Hastings knew full well that Gunga Govin Sing was the very outcast of society; that he was despised by every man who had the least pretension to either honour or honesty.

When his appointment was agitated in Council, General Clavering and Col. Monson both declared that they heard every person, as well natives as Europeans, describe him as a most infamous character.

In the minute where this debate was recorded, it appeared that Mr. Hastings himself admitted that every one spoke ill of Gunga Govin Sing, and gave him a bad character; but he knew him to be a man of abilities, and he had not heard that any particular charge had been proved upon him. This, Mr. Anstruther said, was a most singular mode of reasoning. When character became a question, every one knew that it was for the general character a man was esteemed or despised; and as the general character of Gunga Govin Sing was execrably bad, Mr. Hastings should have judged him unfit for any situation of trust, although no one particular charge of guilt should have been proved against him.

Mr. Hastings, he said, was the first person who had placed a dishonest man in a situation of great pecuniary trust, and in which he was to be a check upon corrupt men, and assigned as a reason for such an appointment, that the man possessed great talents.

That Gunga Govin Sing possessed great talents no one could dispute; but they were the talents of corruption, and

and his *coup d'essai* of them was a bribe of 40,000*l.* sterling, given by him to Mr. Hastings. This bribe it was, and the prospect of getting many more, that made Mr. Hastings place at the head of the Company's revenue the most infamous man in all Indostan. And the conduct of this man, whilst he remained in office, justified the opinion that all Indostan entertained of him—he carried ruin and devastation into the Provinces, and reduced the inhabitants to the very lowest state of distress.

Mr. Anstruther adverted next to the appointment of Deby Sing to the collection of the revenue in Dinapore.

In the year 1774, Deby Sing, he said, had been tried and convicted on the charges of Mr. Hastings as a felon, of extortion and oppression, and had been proved to have conducted himself with a degree of cruelty equal to what the utmost wrath of God could inflict; yet this man was afterwards received as the bosom friend of the prisoner, and made collector of the revenues of Dinapore!

Though Mr. Hastings knew that this man was capable of being guilty of any enormity, and fit for any corrupt purpose, yet he turned a young Rajah out of his country to gratify this monster, under pretence that he was in arrears to the Company, at a deplorable period (1777), when famine had added to the pressure of extortion, and cruelty and oppression had pervaded every part of the country.

This infant Rajah had been exiled from his territories, because, as the prisoner had stated, he was indebted 15,000*l.* to the Company, at a time when Mr. Hastings had in his coffers 40,000*l.* of his money. The money received from Dinapore from Deby Sing, by Mr. Hastings, he insisted was a bribe for appointing a vagabond and a felon the successor of the infant Rajah!

The friends of Mr. Hastings, he said, had endeavoured to make out two grounds of defence against the Charges brought against him in consequence of the shocking administration of Deby Sing.

One was, that the cruelties said to have been practised by this man, never had any existence but in fiction or imagination. The other was, that even if all those acts of cruelty ascribed to Deby Sing were founded in truth, they could not be charged upon Mr. Hastings, who

could not, with any shadow of justice, be considered as responsible for them.

Mr. Anstruther, from various documents which he read, removed the first ground of defence, by shewing that the cruelties ascribed to Deby Sing were but too well founded in truth; that confining men in dungeons, loading them with irons, scourging them with rods, &c. &c. were the ordinary modes of collecting revenue; but that fixing sticks between the fingers, and drawing them together with cords, thrusting gun-locks and flashing powder in the muscular parts of the body, tying father to son and scourging both together, scourging children before the eyes of their parents, &c. &c. were methods practised only in 1781 and 1782, the precise period of Deby Sing's administration. By such severities under his administration, armed with the powers of Farmer, Controller, and Guardian to the young Rajah, were the villages depopulated, cultivation destroyed, and the whole face of the country reduced to one dreary waste, with here and there a few wretched inhabitants, whose scanty numbers, haggard looks, and emaciated bodies, presented only the painful idea, that what was now desolate had once been inhabited.

Mr. Anstruther next shewed how far Mr. Hastings was responsible for the acts of Deby Sing. He did not mean to say that he was answerable for all those acts in the same degree as if he had done them with his own hands; but he was answerable for the calamities which a whole Province had suffered in consequence of an appointment made by him from motives of corruption; an appointment which he had every reason before-hand to believe would occasion, as it certainly did afterwards occasion, the complete ruin and devastation of a populous and wealthy Province.

Having dwelt long upon this topic, Mr. Anstruther adverted to the whole-some regulations made by the Court of Directors, and communicated to Mr. Hastings, with orders to see them carried into effect.

Some of these regulations were, that in the letting of lands the hereditary Zemindars should be preferred to all others who should bid for them—that by whatever tenure land was held, the tenant should not be called upon to pay more than the sum mentioned in the lease or grant—that no person, except a

hereditary Zemindar, should be permitted to hold more than one farm of the yearly value of one lack of rupees; and that it should not be lawful for the Governor-General to give any farm of any value to any native employed as a Banyan by an European.

From every one of these regulations had Mr. Hastings departed. The hereditary Zemindars had been turned off; farms to the yearly value of 30, sometimes 40 and 50 lacks of rupees were given to the same person; and those to whom the largest, best, and greatest number of farms had been given, were the *Banyans* of the *Company's* servants.

But what proved that the deviation from the Company's regulations was for corrupt purposes, was, that not one instance of such deviation occurred, which could not be proved to have been attended with a present, or bribe, to Mr. Hastings.

Mr. Anstruther stated a number of instances in support of this assertion. He shewed, that from one person Mr. Hastings had received 40,000*l.*—from another 15,000*l.*—from another 6000*l.*—from another 34,000*l.*

He alluded to Calcutta, another agent of Mr. Hastings, a fellow of infamous character. His notoriety, as an unprincipled knave, had been corroborated by Mr. Anderson. This man Mr. Hastings had vested with a most extensive authority; he was described as the refuse of mankind, who was dreaded by the natives more than a visitation from a Mahratta army; and yet this wretch had been placed in an ostensible situation for the benefit of the East India Company!

This notorious speculator, it had been said, was continued in office merely for the good of the Company; but he begged leave to remind their Lordships, that he had been turned out of office for a defalcation of at least 70,000*l.*—a fine, Mr. Hastings said, for the investiture of the *young Rajah* of Pinapore, and which in fact was the only story, Mr. Anstruther remarked, that could not be true!

He next called their Lordships' attention to a man of the name of *Nundolul*. This man was a character equally infamous as Deby Sing, who had been also patronized by the prisoner.—Mr. Anstruther, after reciting a number of frauds committed by this accomplished knave, submitted that he was called before

the Committee to account for his flagitious conduct; and the only answer or defence he made was, "*That he saw Mr. Hastings and Mr. Anderson at Benares.*"—Nundolul was dismissed in consequence of this defence, and defied in future the Zemindars.

The next sum taken by Mr. Hastings was attended, he remarked, with the most extraordinary circumstances. He had sent to a native of Calcutta (*Rajah Nobhissen*) to borrow three lacks of rupees, and desired him to bring a bond:—being intrusted with the collection of a great province, and supposing he owed a large sum to the Company, he requested Mr. Hastings to accept the money;—but the fact was, the Company owed this Collector 40,000*l.* and therefore, though he dispatched him without perfecting the bond, he could have been, he thought, convicted of refusing a bribe, or be charged with refusing one!

Mr. Anstruther adverted then to another Charge, which he pledged himself to support by the most satisfactory evidence:—This was a sum of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND RUPEES received, given him by the Rajah of Nadesa, who sent for the prisoner to witness his will. This man afterwards fell into arrears with the Company, and was confined in irons, though Mr. Hastings had enough of the unfortunate Rajah's property in his coffers to pay the balance!

All the appointments made in consequence of bribes, proved fatal to the Provinces, and ruinous to the Company's interest. Everywhere the people were required, contrary to the Company's orders, to pay greater rents for their lands than were specified in their leases; and in the end were ruined.

And so completely had these Collectors of the Revenue fleeced the country, that the Supreme Council found it necessary to lower the rents in many districts, and let the lands for less money than had ever been paid, either by the present possessors, or their immediate predecessors.

Mr. Anstruther touched afterwards upon the present of 100,000*l.* from the Nabob of Oude to Mr. Hastings, and upon the defence set up by the latter respecting all the different presents that he had received, and which he said he afterwards paid to the Company, as having taken them originally for the Company's use.

He shewed that *concealment* was the original intention of Mr. Hastings; for when he paid the money received by him in presents into the Company's treasury, he took bonds for it made payable to himself. Why did he do this?—Because it was not his intention that the Company should ever know he was lending it its own money. And why did he afterwards indorse or assign those bonds to the Company? Because he feared he could no longer conceal the means by which he had acquired the money for which he had taken the bonds.—Mr. Anstruther shewed afterwards, that though these bonds had been assigned to the Company, Mr. Hastings had obtained payment for some of them; and this he said he would prove when he should produce his evidence.

Mr. Anstruther afterwards took notice of the letter written by Mr. Hastings from India, in which he made a discovery of the means by which he obtained the money for which he had taken the bonds; and also of his letter from Cheltenham on the same subject. These letters, which Mr. Hastings calls letters of *discovery*, Mr. Anstruther called letters of *concealment*; and he assured the Lords, that he would prove there was not one word of truth in the accounts given by Mr. Hastings in those letters; and that though he wished to be thought entitled to merit for making a discovery in them of the presents he received, his real object in writing these letters was to *conceal*, not *discover* the bribes he had received.

He then proceeded to a dissertation on the strength of circumstantial evidence, with which it was his intention to substantiate this Charge. From human conduct could be drawn the best clue to human motives, and when he described the conduct of Mr. Hastings at the time, about the time, before the time, and after the time of his receiving those Presents, their Lordships would be enabled to draw irresistible conclusions in *favour of his guilt*.

In the praise of circumstantial evidence, he recurred to an illustration which some may think rather an inglorious one, the case of Captain Donnellan who was *hanged*. Circumstantial evidence alone convicted him of Murder, and of his guilt he might safely assert that no man ever doubted. Positive evidence may easily be invent-

ed, but a train of circumstances in a man's conduct always spoke for itself.

Expatiating next on the nature of those offences, he said the attendant circumstances were not merely aggravations, each was in itself strong enough for a substantive charge. Corruption was a crime which always hid its head in the dark, while other vices often appeared in open day. The projects of ambition were criminal and vicious; but as they required qualities and talents that *approached* less *distantly* to virtues, and partook more of their appearance, they were frequently avowed, whilst the meanness of corruption induced the guilty to conceal it.

Mr. Anstruther lastly took notice of a new defence that had been set up *some-where* (alluding to the news-papers) for the conduct of Mr. Hastings. It had been urged, that though his actions might not be strictly conformable to principles of virtue and morality, yet if the country was made to flourish under his administration, Parliament ought not to look at the *means* he had employed, but at the *end* which they had produced. This was a doctrine which he held to be execrable, and on which he was ready to join issue with those who were so lost to virtue as to maintain it.—If India could not be governed but by a violation of every principle of morality and virtue, if oppression and speculation were the only means of raising a revenue in it, “in the name of God, said he, in the name of virtue, justice, humanity, and integrity, let us abdicate the government of India; for on such terms no nation that holds its own character dear, and respects the principles which in all ages and in all quarters have guided the councils of every honourable and wise people, would wish to hold it.”

He then shewed that those who would defend the most abominable measures, provided they made the country flourish, could not on that ground defend Mr. Hastings. For he proved by a letter from Lord Cornwallis, that India was not left in a flourishing state by Mr. Hastings.

His Lordship said in his letter, that it was a most desirable object to secure to every man in India his property, and shield him from oppression. That in their wish to accomplish so just and honourable an end, the Company should give his most cordial co-operation: but

But he thought that in the *reduced* and *deplorable* state of the country, he should find it an *arduous* task indeed to carry the intentions of the Company into effect. That he was of opinion that the Government should begin by restoring to the ancient noble and hereditary Zemindars, and principal land-owners in Bengal, the means of rising above poverty, and living with some degree of *decency*.

"What then, said Mr. Anstruther, are persons of this description unable at this moment to live with *decency*, while those are revelling in the enjoyment of every luxury, who had to impoverish and degraded them? Mr. Hastings—Mr. Hastings, said he, is the man who by letting loose upon them a swarm of locusts that devoured up their property, has reduced them from affluence and splendour to a state of indigence and poverty. If such then is the state of the great body of Zemindars, Nobles, and Gentry of Bengal, what must be the condition of the lower orders of the people?—And who can say that Mr. Hastings has left the country in a flourishing situation, or that he is not accountable to your Lordships and to the laws, for the calamities he has brought upon those whom he was sent to govern not destroy; and whose happiness and prosperity it was his bounden duty to promote by every means in his power?"

After a short recapitulation, Mr. Anstruther finally advanced these positions—that in every appointment made by Mr. Hastings, he received a sum of money; that a bribe was also given whenever he disobeyed the orders of the Company; that the bribes were received against the orders of the Company; that they were not intended for the use of the Company, and ought not to have been taken even for the use of the Company, being a disgrace and degradation to Government, to the British character, and an outrage on the laws of God and Nature.

Mr. Anstruther concluded a speech he was *three hours and a half* in delivering, with informing their Lordships, that he would next proceed to lay before them the evidence with which he meant to support his different assertions. But it being then half past four o'clock, their Lordships thought proper to adjourn.

# THE FIFTY-SIXTH DAY.

THURSDAY, Feb. 18.

Mr. Anstruther proceeded to the proofs of the various allegations against Mr. Hastings which he made in his opening speech.

From the meeting till the rising of the Court, little other than *written* evidence was given, the reading of which was neither amusing nor interesting, though the substance of the papers read was very material.

The first document that was read was a letter from Mr. Hastings to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in which he informed the Court that he had advanced to the Company three *lacks of rupees*, but that the money was not his own: that two-thirds of it he had borrowed for the Company, and the remaining lack was in fact the Company's own property, as it was the produce of a *present* which he had accepted for their use.

Other papers were afterwards produced and read, which proved, that Mr. Hastings had in the above letter disclaimed all property in the whole or any part of these three lacks of rupees: he afterwards took bonds from the Company for the amount of the whole, and thus made the Company debtors to him for their own money. The papers further proved, that these bonds were afterwards given up for bills of exchange on the Company, payable in England to Mr. Hastings, or order, which bills were in due time taken up by the Court of Directors, and the amount of them actually paid to the Agent of Mr. Hastings.

The original bonds and bills of exchange were produced in Court by a Clerk in the Treasurer's Office at the India House.

Mr. Anstruther proved next, that the letter in which Mr. Hastings made the Court of Directors acquainted with the receipt of the above presents, was not written till Mr. Hastings knew that Mr. Francis was on the point of returning to Europe, though he had received the presents a long time before that period.

Mr. Anstruther informed their Lordships, that he would next produce various papers to prove, that the above letter, though written by

by Mr. Hastings apparently with a view to make *discoveries* of Presents received, was in fact a letter of *concealment*, by means of which he hoped he should be able to prevent the Court of Directors from making any enquiry into the business of Presents.

To do this, Mr. Anstruther produced another letter, written by Mr. Hastings, by means of which he meant to shew, that the writer had falsified and contradicted his former account of this matter.

Mr. Law said, he objected not to the production of this letter, provided the Hon. Manager did not mean to make any other use of it than that of making Mr. Hastings falsify the former accounts given by himself of this matter.

Mr. Anstruther replied, that it was not necessary for him to say more on this subject, than that the letter which he was going to give in evidence, was applicable to the object for which it was to be produced. Whether it would apply to any other object or not, might be a subject of discussion hereafter.

The letter, which was very long, was read; and appeared to be calculated to discredit the former account given by Mr. Hastings of the Presents he had received.

Mr. Anstruther proceeded next to the charge relative to the bribe or Present received by Mr. Hastings from Rajah Nobkissen.

The amount of this Present he said he could no otherwise ascertain, than by laying before their Lordships the account which Mr. Hastings, in one of his letters, gave of the manner and objects to which he had applied it.

Mr. Law again interposed, and said, that as long as the Hon. Manager wished only to falsify the accounts given by Mr. Hastings of the Presents he had received, it was not his intention to object to the letter in question; on the contrary, he would be ready to admit it as evidence. But if any part of the letter should be urged by the Hon. Manager in support of a part of the Charge relative to the Presents, which was worded so *generally*, that Mr. Hastings could not be called upon to make any defence against it, he certainly would object to it. The part to which he alluded as being too *generally* worded, to be considered as a Charge.

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to which Mr. Hastings was bound in law to reply, was that which accused him of having taken bribes or Presents from "persons known and unknown."—To such a charge, which contained nothing *specific*, no answer could be required, and therefore no evidence should be received in support of it.

Mr. Anstruther replied, that if the evidence which he offered was applicable to the whole or to any part of the Charge, it was legal evidence, and must be received; their Lordships could not reject it upon the ground that hereafter the Managers might possibly endeavour to extend the application of it.

The Lord Chancellor considered the letter which the Hon. Manager had produced, as applicable to the object for which he had produced it. It would be the business of the Court to see that, as no evidence should be rejected that was applicable to a part of the Charge, so no evidence should be extended to any thing to which it was not applicable.

If a Charge was so *generally* worded that a defendant could not, in the nature of things, make a defence against it, it was the duty of the Court not to suffer any evidence to be given in support of it. And this for two very substantial reasons.—One, that it was impossible that any defendant should be prepared or able to make a defence against a Charge that did not contain *specific* allegations.

The other, that the Court could not pronounce any judgment, when no crime was *specifically* charged.

The Managers appeared to be thoroughly of his Lordship's opinion.—The letter was read without further opposition.

Mr. Anstruther then reminded their Lordships, that Mr. Hastings, in one of his letters already in evidence, speaking of the present of *ten lacks* of rupees, 100,000*l.* sterling, received by him at Chunar from the Nabob of Oude, assigned as a reason for not having disclosed the receipt of it much sooner, that the Present had been made to him in *bills* on Goopal Doss; that this man was certainly a very great banker, but at the time Mr. Hastings received the bills, Goopal Doss was a *prisoner* to Cheyt Sing; and therefore as he did not know at the time that he ever should get any thing for these bills, he did

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did not think it necessary to say any thing about them to the Court of Directors.

Mr. Anstruther said, he would produce evidence that this account was false; and that at the very moment when, according to Mr. Hastings, it was uncertain whether he should ever get any thing for these bills, he had actually discounted by far the greatest part of them, and absolutely received in cash

94,000l. sterling, so that at the time there remained only 6000l. of the whole sum unpaid.

Mr. Anstruther proved this by a clerk and some books from the India House—and here the evidence rested for this day.

The Lords rose at half past four o'clock, and adjourned to Tuesday the 23d.

[To be continued.]

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JANUARY 15.

*THE Two Gentlemen of Verona*, by Shakespeare, was revived at Drury Lane. The characters as follow:

Protheus,	Mr. Wroughton.
Valentine,	Mr. Barrymore.
Duke,	Mr. Aickin.
Thurio,	Mr. Suett.
Sir Eglamour,	Mr. Benson.
Antonio,	Mr. Middocks.
Flot,	Mr. Fawcett.
Canthion,	Mr. Haynes.
Speed,	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Launce,	Mr. Dodd.
Sylvia,	Mrs. Kemble.
Lucetta,	Miss Tidswell.
Jula,	Mrs. Goodall.

This play was altered, under the auspices of Mr. Garrick, by Mr. Victor, in the year 1763. The principal characters were then performed by Holland, O'Brien, Vernon, King, Yates, Miss Bude, and Mrs. Yates; but, notwithstanding the great assistance afforded by those admirable performers, it never became popular. It is certainly one of the weakest of Shakespeare's dramas, and on its present revival had but a cool reception.

29. *Eudora*, a Tragedy, by Mr. Hayley, was acted the first time at Covent Garden Theatre. The characters as follow:

Raymond,	Mr. Holman.
Verino,	Mr. Harley.
King,	Mr. Hull.
Majoni,	Mr. Farrer.
Sicardi,	Mr. Macready.
Uberti,	Mr. Powell.
Lelio,	Mr. Davies.
Officer,	Mr. Egan.
Eudora,	Mrs. Pope.

The outline of this Tragedy is as follows: Eudora is the beautiful and accomplished wife of Raymond, a Sicilian General, who is accompanied by the Heir of the kingdom in a glorious victory over the Moors. On their return to Palermo they lodge at the General's Castle, where the Prince dies suddenly: a suspicion is thrown on the Ge-

neral by the artifices of Majoni, which gradually irritates the King to condemn him to imprisonment and death.

To avoid the disgrace of an ignominious death, Raymond persuades his Father-in-law to stab him; which he engages to do, but finds himself unable to perform. He then promises to procure poison for his son, the administration of which is prevented by the arguments and entreaties of Eudora, who afterwards solicits and obtains an interview with the King, who grants a respite for three months; which is again rendered abortive by the practices of Majoni, and the unhappy General left to his fate.

While the executioner is fastening him to the wheel, the corpse of the Prince is carried in procession by the scaffold, to heighten the popular and military delusion. At this period Eudora alarms the conscience of Uberti, the attending Priest; and uncovering a part of the body, she finds symptoms of life. The Priest suddenly confesses his guilt and that of his employer; Raymond is released; an account is brought that the populace had destroyed his rival; and the piece concludes happily.

This Tragedy is the first dramatic performance written avowedly by Mr. Hayley for the Stage; and when it is considered that the fable is on the whole a good one, and the characters, if not to be judged original, yet are thrown into new situations; that the language and verification are throughout elegant and harmonious; the poetical images beautiful and well applied; the sentiments moral, and even religious; it will become matter of surprize that it was coldly received. The reason to be assigned can only be, that the author did not attend sufficiently to stage effect, and managed his fable with too little art. The catastrophe had also an ill effect; though it might have been easily altered, had the sensibility of the Author permitted a second representation.

Of the performers, Mrs. Pope is to be spoken of in terms of the highest approbation. Before the Play a Prologue was spoken by

by Mr. Farren; and the following Epilogue, which has been ascribed to various persons, was spoken by Mrs. Pope:

OH, what a subject's here for modern spleen!

The curtain drops upon a bloodless scene!  
No scattered daggers here appal the sight,  
No heroes the undusted carpet bite,  
Nor broken groans eke out the dying rant,  
And leave the speaker, when stone dead, to pant!

The heroine too—how spiritless and poor!

Cut from her wonted graces—on the floor!  
'Twas her's "in airy threads to spin her breath,

"And like the silk-worm spin herself to death.

"On lap of confident, her eye-lids clos'd,"  
In satin folds her rage-tu'd limbs compos'd;  
Till in her trance prepar'd, with change of feature,

She flouts again to life, a new-form'd creature:

Each look, each gesture of a former kind  
Lett, with the skin of Tragedy, behind;  
Pert, suppliant, playful, put for Comic vogue,  
Behold the butterfly—an Epilogue—

See how on Fancy's wing she flits away,  
And calls the opening humours of the day!  
Heav'n's! what a growth this rich patterne  
supplies!

How fashion shoots! how whim diversifies!  
What bus of folly on the stem of reason!  
'Tis all unnatural bloom this open season;  
And Nature, buffed in her plastic power,  
The extract mocks, the promise of the flower.

Thus may the maiden-blush that fairest shows  
Prove, on the test, an artificial rose;  
And full blown widows breathing sweets—  
of money,

When tasted, yield—strange compound!—  
bitter honey.

Now into critic heads the rover dips—  
How our poor Author trembles as he sips!  
Speak for yourselves, dread Sirs! severe or placid!

Will you dispense your sugar—or your acid?  
Some smile, propitious as the genial morn,  
And others shake their heads—of withering thorn.

Here cease the trifling of this gew-gaw worm—

The serious Muse resumes her pristine form.  
The scenes of guilt from foreign climes she drew,

But for the virtues kept this soil in view,  
Where cultur'd honour blooms, in manly youth,

And beauty's bosom proves the bed of truth.

FEB. 8. Mrs. Jordan appeared again at Drury Lane, for the first time this season,

in *The Country Girl*, and obtained that applause which the excellence of her acting entitled her to.

10. Mr. Bland, brother to Mrs. Jordan, appeared for the first time in London, at Drury Lane, in the character of Sebastian in *Twelfth Night*. This part is well adapted to a young performer, and particularly so to Mr. Bland, from his resemblance to his sister. His performance, like the character he represented, had little to praise, nothing to offend. It was calculated to familiarize him to the stage. Hereafter something more may be expected.

11. *Lovers Quarrels*, a Comedy in three acts, taken from Vanbrugh's *Mistake*, by Mr. King, was acted at Covent Garden the first time, for his benefit. The characters are as follow:

Carlos,	Mr. Holman.
Lorenzo,	Mr. Farren.
Sancho,	Mr. King.
Lopez,	Mr. Ryder.
Leonora,	Mrs. Pope.
Jacinta,	Mrs. Mattocks.
Camillo,	Mrs. Bernard.
Isabella,	Miss Chapman.

The alterations made in this pleasant Comedy of Vanbrugh's, are such as do credit to Mr. King's judgement. Some excrescences are removed, little is added, and it now appears what its author would probably have exhibited it, had he written for the present day. Too much praise cannot be given to the acting, King, Ryder, Mrs. Pope, and Mrs. Mattocks, were particularly excellent.

12. A lady whose name is Warrall, appeared for the first time in the part of *Kola*, in the Opera of *Fontainebleau*, at Covent Garden Theatre.

Her person, voice, and action, are tolerable, and though she does not menace a rivalry with a Billington, she may become a very pleasing and useful performer.

#### ORATORIOS.

Both Houses were opened at Playhouse prices, on February 19.

Drury Lane is under the direction of Dr. Arnold, assisted by the vocal abilities of Madame Storace, Mrs. Crouch, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Dignum, and Mr. Reinhold; as also by Master Bridgetower, a young musical phenomenon, not yet ten years old, who performs on the Violin with astonishing excellence.

Covent Garden is under the direction of Mr. Harrison, who was associated in the orchestra by Miss Mahon, Miss Cantelo, Miss Pool, and Miss Dail, Mr. Sale, Mr. Saville, &c. assisted by Mad. Gautherot's violin.



## P O E T R Y.

IT has been long customary for spleenetic writers to declaim on the vices of the times and the depravity of the age. That there is much room for censure cannot be denied; but that the present times are more vicious than the past, will not be readily assented to. From the following Poem, written in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and extracted from "The Forest of Fancy," 4to. 1579, it will be seen that the same complaints were then made as we hear at present, and probably with equal reason.

▲ MORAL of the MISERY and MISCHIEF that reigneth amongst wicked WORLD-LINGS: with an ADMONITION to all true CHRISTIANS to forsake their SIN and amend their MANNERS.

WHO so he be that silent sits,  
And sets his mind to see  
The subtle slights that wily wights  
Do work in each degree;  
Shall surely find full great abuse  
In every place committed,  
And virtue void and out of use,  
All reason quite remitted.

Might mastereth right, the poor are pinch'd  
Almost in every place;

Fraud, flattery, gold, and greedy gain,  
Each where doth purchase grace.

But truth and plain simplicity  
Reaps hatred every where;  
Good deeds are dead, and Charity  
Hath hid her head for fear.

Whores hold the place that matrons mild  
Do merit most to have;

▲ And sattery flocks about the court,  
Instead of fathers grave.

The covetous carle doth scape for coin,  
The riotous son spends all;

The true man cannot scape the thief,  
But in his hands must fall.

The usurer now doth use his trade,  
The landlord raise his rent;

The prowling lawyer plays his part,  
The truth to circumvent.

Our gentle, now do jet it out  
In bravery passing measure,  
Till they have lost by vain expence  
Both credit, land and treasure.

The yeoman's son, not liking of  
His father's honest state,  
Will climb to be a gentleman,  
And every gentle's mate.

The gentleman will be a knight,  
The knight a lord likewise,

The lord an earl, the earl a duke,  
The duke will higher rise,

And make himself a puissant prince,  
The prince will monarch be;  
So no man now will be content  
To 'bide in his degree.

The son doth seek his father's death,  
His living to obtain;  
Faith fails in all, few trusty friends  
Do any where remain.

The master seeks, by rigorous means  
His servants to oppress;  
And servants work all means they may,  
Their masters to distress.

Now mothers train their daughters up  
In loathsome liberty,  
Whereby oft-times their honest names  
They bring in jeopardy.

Excess is used in every place,  
The poor no whit relieved,  
Labour is loath'd, and Idleness  
Each where his web hath weav'd.

The tavern's tipplers ply apace,  
Each ale-house hath his knights;  
In dice and dancing, devilish trades!  
Are all their whole delights.

All law is left for liberty,  
All virtue chang'd for vice,  
All truth is turn'd to treachery,  
All things inhanse their price.

Each craftsman now hath craft at will,  
His neighbour to defraud;  
They swear, and oft forswear themselves  
For every foolish gaud.

But is it well where every thing  
Doth seem so much amiss?  
No; doubtless no; a wicked world,  
And wretched state it is:

A world, indeed, divided quite  
From godliness and grace;  
A world that greatly God abhors,  
From which he turns his face:

A world it is which will not last,  
A world whose end is nigh;  
A world that shall His fury taste  
That sees our sins from high;

A world that will full well content  
The Enemy of our joy;

A world that works his lewd intent,  
That would our souls destroy.

Therefore let each true Christian heart  
His secret sins forsake;  
To God let him with speed revert,  
And meek subjection make;

Committing all his actions still  
To his Divine protection;  
So shall he surely shun all ill,  
And live without infection.

## SWEET COLLINETTE.

A PASTORAL.

**T**HE sun declining in the west,  
Behind yon russet hill is set;  
Far is thy cot, and mine were blest,  
With thee were blest, sweet Collinette.  
My lowly cot then prithe share,  
To soothe the while thy fond regret;  
For home foregone shall be my care,  
My only care, sweet Collinette.  
See as thy lambskins sport with mine,  
Thy native hills how they forget,  
Nor feely at the change repine,  
Like thee repine, sweet Collinette.  
Would'st thou the tender hint improve,  
Would that soft bosom cease to fret;  
I'd bless the hour I own'd my love,  
My love for thee, sweet Collinette.

## THE PROSPECT OF SPRING.

By W. HAMILTON REID.

**T**HE Snow-drop marks the early tints of  
Spring,  
And soon the plumy heralds of the year,  
Nothing, shall speak the cheerful season  
near,  
And vocal melodies in concert sing.  
Again with genial glow the nymphs shall  
charm,  
The whispering groves with leafy green be  
lung;  
Love's potent impulse youthful bosoms  
'larm,  
And soft persuasion dwell upon each  
tongue;  
And the broad table of the foodful earth  
Recruit the sinews of laborious toil;  
And Hope, and Pleasure, and light-footed  
Mirth,  
Beat tuneful rapture to thy increasing  
smile  
Of Earth and Heav'n—and summer scenes  
ensue,  
In all the beauties of the sunny hue.  
Sung and recited in the CARACTACAN  
SOCIETY, at their ANNIVERSARY  
MEETING.

(Tune—"Moulines Maria.")

**A**H! whither is the warrior fled,  
Unto what distant shore;  
Or is our mighty chieftain dead,  
Shall we see him no more?  
What, shall the harp's melodious sound  
With choicest songs be vain,  
Nor in the chase the hills rebound  
His shouts of joy again?

## RECITATIVE.

On Severn's banks with deepest sorrow prest,  
Thus did Silurian Bards in grief complain;  
Oft' rung the hands, and often smote the  
breast,  
Till tears burst forth, and gave a vent to  
pain.

O'er pendant rocks, the head on hands re-  
cline,

But ill supported by the trembling knee;  
Whilst pearly drops below wou'd strike the  
brow,

Tears of real sorrow flowing plentifully.

The orb of night had gain'd the middle sky,  
And all seem'd silent; all appear'd serene;  
And Severn's glassy tide flow'd gently by,  
And ruffled but by sportive fish within;

When on a sudden stormy winds did rise,  
And thickest darkness gather'd on the  
brow

Of southern mountains, filling with surprise  
The aged Chiefs on Severn's banks below.

Fierce tempests roar'd, and forked lightnings  
flew,

The awful scene descending to the plain;  
Quick to each side the murky curtain drew,  
And Guardian Angels loudly sung this  
strain:

Tune—"Rule Britannia."

No more let Cambria mournful weep;  
For her great Heroes yet shall rise,  
With wooden torts shall rule the deep,  
And all the world shall feel surprise.

**CHO.**—Then rule, Great Cambria,  
Great Cambria ever free,  
Religion's Guard and Liberty:

Tho' direst slaughters rage around,  
Thy sons shall still their rights maintain;  
To lead their armies Chiefs be found,  
And also rule upon the main.

**CHO.**—Then rule, &c.

Virtue oppress'd to thee shall fly,  
In Virtue's deeds loud sounds thy fame;  
This to secure shall thousands die,  
And Britain rule in Cambria's name.

**CHO.**—Rule Britannia,  
Britannia ever free,  
Religion's Guard and Liberty.

M. STROTHER.

## V E R S E S

Written in the LADIES WALK at LIVER-  
POOL, in January 1783.

By DR. TROTTER.

**W**HILE on thy banks, thou fam'd com-  
mercial stream,  
Gay splendid seats and glittering villas rise,  
Thy waves with wealth in golden currents  
gleam,  
With every tide increase the swelling prize.  
For

For thee the Negro, robb'd of Nature's right,  
Bleeds from the lash, and bends, the  
planter's slave;

In Christian bondage owns a tyrant's  
might,  
And stains thy traffic in a shroudless grave.

Did he for wealth e'er tempt the waves or  
wind?

Has he for gewgaws British freedom sold?  
That sigh which breathes good-will to all  
mankind,

How ill exchange'd to batter souls for—  
gold!

Behold yon dome, where erst the massy  
bowl

Pours riot staggering from a midnight  
flood;

Each drop that glads the haughty owner's  
soul,

Cost Afric's sons a torrent of their blood

Are these the graces that shall mark thy reign  
From savage States, fair Emperess of the  
Sea?

While all earth's blessings crowd thy happy  
plain,  
Still envious thou the Negro to be free?

Ah, how unlike that golden age of yore,  
When mercy wav'd the freight of every  
gale!

That with her commerce British freedom  
bore,

And blest the nations where she stretch'd  
her sail.

#### ORIGIN of CATCHING a TARTAR: A TALE.

By ANTHONY PASQUIN\*, Esq.

SOME centuries ago the Austrian troops  
Were often hack'd and harra's'd

By warlike Tartars, who with yells and  
whoops

Their enemies embarrass'd.

At length the Emperor promis'd, in a  
charter,

To be the donor

Both of wealth and honor

To any hero who could catch a Tartar!

Two comely lads from blythe Lerne's shore,  
Who'd frequent bath'd their limbs in Lough  
Killarny,

Amid the German bands their knapsacks bore:  
Props of their race were BRODERICK and  
BLARNEY.

Forth from the camp these volunteers had  
stray'd

In March of plunder

Thro' a Slavonian wood,

But Fortune meant the Munster-men no  
good;

For BLARNEY heard his vehement com-  
rade

Roaring like thunder:

"Och, BLARNEY, BLARNEY, by sweet Ire-  
land's martyr,

"May I be keelhaul'd but I've catch'd a  
"Tartar."

"Lying him along," bawl'd BRODERICK,  
big with pride,

"Here's Ireland's boys against the globe—  
"who'll bet me?"

But BLARNEY in a lower key replied—

"By the holy Peter he won't let me."

#### ODE ON NO ODE.

By PEIER PINDAR, Esq.

WHAT! not a sprig of annual metre  
Neither from Thomas nor from Peter!

Who has shut up the Laureat's shop?

Alas! "poor Tom's a-cold," I fear;

For sack "poor Tom" must drink small-  
beer,

And lo!—of that a scanty drop!

St. James's, happy, happy Court,

Where Luxury is thought to sport,

No more his tent shall Thomas pitch in;

Can Odes of praise and wisdom cloy?

Shall Cæsar's hand no more enjoy

The run of mighty Cæsar's kitchen?

Ioud roar of Helicon the floods,

Parnassus shakes through all his woods,

To think immortal verse should thus be  
sighted.

I see, I see the God of *Lyric* fire—

Drop suddenly his *juuv*, and *lyre*—

I hear, I hear the Muses scream affrighted!

And now I mark the *Delphic* god

Prepare to speak on this *no* Ode!

Hark to his solemn Speech: "Alas! alas!"

(He cries) "shall prose record the glorious  
things

"Perform'd by glorious Queens and Kings?

"'Tis really setting *gems in brass*."

Perchance the Royal Pair have puk'd with  
praise,

Solullabied, like children in the cradle!

Determin'd now to end the Laureat's days,

Who gives Fame's pap, the Glutton! with  
a ladle.

Indeed, it is a generous mode of sinning,

Yet sets, unluckily, the world a grinning!

\* For Anecdotes of whom the Reader is referred to Vol. XVI. p. 419.

Perchance (his pow'rs for future actions  
hoarding).

George thinks the year boasts nothing worth  
recording.

Yet what of that?—Tho' nought hath been  
*effected*,

Tom might have told us what might be ex-  
pected;

Have said that Civil List should sigh no more,  
And Charlotte give—a sixpence to the poor!

L I N E S addressed to the L A D I E S,  
Members of the ROBIN-HOOD SOCIETY,

At their Anniversary Meeting at Wotton-  
Under-Edge, in the Cloathing Part of the  
County of GLOUCESTER, December 31,  
1789.

Written by P. S. Esq., and spoken by  
HUMPHRY AUSTIN, Esq.

*Jam Smythæ laxo meditantur arcu,  
Cedere campis.*

#### IMITATED.

With slacken'd bow haste Dian's beauteous  
train

Now quit for winter's sports the verdant  
plain.

I N *Lesser \* Africa's* clime was wont to dwell  
(As old Mythology and Legends tell)

A warlike nation, yet a female race,  
Of active limb, indued with native grace;  
O'er whom the Cyprian Queen presum'd to  
gain

Her amorous triumphs, but presum'd in vain:  
Her son oft aim'd to strike the torpid heart,  
As oft th' obdurate breast repell'd the dart.  
Tho' form'd for love and pleasures of a court,  
War was their passion, Conquest their sup-  
port;

Deforming Nature's fairest gifts, to throw  
With surer aim the lance, or bend the bow.

But now, no fabled tale occludes the ear,  
Bright Truth, a fairer train, and less severe,  
Holds to th' enchanted sight——whose form  
and mind

Combine to shower down blessings on man-  
kind:

No mutilated beauty HERE we see;  
All is perfection! justest symmetry!

Such ease and grace their Paphian mother  
own,

Whilst DIAN adds her chaste, defensive zone.  
When *Europe's* Kings, impell'd by furious  
zeal

(Mistaken holy) 'gainst the *Pagan* weal,

Sent desolation to that distant shore,  
But left their plains imbrued with *Christian*  
gore,

A poison'd shaft there pierc'd our *Edward's*  
side,

And from the wound distill'd th' infectious  
tide:

By duty,—faith,—and fond affection mov'd,  
Fair *Eleanor* proved how well she loved;

From the deep wound her lips the venom  
drain'd,

Her Comfort felt it, and his strength regain'd.  
To *Jason's* valour and victorious bow

Is due the wealth with which these vallies  
glow.

Sure HERE, the champion lodged his GOT-  
DEN FLEECE;

Eade it, unrivall'd thro' the world, encrease  
Kings, Nobles, Peasants, these fam'd looms  
supply,

And to their tints is saint the *Tyrian* dye.  
To the firm † *Swiss* th' unerring shaft is  
dear,

Whose rapid flight annull'd those laws severe,  
That crush'd each instant effort to be free,

And check'd the hopes of civil Liberty.

The Y- w no more obeys such dread com-  
mand,

But lives to feel the tasteless gardener's hand;  
To *Nine's* subtle powers the quiver'd train

Yielded the palm, and fired the tented plain;  
Save that at noon-tide hours in shady groves,

With the gay Nymphs, the Graces, and the  
Loves,

Drawn by the snowy arm to gain the prize  
It twang,—the aim is true—and *Thyrsis* dies.

Henceforth no more we foreign arrows  
fear—

The only darts we have to dread—are *These*:  
More fatal are those weapons in disguise,

That lie array'd within those brilliant eyes.  
• Then on your powers, BRIGHT TRAIN!

let pity 'tend—  
But—if resolved our peaceful breasts to read,

Be like fair *Eleanor* as courteous found,  
And heal with balmy lips the sweetly-pain-  
ful wound.

#### PASTORAL BALLAD,

By PETER PINDAR, Esq.

THE SWAINS and the VIRGINS so gay  
Resort to my fountains and groves;

Joy follows wherever they stray,  
And my vales seem the Court of the Loves.

\* Not in South America, altho' a river is called after them.

† William Tell, being commanded by the tyrant to strike with an arrow an apple off his son's head (death being the penalty if he missed), happily effected it, and with another killed the tyrant.—A revolution took place, and Liberty was the immediate consequence.

But wish wander they mark me forlorn,  
 'Mid fountains and valleys so fair—  
 Ah! their hearts have no reason to mourn,  
 Nor to heave the sad sigh of despair.  
 To love, and be lov'd not again,  
 Is a curse that embitters each hour;  
 Then dull are the songs of the plain,  
 And faded the blooms of the bower!  
 But with her who will smile on our sighs,  
 Even rocks of the DESERT must bloom,  
 Pale Night be a sun to our eyes,  
 And the DUNGEON depriv'd of its gloom!

### N O W O R N E V E R ;

O R,

### A REVELLIE to the CHURCH.

**O** WHO shall blow the brazen trump,  
 By Sam'd SACHEVEREL founded,  
 That spread confusion thro' the Rump,  
 And silenc'd ev'ry Round-Head!  
 Now, now, if ever, loudly bawl  
 "The Church, the Church in danger!"  
 Each PREBEND tumbles for his stall,  
 And eke his rack and manger.

Peers, Knights, and 'Squires, in league combin'd,

Protect your good old mother;  
 For should the beldame *slip her wind*,  
 You'll ne'er see such another.

Two hundred years and more, the dame  
 Has tightly held together;  
 Her glorious motto, "*still the same*,"  
 In spite of wind and weather.

Her babes of grace, with tender care,  
 She fed on dainty dishes,  
 And none but they have had a share  
 Among the loaves and fishes.

Shall Presbyterian SHREKES and MAY'RS  
 Eat custards with the wife men—  
 Or Meetings hear the pious pray'rs  
 Of SEARCHERS and EXCISEMEN?

The Sects they prate of rights, and stuff,  
 And brawl in fierce Committees,  
 And soon will put on "*Blue and Buff*,"  
 While PRICE sings "*Nunc dimittis*."

Rouse, then, for shame! ye Church-fed lads,  
 With Torics true and trusty,  
 Turn on the foe your fighting lads,  
 And fit your armour trusty.

See learned OXFORD, swift to aid,  
 Pour from her lumber garret  
 Artillery, long on purpose made,  
 And pity 'twere to spare it!

Now CLARENDON's laborious crew  
 (Thrown by each Greek and Roman)  
 Sweat o'er the pamphlets, vamp'd and new,  
 That threat the sturdy foe-mart.

And where old CAM's oblivious stream  
 Draws on with current muddy,  
 See *Fellows* starting from their dream,  
 And *Heads* from their brown study.

Welch Parsons now together pull,  
 Scar'd by stern H——y's rating  
 (Tho' much I fear the PRELATE's *Bull*  
 Will get a cursed baiting).

O could I praise in STERNHOLD's *Lays*  
 The HAMPTON Corporation,  
 'That sprigs of bays might deck always  
 'Those sages of the nation!

Stout WARWICKSHIRE next takes the field,  
 And musters all her sons; more  
 Than when his sword brave GUY did wield  
 Against the *Cow of Dunsmore*.

Let HIGH CHURCH friends stand firmly fast,  
 And prop the CROWN and MITRE;  
 They need not fear the threaten'd blast  
 Of PRIESTLEY's grains of nitre.

This time, at least, our tottering house  
 Will stand the shock, believe it;  
 Or else the rats and Sir J——N R——E  
 Would run away and leave it.

TO THE

### MEMORY of LADY E. MANSELL.

NIECE to the MOTHER of

SIR HERVEY ELWES.

Written by the first LORD HERVEY, Brother  
 of LADY MANSELL.

**V**IVE pius, morietur pius! cole sacra!  
 colentem

Mors gravis e templis in cava busta trahat!

Tho' thy whole life should pass without a stain,  
 With Piety alike in health or pain,  
 To Heav'n resign'd, still Death shall be thy doom,  
 And snatch thee from the Altar to the Tomb.

THE INSCRIPTION.

Beneath the covering of this little stone  
 Lie the poor shrunk yet dear remains of one,  
 With merit humble, and with virtue fair;  
 With knowledge modest, and with wit sincere;

Upright in all the social calls of life,  
 The *Friend*, the *Daughter*, *Sister*, and the  
*Wife*!

So just the disposition of her soul,  
 Nature left reason nothing to controul:  
 Firm, pious, patient, affable of mind,  
 Happy in life, and yet in death resign'd!  
*Just in the zenith of those golden days,*  
*When the mind ripens as the form decays,*  
 The hand of Fate for ever cut her thread,  
 And left the world to weep that Virtue fled,  
*Its pride when living, and its grief when dead!*

A SECOND IRISH STATE PAPER:  
HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, Feb. 8.

**T**HE Duke of Leinster made the following motion :

“ Whereas the Lord Viscount Strangford has been deprived of a pension, which, at the request of this House, his Majesty was graciously pleased to grant him, until an adequate provision should be made for him in his own line of profession : and whereas no cause has been suggested or communicated to the noble Lord for such mark of his Majesty's displeasure : the House, therefore, has every ground to believe, that the same had reference to his conduct in Parliament in the last session ; and declare and resolve, that the adviser of the measure acted disrespectfully to this House, unconstitutionally, and undutifully to his Majesty.”

The motion being put, it passed in the negative by a majority of 20.

The following Protest was then entered on the Journals :

## DISSENTIENT,

Because we conceive that the power of granting pensions was originally vested in the Crown, to enable the Sovereign, whom the constitution regards as the fountain of gratification and of mercy, to promote public virtue, by rewarding eminent services and transcendent merit, and to relieve the distress into which men of ancient and illustrious family may have fallen, without any fault of their own ; and we are firmly persuaded, that if pensions were to be thus only applied, instead of a disgrace and grievance, they would become an honour and advantage to the country ; and that the national expence, which would by this restriction be reduced to a comparative trifle, would be borne and provided for with the utmost alacrity ; the wanton application and profuse exorbitancy of such gratuities, and not the power of granting them, having ever been the object of complaint and animadversion—the pension list, and not the pension establishment.

Because we conceive, that from his rank and circumstances no man had ever yet a stronger and more rightful claim to the royal bounty than the Lord Viscount Strangford, in consequence of which, and of the unanimous Address of this House, a pension of 400l. per ann. was, by his Majesty's humane goodness and gracious condescension to the wishes of his faithful subjects the Peers of this realm, granted to him ; of which pension, however, he has been lately deprived without

any cause whatsoever having been assigned for such deprivation.

Because that when a pension has been granted to a member of this House, in consequence of an Address from the Lords, we humbly conceive that to advise his Majesty to revoke the said pension, without previously acquainting their Lordships with such intention, and with the reasons of such revocation, is highly disrespectful to Parliament, and derogatory from the dignity of this House.

Because we have every ground to believe that, in the present instance, the Lord Viscount Strangford has been deprived of his pension on account of his conduct in Parliament, as well from the silence of Ministers respecting the cause of this public mark of his Majesty's displeasure, as because at the period of the said deprivation, and of many others evidently on the same account, we have seen pensions and places, some of them created for the occasion, and even the highest favours of the Crown, lavished with a more than usual indecency of profusion and corrupt extravagance, manifestly with the view of obtaining undue influence in Parliament—Ministry having thus evinced the tendency of their punishments by that of their rewards. Neither can we, on this occasion, avoid lamenting the additional conviction, which every day brings along with it, of the justice of our apprehensions, that the aforesaid measures, together with many others, which have for some time past unceasingly alarmed us, are to be considered only as parts of a general system to undermine the liberties of this country by corruption, and to overthrow, by sapping them from within, those bulwarks of our constitution, which are too strong to be openly attacked with any probability of success.

Because we conceive, that to punish any member of Parliament on account of his parliamentary conduct, by depriving him of that which he possessed from his Majesty's favour, is in the highest degree unconstitutional, being a direct interference of the executive power with the peculiar province and privilege of Parliament, and an open attack upon that freedom of the legislative body which is so essential to public liberty ; and we are therefore decidedly and firmly of opinion, that the man who advised our most gracious Sovereign, whose truly royal mind is, we are confident, utterly incapable of any such measure unless grossly abused and misled, to revoke the pension so rightfully and humanely

manely granted to the Lord Viscount Strangford, has acted not only disrespectfully to this House, but in manifest violation of the fundamental principles of the Constitution.

LEINSTER,  
CORK and ORRERY,  
MOTRA,  
ARRAN,

FARNHAM,  
CHARLEMONT,  
PORTARLINGTON,  
RD. CLONFERT.

# MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

JANUARY 26.

THE Queen of France having resolved to make every possible retrenchment in her expenses, has given up her boxes at the Theatre Francois and the Theatre Italien. On which the Common Council of Paris presented an address to the Queen, to intreat her Majesty to retain her boxes at both theatres.

Her Majesty's answer was, "That at a time when almost every subject in the Kingdom was making some sacrifice to the necessities of the state, it would ill become her not to follow an example she ought to set; and there was no sacrifice which ought to be made more readily than that of mere amusement, the sums expended upon which might be so much better employed in relieving the distresses of the poor."

The Queen lately sent for all the ladies who form a society in Paris known by the name of "The Society of Maternal Charity;" the object of which is the practice of those acts of beneficence and liberality which more peculiarly belong to the sex. Mrs. Necker waited on her Majesty with the other ladies, in consequence of the Royal Message. Her Majesty was so condescending as to desire that they might be seated in her presence. They were forty in number, and not confined to the higher classes of life. Several of them of course were not personally known to her Majesty. She took down the names of the few, she then said, that the institution of so benevolent a society did great honour to their feelings, and it would afford her singular satisfaction, if she could be instrumental in forwarding their humane and charitable wishes; she requested, therefore, that they would apply to her as often as they wanted her assistance to relieve the many objects of charity which they should discover.

What an excellent school is *Adversity*! Those who study in it, make a rapid progress in wisdom. The Queen of France appears to have been greatly improved by the lessons which have been read to her in this school.

The winter in Sweden and Russia has been as mild as in England: At Christmas their navigation was not in the least impeded, and many trees were in bloom.

Ask where's the North, at York 'tis on the *Tweed*;

In Scotland, at the *Orcades*.

Be it where it will, its cold effects are not this winter much experienced. By letters from the last mentioned place we learn the weather has continued hitherto remarkably mild; neither snow nor frost of any consequence having taken place, the sea being quite open, and fish in great plenty.

The accounts relative to the early appearance of spring, are too numerous to be particularized. Almost every production that the month of April usually exhibits in the garden and in the field, is already to be seen in various parts of the kingdom.

Friday evening a Mr. Meadows, of Tottenham-Court-road, was entreated to afford his assistance to a dying pauper in St. Giles's. Led by humanity he complied, and when arrived at the miserable habitation, in a place called *Rags Castle*, he was attacked by the pretended sick man and others, who having risen him, made clear off.

A shocking murder has been committed within these few days in the parish of Cloddock, in Herefordshire. A writ had been some time issued against a man of desperate character, but no one could be found for a considerable time to attempt its execution. A bailiff's assistant, however, at length was imprudent enough to endeavour alone to apprehend him, when the villain immediately rushed at him with a pitchfork, which entered the eye, and penetrated entirely through the head.

The late Mr. Elwes had more or less stock in each of the different funds, all of which was on Tuesday last transferred to his two sons, George and John Elwes, amounting in the whole to the enormous sum of *five hundred thousand pounds*!

Friday the Court of King's-Bench granted a rule for an information against an overseer of Preston-Cummins, in Shropshire, for inhumanity very little short of murder. He ordered a poor deceased and dying female, who had applied for relief, to be thrown on his *dung-hill*, till a waggon came by, by which he caused her to be conveyed to a singular situation in the next parish, where, though she was better taken care of, she died in a fortnight.

The will of the Duchess of Kingston is confirmed in favour of Mr. Meadows, by which Col. Glover has not only lost all he expected

# MONTHLY CHRONICLE

to gain, but a large sum in maintaining the contest.

29. **SHERIFFS** appointed by his Majesty in Council, for the year 1790, &c.

**Berkshire.** Alexander Coburn, of Shinfield-place, esq.

**Befordshire.** Postponed.

**Bucks.** John Hicks, of Braddenham, esq.

**Cumbland.** William Browne, of Tal-lentire-hall, esq.

**Cheshire.** John Arden, of Arden, esq.

**Conth and Hunt.** Thomas Ground, of Whittlef, esq.

**Devonshire.** Peter Perring, of Haldberton, esq.

**Dorsetshire.** Henry William Fitch, of High Hall, esq.

**Derbyshire.** Thomas Wilson, of Derby, esq.

**Essex.** Thomas Nottages of Bocking, esq.

**Gloucestershire.** John Elgdon Hale, of Alderley, esq.

**Hampshire.** Sam. Rob. Giffen, of North Mms, esq.

**Hertfordshire.** John Scudamore Lechmere, of Kownhope, esq.

**Kent.** Lemuel Bartholomew, of Addington, esq.

**Lincolnshire.** Edw. Hartopp Wigley, of Little Dillby, esq.

**Lincolnshire.** St. Tho. Winchecote, of Afs-ithy, but.

**Monmouthshire.** W. D. Woodward, of Aber-givenny, esq.

**Northumberland.** John Lowes, of Ridley Hall, esq.

**Northamptonshire.** John Freke Willes, of Anthop, esq.

**Norfolk.** June Pell, of Snarehill, esq.

**Nottinghamshire.** Geo. Chaworth, of Aun-ell y, esq.

**Oxfordshire.** David Fell, of Caversham, esq.

**Rutlandshire.** Henry O'Brien, of Tixover, esq.

**Shropshire.** Saint John Charlton, of Charl-ton, esq.

**Somersetshire.** John Stephenson, of Bayford, esq.

**Staffordshire.** John Sparrow, of Bishton, esq.

**Suffolk.** Miles Bane, of St. Ives, esq.

**Surrey.** Samuel Long, of Calfthorpe, esq.

**Sussex.** Henry Manning, of Southover, esq.

**Warwickshire.** Henry Clay, of Birmingham, esq.

**Worcestershire.** Philip Giesley, of Salwarpe-court, esq.

**Wiltshire.** Gifford Warrenner, of Conock, esq.

**Yorkshire.** Postponed.

## SOUTH WALES

**Caermarthen.** Wm. Paxton, of Middleton's Hall, esq.

**Pembrokeshire.** William Phillips, of Hill, esq.

**Cardiganshire.** Matthew Davies, of Wilerog, esq.

**Glimorganshire.** William Lewis, of Green-meadow, esq.

**Brconshire.** Samuel Hughes, of Tregun-ter, esq.

**Radnorshire.** Francis Orbet, of Knill, esq.

## NORTH WALES

**Anglesey.** Thomas Williams, of Llandan, esq.

**Caernarvonshire.** Robert Lloyd, of Gell-fgyrch, esq.

**Merionethshire.** John Wynn Pugh, of Githmaelen, esq.

**Montgomeryshire.** Maurice Stephens, of Birthda, esq.

**Denbighshire.** Edward Llyn, of Gelf, esq.

**Flintshire.** Charles Brown, of Llwynegryn, esq.

**SHERIFF** appointed by his Royal High-ness the Prince of Wales in Council, for the year 1790.

**County of Cornwall.** Richard Hichens, of Poltar, esq.

30. In consequence of warrant issued for the purpose, Humphreys and Mendoza were apprehended, and brought before Sir Sampson Wright; and obliged to give security in the penalty of 400*l*. (themselves in 200*l*. and two sureties 100*l*. each) that they shall at no future time fight a pitched battle.

31. Came on before the Commissioners of the land tax at Guildhall, the long contested cause between the Assessors of the ward of Castle-barnard, and the Rev. William Fitz-herbert, minister of the parish of St. Gregory; the appeal was on account of the Assessors having charged Mr. Fitzherbert's tythes with the land-tax, the Commissioners were of opinion, that Mr. Fitzherbert was clearly satis-fiable. This determination involves in its consequences a very large property, in which the whole of the Clergy are greatly interested.

One of the groins of the great nave of Hereford Cathedral on Friday last fell in, whereby two or three men lost their lives, and others were much bruised.

Spong, a fellow who devoured a cat at Windsor lately, has since in a fit of phrensy chopped off one of his hands with a bill-hook. The inhuman monster made three strokes with the instrument before he could effect his purpose. He assigns no other reason for this terrible self attack, than his total disinclination to work, and this step will compel the overseers of his parish to provide for him during the remainder of his life.



**Feb. 2.** His R. H. Prince Edward arrived at Portsmouth, about four o'clock Saturday afternoon, accompanied by Captains Crawford and Pole; and embarked Sunday morning at Spithead, on board the Southampton frigate, Capt. Keates. She was expected to sail immediately. As soon as his Royal Highness entered the gates of the garison, he was saluted with 21 pieces of cannon from the different batteries.

3. The Court of Delegates have awarded that Mr. Bowes shall pay all costs which have arose from a suit in the Spiritual Court between himself and Lady Strathmore.

The Printer of *The Times* was brought up from Newgate to the King's Bench to receive judgment for two libels of which he had been convicted. He was sentenced for the first, which was on the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, (charging their R. Highnesses with having so demeaned themselves as to incur the just disapprobation of his Majesty) to pay a fine of 100*l.* and be imprisoned in Newgate one year after the expiration of his present confinement;—and for the second, which was on the Duke of Clarence, he was fined 100*l.*

The libel against the Duke of Clarence asserted that his Royal Highness returned from his station without authority from the Admiralty or the commanding officer.

8. His R. H. the Prince of Wales had a state levee, for the first time, at his palace of Carlton-House, which was the most numerous of any thing of the kind for many years; and, except the want of the female nobility, was more numerous and splendid than the generality of the drawing-rooms at St. James's. It is not in our power to detail the names of all the nobility, foreigners of distinction, &c. present on this occasion.

9. This morning a fire broke out at the house of the Duke of Clarence, at Richmond, which did considerable damage before it was extinguished.

10. Sir Joshua Reynolds, who has honourably filled for 22 years the chair of the Royal Academy, formally notified to the Council his resignation as president.

A man of the name of Edward Derick, who either is, or affects to be, a maniac, went to St. James's this evening, and desired the marshalsmen to introduce him to his Majesty; he was of course informed that his request could not be complied with. He then said, that he had letters of the utmost importance for the Queen, and *may* be admitted. The marshalsmen stopped him; and his behaviour in consequence was so riotous, that they were under the necessity of taking him into custody. He says he was born at Caldecot in Wiltshire, and that he slept on Tuesday near

Rumford in Essex. He is about 24 years of age, very mean in his appearance, and discourtes in the style of a Quaker. He was committed to Tothill-fields Bridewell.

17. This morning Thomas Newton and John Durham were executed opposite the debtors door at Newgate. They were turned off about a quarter before nine. Durham was so ill that he sat in a chair in the cart, while the Ordinary was praying with him, and was afterwards obliged to be held, while the executioner was tying him up.

18. At eight o'clock this evening a fire broke out at Pedlar's-acre, Lambeth, which burnt six houses in the front of the road, and eight in Pedlar's acre; other buildings are considerably damaged; it broke out in the back premises, of a lath-maker, ~~the~~ what cause is unknown.

At four o'clock the next morning a stack of chimnies fell, and overwhelmed, it is supposed, upwards of 20 persons, 11 of whom have been since dug out dead.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

We learn by letters from Brussels, dated Jan. 9. that they have received a Medal which the States of Flanders have struck in commemoration of the happy Revolution. It is ornamented on both sides with a garland of laurel, and on one side is the following inscription, "Jugo Austriaco excusso, Religione & Patrie Libertate vindicata, soli Deo Honor, 1789;" on the other side, "Ex Decreto Comitum Flandriae, 1790."

*Vienna, Feb. 3.* An Imperial Rescript was issued to-day, for restoring to the Hungarians all the privileges they enjoyed at the end of the late Empress's reign. The only articles which are to be maintained, according to the later regulations, are those of general toleration, the support of the numerous parochial Churches and Clergy, founded on the suppression of some Monasteries, and the degree of liberty granted to the Hungarian peasantry.—*London Gazette.*

#### I R E L A N D.

THE following is his Majesty's Answer to the Address \* of the Irish Peers:

"My Lord, I receive with great pleasure your dutiful and loyal Address. The first object of my wishes being the prosperity of my people, I cannot but express my satisfaction at receiving such strong assurances of your disposition to apply your attention to those important objects which I have recommended to your consideration."

And the following is his Majesty's Answer to the Address of the House of Commons of that kingdom:

"Gentlemen, I thank you for your loyal and

and dutiful Address, and receive with the greatest satisfaction the repeated marks of your attachment and attention to those objects so essentially connected with the happiness and prosperity of my people."

On Monday, Feb. 1, in the House of Commons, Mr. Grattan concluded a long Speech, reprobating the corrupt system of government in this country, and pointing out the necessity for that House to interfere in protecting the people from the burthens it occasioned, with the following motion, viz. "That the resolutions of this House against increasing the number of the Commissioners of the Revenue, and dividing the Boards, be laid before his Majesty, with an humble Address, that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to order to be laid before this House the particulars of the representations, in consequence of which two new Commissioners of Customs have been added, notwithstanding the resolution of this House; and also that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to communicate to his faithful Commons the names of the persons concerned in recommending that measure."

Mr. Conolly seconded the motion, which was supported by many strong arguments; but on a division, Administration had a majority of 55; the Ayes being 80, the Noes 135.

In the House of Commons on Thursday Feb. 11, Mr. Forbes made his promised motion respecting the increase of the Pension List, and moved an address to his Majesty to communicate to the House the names of those Ministers who advised the increase. For the motion 92. Against it 136.

In the House of Commons on Monday Feb. 15, Mr. G. Ponsonby moved to represent to his Majesty that his faithful Commons, having taken into consideration the growth of public expence in the last year, could not but observe many new and increased salaries annexed to offices granted to Members of that House, no fewer in number than 14; that so rapid an increase of places, together with the number of additional pensions, could not but alarm the House; and though they never could entertain a doubt of his Majesty's affection and regard for his loyal kingdom of Ireland, yet they feared that his Majesty's servants may, by misinformation, so far have abused his Majesty's condescence as to have advised such measures for the purpose of increasing influence. Mr. Grattan seconded the motion, and at one o'clock, after a long debate, the Question was put, and this House divided, when there appeared, Ayes 87, Noes 146; Majority 59.

## PROMOTIONS.

**FORTY-FIRST** Regiment of Foot, Major-General Thomas Stirling to be Colonel, vice Major-General McNish, deceased.

Stephen Remnant, esq. to be corporal of his Majesty's guard of yeomen of the guard, in the room of Jos. Butler, esq. who has resigned.

The Earl of Chesterfield to be Joint Postmaster General, vice the Earl of Westmoreland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Right Hon. John Charles Villiers to be Chief Justice in Eyre North of Trent.

The Hon. Dudley Ryder to be Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, in the

room of the Right Hon. John Charles Villiers, resigned.

Henry Hammon, Esq. to be Governor of the Bermuda, for Somerset's Islands, vice William Brown, Esq.

George Aust, Esq. to be Joint Under Secretary of State with Mr. Burges, vice the Hon. Mr. Ryder.

Mr. Richard Corp to be Chief Clerk of Christ's Hospital, vice Joseph Lyre, Esq. dec.

P. Carpenter, Esq. of Devonshire, to be a Commissioner of the Lottery, instead of his uncle, Sir Jonathan Phillips, who has resigned.

## MARRIAGES.

**THE** Rev. J. Jones, D. D. rector of Shipston-upon-Stour, to the Right Hon. Lady Viscountess Ashbrook.

The Earl of Errol, Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland, to Miss Blake, eldest daughter of J. Blake, esq. of Adray, G. I. way.

At Florence Court in Ireland, Owen

Wynn, esq. member for Sligo, to the Right Hon. Sarah Cole, eldest daughter of the Earl of Enniskillen.

The Rev. Mr. Britton, master of the grammar-school in Durham, to Miss Mills, daughter of Henry Mills, esq. of Willington.

John Mortimer, esq. Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, to Miss Ratcliff of Twickenham.

The

The Rev. Thomas Macdock, rector of the Holy Trinity in Chester, to Miss Emma Scott, of Stanley Place.

At Cambridge, John Purchas, esq. an alderman of that place, to Miss Barwick.

The Rev. J. Newcombe, priest-vicar of Exeter cathedral, to Miss Roach, of Doddefcombflough.

Mr. Robson, of Piccadilly, to Miss M'Alpine, daughter of the late Major M'Alpine. Mr. Robson is author of a farce called *Look before you Leap*, a precept which we hope he has attended to; and of *Too Loving by Half*—whether he will be guilty of this folly or not, time must determine.

Charles Fox, esq. banker, of Plymouth, to Miss Sarah Chapman.

The Rev. James Richardson, rector of the Holy Trinity, and one of the Vicars-Choral of York Cathedral, to Miss Tate.

John Free, esq. banker, of Bartholomew-lane, to Miss Clara Pearle.

Edward Rickets, esq. nephew to Sir John Jarvis, knight, to the Hon. Miss Twiston, youngest daughter of the late Lord Say and Sele.

Major Lloyd, of the Artillery in the India service, to Miss Hathway, eldest daughter of Robert Hathway, esq. of Hereford.

Mr. James Ewart, in the East-India service, to Miss Skinner, daughter of Joseph Skinner, esq. of Aldgate-street.

The Rev. John Sherman, lecturer of St. Clement Dines, to Miss Martha Tash Bullivant, of Wymondham-hall, Leicestershire.

Mr. Wm. Marshall, of Derby, to Miss Whieldon, only daughter of Sampson Whieldon, esq. of Caldron in Staffordshire.

The Rev. Robert Whitchend, of Queen's college, Oxon, to Miss de Palfow, of Tunbridge.

At Bath, Dr. Stark Robertson, physician of that city, to Miss Reid, daughter of Major General John Reid.

The Hon. John Spencer, eldest son of Lord Charles Spencer, to the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Spencer, second daughter of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

John Maitland, esq. of Rasinghall-street, to Miss M. A. Reavely, of Gower street, Bedford square.

Mr. John Thomas, of Cheyne-row, Chelsea, surgeon, to Miss Dale, daughter of the late Mr. Dale, of Chitwell-street.

Mr. Joseph Harris, of St. Paul's Church-yard, druggist, to Miss Ann Hennington, of Denby-Abbey, Cambridgeshire.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY for FEBRUARY 1790.

NOVEMBER 14, 1789.

IN North Carolina, Goodwin Ellison, formerly of the Island of Jamaica.

25, Lady Pepperrell, at Kitterley in New England, widow of Sir William Pepperrell, who commanded at the conquest of Louisbourg in 1743, and grandmother of the present Sir William Pepperrell.

This month, at Cronstadt, Sir Samuel Elphinstone, Captain in the Russian service, and a Lieutenant in the British navy.

JAN. 3, 1790. At the Hague, John Michael Moet, aged 101 years and 21 months; he was a pensioner servant, and had been in his country's service since 1728.

9. At Stromness near Orkney, Robert Manson Sinclair, esq.

17. The Rev. John Gurney, Vicar of Little Colan and St. Allen, Cornwall.

James C'lyton, Esq. Cavendish-square.

19. At Hillsborough near Belfast, the Rev. James Lowry.

At Sunbury, Henry Topham, Esq.

20. Edward Valentine Stead, Esq. of Donnington, Berkshire.

22. At Vale Malcal, in Kent, the Lady of John Edward Mattocks, Esq.

Dr. Smyth, Vicar of Swindon, and Rector of Gifford St. Mary, Wilts.

23. Mrs. Smelt, wife of Leonard Smelt, Esq.

At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Dowager Lady Gray.

At Lean Cadwallader, North Wales, in the 115th year of his age, Hugh Llewellyn, well known for his musical skill.

24. Mr. Henry Coomb, Alderman of Windsor.

Mr. John Maskelyn, of Warminster.

Lately, at Gosforth, in Cumberland, Isaac Cook, aged 90. He was blind from his 16th year, and was well known at wakes and fairs as a fiddler.

25. Mr. Finning, grocer, Newgate-street.

Mr. Baxter, wine-merchant, Bridgewater square.

James Allan, Esq. of the Grange near Darlington.

Mr. and the next day Mrs. Lowther, of Taylor's-buildings near Sadler's Wells.

John Jacob, Patriarch of Mount Jura, aged 128 years.

Lately, at Kentish Town, in the 78th year of his age, Mr. Samuel Wilton, formerly a brandy merchant.

26. At Chester, William Price, Esq. late of Colehill near Flint. He had been an indigent

digent circumstances, but succeeded to a fortune of 5000*l.* a few months before his death.

Edward Miller, Esq. of Canterbury.

John Tomkyns, Esq. aged 72. He belonged to the Custom-house upwards of 40 years.

Mrs. Eyre, aunt to Lord Ferrers, and grandmother to Lord Massatene.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Ramsay, Rector of Barton St. Andrew, Norfolk.

27. Christopher Henderlin, Esq. of the Adelphi.

John Lang, Esq. at Bath.

Mr. Robert Buttle, York-street, Covent Garden.

Lately, at Dublin, John Fitzgerald, Esq. of B Ilgrove in Queen's County.

Lately, John Mostyn, Esq. of Segroit in Denbighshire, who introduced the Woollen Manufactory into North Wales.

Lately, at Portsmouth, John Thomas, Esq. Resident Agent Victualler of that Port.

29. George Fort, Esq. father of the Mayor of Salisbury.

Mark Bell, Esq. at Battersea, aged 82.

Sir John Cotterel, of Farm Combe-house, near Bradway, a Justice of Peace for the county of Hereford, and late Major of that militia.

Samuel Roycroft, Esq. Russell-street, Bath.  
Mr. William Miles, maltster, of Englebatch, Bath.

At Musselburgh, Capt. Paul Neidrick, of the East India Company's service.

Lately, in Milford-street, Bath, Mr. David Vez.

30. Mr. John Watson Reed, F. S. A. at Ely Place. He was the eldest son of Mr. Joseph Reed, author of the Register Office, &c. Mr. Reed's death was occasioned by a disorder brought on in consequence of being over-taken in one of the mail coaches last summer.

Mrs. Coverly, Bagshot-park, Surrey.

Mr. Price, gold-beater, Warwick lane.

Mr. Towers, one of the oldest inhabitants of Aldgate Ward.

Mr. Thompson, hosier, Newgate-street.

Andrew Barclay, Esq. Captain of the Royal Navy.

31. At Ratibon, the Prince Bishop of Ratibon and of Presingen, in his 51st year.

Lately, Palmes Robinson, Esq. at Monceaux, near Paris, formerly of the Coldstream regiment of guards.

Feb. 1. The Rev. Mr. Mayson, Rector of Lullington, Somersetshire, and Master of the Free Grammar School at Frome.

Joseph Walker, Esq. at Mile End.

William Hyter, Esq. at Ditch.

Chaloner Clute, Esq. Barrister at Law, at the Vine in Humphre.

Capt. Elliot Salter, of the Royal Navy.

Mr. William Hamilton, Surveyor of the Customs at Dunbar.

2. At Dublin, Colonel Bettesworth, of the Royal Irish Artillery.

Lately, Mr. Leonard Clow, Charles-street, Westminster.

3. Mr. Atkinson, painter, Love-lane, Aldermanbury.

Walter Chapman, Esq. Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Griffiths, of Bangor, Carnarvonshire.

4. Peter Muiiman, Esq. at Marybone.

Mr. William Bond, Rose-street, Soho.

Mr. John Hall, Aldermanbury Pottern.

At Sutton, near Birmingham, Hannah Jenk, in the 104th year of her age.

Lately, the Rev. John Davies, Rector of Padworth, Berks.

5. Joseph Sparkes, Esq. many years a Director of the East India Company.

Dr William Cullen, at Edinburgh, First Physician to his Majesty for Scotland, one of the Professors of the University of Edinburgh. He was admitted Fellow of the College in 1756, and was the author of a paper "On Cold produced by evaporating Fluids, and some of the means of producing Cold. Essays Phys. and Lit. vol. 11." "Synopsis Nosologie Methodica, 8vo. Edinb. 1772." "Lectures on the Materia Medica, 4to. Lond. 1772." "First Lines of the Practice of Physic, 8vo. Lond. 1776." "A Letter to Lord Cathcart, 8vo. Lond. 1776."

At Hammer-smith, Mr. Tabbot, a Franciscan Friar, and Titular Roman Catholic Bishop of London, which honour was conferred on him by the Pope, on his relinquishing the honours of Earl of Shrewsbury, to which he was entitled.

At the Hot Wells, Mr. Andrew Pringle, formerly a merchant of London.

Dr. John Gordon, Minister of St. Paul's chapel, Aberdeen.

Mr. Thomas Philpot, Leigh-hall, near Worthen in Shropshire.

Mr. Francis Allamet, engraver, in Compton-street, brother to Mr. Allamet, of Paris. His death was occasioned by a stone falling on his head from a house in Greek-street.

Lately, Francis Lucas, Esq. of Castlethame.

6. The Rev. Stephen Miller, late of Beccles in Suffolk, aged 31.

James Jauncy, Esq. Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place.

Mr. John Dodd, Clerk of Fleet-market.

Mr. Dionysius Thompsoe, Procurator Fiscal at Leith.

Lately, at Merton in Surrey, in the 90th year of his age, George Spady innkeeper, who a few years since had nearly lost Mr. Pitt, on his return from Wimbleton.

## 7. Mr. John Dowden, brewer, of Alton,

Richard Inglet Fortescue, Esq. Justice of Peace for the county of Devon, and Collector of the Customs at Exeter.

Miss Maria Bradshaw, youngest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Bradshaw, at Brentford.

At Ilington, John Hyacinth de Magalhães, formerly an Augustine Monk at Lisbon, after a gradual and tranquil decay of about ten months. He was a studious, mild, ingenious, and learned man, particularly distinguished among the Literati in this and other enlightened countries for his intimate acquaintance with most branches of Natural Philosophy, and no less ingenious for his experiments therein, particularly in mechanics. He was author and translator of many noted and ingenious works. Among his smaller works was much esteemed a Tract on impregnating common water with fixed air, and his celebrated invention to imitate the qualities and effects of all medical waters, Bath, Pyrmont, Spa, Tunbridge, &c. His languages were Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, English, French, a little Dutch, and good Latin; and he was particularly known in the Low Countries, having travelled there with young foreigners. He was a very mild Christian, having many years renounced the Popish Faith; was benevolent, mild, inoffensive and kind to all, and in his sphere a great and good man. All the Literati in Europe knew something of his merit, and the most noted of them were desirous to know more—it was really great. He had desired that where the tree fell there it might lay, and that he might have no tomb-stone; he was accordingly buried handsomely, but privately, on Saturday the 13th of February, 1790, at Ilington, about fifteen yards parallel with the East end of Ilington church, on the North side, aged 68, and had been chiefly a resident in England about 26 years. His height was about six feet one or two inches, and a bony and rather bulky man; plain in his dress, unaffectedly mild and decent in his whole demeanor. He glided gently out of life, resigned and thankful; and in comparing his exit with others, we may say—

*"Omnibus est eadem Leti via;*

*"Non tamen unus est vitæ cunctis*

*"Exitusque modus!"*

## 8. Mr. Meyrick, of Wood-street.

Mr. John Wilton, Senior Writer and one of the City Clerks of Glasgow.

Lately, at Bath, Sir Abraham Isaac Elphinstone, Bart.

9. Mr. William Barham, Apparitor to the Bishop of London.

Capt. Fraser, at Lambeth, aged 96.

At York, Capt. Hamer, of the Royal Invalids in garrison at Hull.

Mr. Richard Burton, surgeon and apothecary at Yarm.

Lately, at Bath, Major Douglas, of the Welsh Fusiliers.

10. Mr. Timothy Ingham, Officiating Hall-keeper at Guildhall.

At Long Parish in Hants, Peter Ryves Hawker, Esq. late Lieut. Col. of the first troop of Horse Guards.

Mr. Eades, Master of Gerard's-hall Inn, Basing-lane.

The Hon. John Lyttelton, second son of Lord Westcote.

Mr. William Whittle, Assistant Clerk at the Sitting Alderman's room, Guildhall.

Lately, at Fareham in the county of Southampton, the Rev. Thomas A. Woods, aged 76, Vicar of that place above 52 years.

11. At Beverley in Yorkshire, Ferdinand Stanhope, Esq. uncle to the Earl of Chesterfield.

12. Mr. Curteis, of Shorter's-court, Basinghall-street.

The Rev. Mr. Abrams, North-street.

At Andover, Henry Holton, Esq. late Commissioner of the Customs in North America.

Mr. George Stewart, printer at Edinburgh.

13. Mr. Isaac Dent, gunpowder-merchant in Birch-lane.

Mr. John Dowley, mill and handcrew-maker, of Fish-street-hill.

14. Mr. William Boaden, of Peckham.

Mr. James Buckland, bookseller, Pater Noster-row.

Lately, Mr. Rowlands, who had held a place in the Exchequer for fifty years.

15. Ernest Kramer, Esq. one of the Clerks of his Majesty's German Office.

Miss Hodgson, wife of the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, of Croydon.

Lady Hoskins, wife of Sir Hungerford Hoskins.

Lately, at Kilburn, near Black Hamilton, Mr. William Todd, in his 80th year, known on the turf by the name of the Yorkshire Miller.

16. Mrs. Seawell, of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

Lately, Mary Burke, Stewart's Rents, Drury-lane, aged 105.

17. Mr. Thomas Alfager, of Newington, Surrey.

19. John Tyton, Esq. many years Solicitor of the Custom-house.

Mr. George Wyatt, Surveyor of the City Pavements, and formerly one of the Common Council of Farringdon Without.

Lately, at Paris, in the 85th year of his age, Francis Ferdinand Count Lannoy.



# THE European Magazine,

For MARCH, 1790.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of JAMES BURNET, LORD MONRODDO.  
2. LONGWORTH, in HERFORDSHIRE, the SEAT of JAMES WALWYN, Esq. And  
3. AN ENGRAVING of MARMOR HARDICUTIANUM.]

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L O N D O N :

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS to CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Correspondent G. H. who desires us to insert some Verses by Mr. Sheridan, lately printed in some of the newspapers, about which they have been disputing for the priority of publication, is informed that they originally appeared in this Magazine so long ago as June 1782, where he will find them. They were written, Mr. Sheridan, sent, used to declare, by his eldest son, Charles Sheridan, Esq.

The Account of Mr. Elwes is too personal; we therefore decline the publication. The Heteroclitie in our next.

Several Poems are received and will have place in their turns. Our Correspondent from Edinburgh sent his performance too late last month to have the receipt of it acknowledged.

### AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from March 8, to March 13, 1790.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	1	3	4	2	1	2	0	2	10
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	6	7	0	0	2	9	2	4	3	0
Surry	6	5	0	0	2	1	2	3	3	10
Hertford	6	8	0	0	2	1	2	6	3	10
Hedford	6	7	3	7	2	1	2	5	3	5
Cambridge	6	0	3	2	2	1	1	8	3	0
Huntingdon	6	2	0	0	2	10	2	3	2	
Northampton	6	8	4	0	3	3	2	1	3	4
Rutland	6	6	0	0	3	7	2	3	4	0
Leicester	6	1	4	6	3	10	2	3	4	2
Nottingham	6	1	4	7	3	6	2	3	4	0
Derby	7	2	0	0	3	9	2	7	4	9
Stafford	7	0	0	0	4	0	2	8	5	0
Salop	7	0	5	7	4	1	2	8	5	4
Hereford	6	4	0	0	3	10	3	0	0	0
Worcester	7	6	0	0	3	9	2	10	4	3
Warwick	6	1	1	0	3	8	2	10	4	2
Gloucester	6	9	0	0	3	10	0	0	0	0
Wilts	7	4	0	0	3	4	2	4	4	4
Berks	6	7	0	0	2	9	2	5	3	4
Oxford	7	3	0	0	3	2	2	6	4	1
Ducks	6	7	0	0	3	0	2	3	3	5

### COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans					
Essex	6	4	0	2	10	2	1	2	8	
Suffolk	6	1	3	6	2	10	2	0	6	
Norfolk	5	11	3	3	2	7	2	2	0	
Lincoln	5	9	5	0	3	1	1	1	3	10
York	5	9	3	7	3	2	2	1	3	9
Durham	5	8	0	0	3	2	2	3	0	0
Northumberl.	5	4	3	1	2	7	1	1	3	4
Cumberland	6	2	4	3	3	12	5	0	0	0
Westmorl.	6	11	4	1	3	3	2	5	3	8
Lancashire	6	11	0	0	3	6	2	3	3	10
Cheshire	7	2	5	3	3	11	2	8	0	0
Monmouth	6	10	0	0	3	5	1	11	4	0
Somerset	7	1	0	0	3	12	2	2	3	6
Devon	6	7	0	0	3	2	1	7	0	0
Cornwall	6	4	0	0	3	4	1	8	0	0
Dorset	7	1	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	0
Hants	6	6	0	0	2	9	2	2	3	5
Suffex	5	9	0	0	2	8	2	1	4	0
Kent	6	2	0	0	2	10	2	2	2	8

### WALES.

North Wales	6	9	4	8	3	8	1	9	4	10
South Wales	6	8	5	1	3	6	1	8	10	0

## STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

### FEBRUARY 1790.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
24—30	15	44 — S.W.
25—30	02	51 — S.
26—29	96	51 — W.
27—30	20	42 — W.
28—30	22	45 — W.N.W.

### MARCH.

1—30	31	47 — N.
2—30	31	46 — N.N.W.
3—30	33	49 — N.
4—30	27	40 — N.W.
5—30	31	43 — N.E.
6—30	47	40 — N.W.
7—30	42	41 — N.W.
8—30	44	42 — S.S.W.
9—30	30	41 — S.S.W.
10—29	87	42 — W.S.W.
11—30	27	41 — S.S.W.
12—30	31	51 — S.
13—30	34	53 — S.S.W.
14—30	50	49 — W.N.W.
15—30	57	39 — N.
16—30	62	40 — N.

17—30	60	40 — N.N.E.
18—30	59	41 — N.E.
19—30	45	44 — E.
20—30	44	43 — E.
21—30	31	39 — E.
22—30	15	42 — E.
23—29	81	46 — S.E.
24—29	30	51 — S.
25—30	00	46 — N.W.

### PRICES of STOCKS,

March 26, 1790.

Bank Stock, shut	India Scrip. —
New 4 per Cent. 1777, shut	3 per Ct. India Ann. —
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785, shut 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	India Bonds, gl. pr. —
3 per Cent. red. shut	South Sea Stock, —
3 per Cent. Conf. 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 79	Old S. S. Ann. shut
3 per Cent. 1796, —	New S. S. Ann. —
Long Ann. shut	3 per Cent. 1753, —
30 Years Ann. 1778 & 1779, shut	N. Navy & Vict. Bills $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock, —	Exchequer Bills —
	Lot. Tick. 171.152.1100
	Tontine 99
	Loyalist Debentures





*European Magazine.*



JAMES BURNET,  
Lord Monboddo,  
*One of his Majesty's Judges of the  
Court of Sessions in Scotland.*

*Published by J. Sewell, 32 Cornhill 5 April. 1790*

T H E

# EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

A N D

## L O N D O N   R E V I E W,

For   M A R C H,   1790.

JAMES BURNET, LORD MONBODDO.

[With a PORTRAIT of Him from a Drawing of Mr. JOHN BROWN, of whom  
see p. 91.]

OF this Gentleman we have given some account in our Magazine for December 1784 (see Vol VI. p. 443).

In his own country he is highly respected as an acute, upright, and learned Judge, as a firm and liberal friend, as a kind parent, and as a man who does honour to his country by the very hospitable and polite manner with which he receives strangers at his house and table.

In this country he is esteemed as a good Greek scholar, and a most invigilating and sagacious philosopher. Since the account given of him in this Magazine, he has published three more volumes of the Origin and Progress of Lan-

guage, and an Introduction to some very elegant and ingenious Letters on the Poetic and Music of the Italian Opera, written by the late Mr. John Brown, Printer, and published in 1781, 12mo.

When his Lordship went to Paris on the Douglas Cause, he met with a very curious French book, "The History of a Savage Girl, found in the Woods of Champagne." This he caused his clerk to translate into English, his Lordship however wrote the Introduction to it. The book is a very curious one, and is now out of print. It is a pity his Lordship does not give the world a new edition of it.

apparently in very good health. <sup>1784</sup> 1784, that for many years he had not tasted animal food, and that for thirty years he had not even tasted wine. His diet for the whole day consisted of two penny rolls with some butter or sweetmeat, a pint of milk, and five or six dishes of tea, with a roasted apple on going to bed.

Whilst he was superintending the printing of his Treatise on Livestocks at Warington, he arose every morning at three o'clock for eighteen weeks together in the depth of winter. He was, however, always in the habit of rising early, and of

middle use always of green tea.

He appeared to think himself supported in his particular pursuit by Divine Providence, and would never let amusement or any other occupation interfere with it. He seldom or ever made use of letters of recommendation to persons of consequence in the places he visited, and said he found he succeeded better in his enquiries when he was left to himself.—He imagined that his last expedition would have taken up three years, and intended in that time to have twice visited Grand Cairo

Cairo (the supposed birth-place of the plague), and to have spent much time in that city, and to have visited the Crimea, Constantinople, and Barbary. He did not appear desirous to consult books on the subject of the plague, and said, in a letter he had written to a person who had sent him a French book on the plague at Mersille, "I read very little on the subject of the plague, as I wish to draw my inferences from close observation on the disorder itself, and not from the theories of persons who never visited patients in that distemper; and indeed my general opinion of it is different from any thing I have yet found in books."

Mr. Howard thought that when he was in Constantinople in 1782, he observed some disposition to improvement amongst the Turks. Of the Grand Vizir of that time he spoke well, as of a man wishing to establish printing-presses in the capital, and not averse to making some regulations to prevent the contagion of the plague. The opinions of fatalism, and of necessity in general attributed to the Turks, he saw prevalent only with those of the lower class of life; the better sort of them taking proper precautions against that pestilence of the dueller.

He intended to take with him some James's Powder, to try the effects of it in the plague, and was pleased when he was told that Lord Baltimore had made use of that medicine many years ago in the Franks Hospital at Constantinople, upon six persons, three of whom recovered.

Of their police, in the severe punishments inflicted upon those who make use of false weights and measure, he confirmed the account given by many other travellers. He spoke highly of some part of the moral character of the Turks, particularly of their gratitude for favours received, and said, that when he has been lucky enough to cure a rich Turk of some disorder, he offered him a purse of two thousand sequins. This, however, Mr. Howard would not accept of, and requested only that his patient would permit him occasionally to send to his garden for some grapes and oranges to eat with his tea at breakfast. The Turk sent him every morning a large basket full of the choicest fruits his garden produced.

Of the general police of Berlin he spoke very highly, and said he found the weight of bread more uniformly just in that city than in any he had seen. In every city he visited he made a rule to go out

in the evening to buy loaves of bread of the same value of different bakers, and to compare them. The bread he always gave to the poor.

Prince Henry, the uncle of the present King of Prussia, he said, was the highest bred man he had ever seen. He said, that Prince one day asked him if he never went to any public place in the evening, after the labours of the day were over? He replied he never did; and that he received more pleasure from doing his duty, than from any amusement whatever.

When the Grand Duke of Tuscany sent to invite him to dinner at his palace, he returned for answer, that he was sorry not to be able to do himself the honour of waiting on his Highness, but that he could not spare three hours from his work. He brought with him from Florence a copy of the new Code of Penal Laws of Tuscany, which he translated into English, and gave away to his friends in 1789.

The late Emperor of Germany was very desirous to converse with Mr. Howard, and have his opinion of his hospitals and goals. Mr. H. did not like to comply with the then established etiquette of the Imperial Court, a kind of genuflection on being presented, and in the most polite manner begged to be excused waiting on the Emperor, thinking it right to bend the knee to God alone. The Emperor, however, waived the ceremony (which was abolished by Edict in six weeks after Mr. H. left Vienna), and received Mr. H. in his Cabinet, and had a conversation with him of some hours. Mr. H. frankly told the Emperor his opinion of the hospitals of Vienna, which he did not think were well managed, and spoke very much against some dungeons in several of the prisons of that city. The Emperor was not very much pleased at this, and said, "Sir, Why do you complain of my dungeons? Are you not in England hanging up malefactors by dozens?"—"Sir," replied Mr. Howard, "I should rather be hanged in England, than live in one of your dungeons." The Emperor afterwards said to an Englishman at the Court of Vienna, "En vérité, ce petit Anglois n'est pas flatté."

Mr. Howard appeared to have studied medicine, and said, that in general in his travels he had been taken for a physician.

He spoke of his spirits as being uniformly cheerful and serene, as never depressed or elated, which he attributed to his extreme temperance.

He said, that in returning from Venice

in a vessel of the country, it was attacked by an Algerine corsair of superior force, which was obliged to sheer off, after an engagement of some time. After the engagement, he said, the sailors mentioned in terms the *sang froid* of the little Englishman that was with them.

Of the presence of infection he thought he had a criterion by a feel of ugliness over his head and eyes. In the lazaretto of Constantinople he had seen two or three persons dying of the plague.

Dr. Darwin's very beautiful lines in praise of Mr. H. in the Botanic Garden, were mentioned to Mr. Howard, and he

was asked whether he had read them. He replied, he had not; and that no person could disoblige him so much as to mention him in any publication whatever.

The writer of this Conversation cannot again recur to it without a sentiment of pleasure mixed with regret; of pleasure in having conversed familiarly with one of the most actively benevolent men the world has ever produced; and with regret, that disease should have destroyed this valuable man, in the midst of his efforts to prevent its ravages upon others.

*Quis desidia sit pudor aut modus  
Tam chari capitis.*

## ISRAEL MAUDUIT.

TO the account of this gentleman (see Vol. XI. p. 384. and Vol. XII. p. 6.) we are enabled to add the following particulars:

He was the author of "A Letter to the Right Hon. the Lord B——y (Blake-ney); being an Enquiry into the Merits

of his Defence of Minorca," 8vo. 1757; which excited the resentment of the person to whom it was addressed so strongly, that an application was made to the Court of King's-Bench, "where," says the author of a once popular publication †, "it was deemed a libel, and an intimation in

\* The following are the Lines in Dr. Darwin's Poem referred to in the above Conversation.

So when Contagion, with mephitic breath,  
And wither'd Famine urg'd the work of  
Death,  
Marshall's good Bishop, London's generous  
Major,  
With food and faith, with medicine and with  
prayer,  
Rais'd the weak head and stay'd the parting  
sigh,  
Or with new life resum'd the swimming eye.  
—And now, Philanthropy! thy rays divine  
Dart round the globe from Zumbra to the  
Line;  
O'er each dark prison plays the cheering  
light,  
Like northern lustres o'er the vault of  
night.  
From realm to realm, with Cross or Crescent  
crown'd,  
Where'er mankind and misery are found,  
O'er burning sands, deep waves, or wilds of  
snow,  
Thy HOWARD journeying seeks the house of  
woe.  
Down many a winding step to dungeons  
dank,  
Where Anguish wails aloud, and fetters  
clank;  
To caves bestrew'd with many a moulder-  
ing bone,  
And cells whose echoes only learn to groan;

Where no kind bars a whispering friend dis-  
close,  
No sunbeam enters, and no zephyr blows;  
He treads, unmolous of fame or wealth,  
Profuse of toil, and prodigal of health;  
With soft asslative eloquence expands  
Power's rigid heart, and opens his clenching  
hands;  
Leads stern-eyed Justice to the dark domains,  
Is not to sever, to relax the chains;  
Or guides awaken'd Mercy through the  
gloom,  
And shews the prison, after to the tomb! —  
Gives to her babes the self-devoted wife,  
To her fond husband liberty and life! —  
—The spirits of the good who band from  
high  
Wide o'er these earthly scenes their partial  
eye,  
When first, array'd in Virtue's purest robe,  
They saw her HOWARD traversing the globe;  
Saw round his brows her sun-like glory  
blaze  
In arrowy circles of unweari'd rays;  
Mistook a mortal for an angel guest,  
And ask'd what Seraph foot the earth im-  
prest.  
—Onward he moves! — disease and death  
retire,  
And murmuring demons hate him, and ad-  
mire.

† Letter on Libels, p. 33.

the ordinary way granted against the writer, whereby he became a considerable sufferer; and yet I believe any man who were to read this performance now, free from prejudice, would never concur in that opinion." To Mr. Mauduit's pamphlet a reply came forth supposed to be written by Entick, one of the authors of the Monitor, entitled, "A full Answer to an infamous Libel entitled 'A Letter, &c.'" to which is prefixed an exact Plan of Fort St. Philip, with proper References," 8vo. 1757. To this pamphlet Mr. Mauduit had prepared materials for an Answer, which, however, never appeared. They now lie before us in his own hand-writing, and from them we shall extract the following passage: "The author of the Letter to Lord Blakeney would be far from making the liberty of the press a plea for private defamation: on the contrary, he thinks that the only possible means by which so valuable a privilege can be in danger is abusing it to such bad purposes.

"The loss of Minerva appeared to him a matter of public concern; and, considering the freedom which has been universally allowed of writing on such subjects, and especially having just seen so many pamphlets published against Mr. Byng, even pending a prosecution for his life, he had not the least suspicion of his being liable to an information for a Letter wrote at least as temperately as any one book on that subject. The motives of his writing are specified in the Letter itself, and he flatters himself are such as will justify him in the opinion of every intelligent reader: far from having been actuated by any private resentments, he did not so much as know the person of Lord Blakeney at the time of his addressing his Letter to him; and so little was he acquainted with law, that he had imagined that he need only produce the proofs of matters there objected, to repel every attack. But he was presently told by his Counsel, that though words spoken might be justified, yet words written could not; and that a book tending to lessen another man's fame is, in the construction of law, a libel, though the facts are all true.

"This at first appeared strange to him. But upon due consideration he lies the propriety of the rule of Court, and acknowledges the legal justice of the sentence which condemned him.

"The reputation and fame which happen to fall to a man, are as truly parts of his property as his money is. How he came by them is not a question which a Court of Law can enter into; *seu restit-*

*derit seu fors objecerit*, still they are his; and it is doubtless the duty of the King's Courts to maintain him in the quiet possession of his property against every private invader. The author therefore hopes that nothing which shall be said in this Second Letter will be considered as carrying any impeachment, even obliquely, on the justice of the Courts in condemning his first book as a libel.

"But then he thinks that there is a wide difference between the Court's reason for granting an information, and Lord Blakeney's for asking it. The Court, upon the motion, could not refuse him the right of every other subject. But one part of the business of this Second Letter is to enquire how far Lord Blakeney was in the right to apply for it.

"The robbing of a Chancery is a true robbery, though the money taken may have been originally acquired by him never so iniquitously; and the only questions which come before a Court in a complaint for defamation seem to be, Whether the plaintiff was possessed of fame, and whether the book complained of has a tendency to lessen it? The author acknowledges both these. But then his readers will consider, that the granting an information against a book is no impeachment of the truth of it. On the contrary, as nothing cuts so deep in a man's fame as the truth brought to light; it follows, that in this legal sense a book will be just so much the more libellous as the facts are true and the observations well founded.

"And where a man knows this to be the case; and especially if an author has been previously reduced to the necessity of owning this; his Counsel may move for an information and may gain a fine, but that will not alter the nature of the subject, nor the judgment of any one wise man upon the merits of the case. Still the worst of all libels is the truth, because the wounds which that inflicts are the most malignant and incurable.

"However, as his Lordship seems to have been made by the first Letter much too sore in his own person to bear a second, the author thinks proper to inform him that the arguments contained in this reply are not addressed to the real Lord Blakeney, but only to that *person* or character which is described in a printed pamphlet called "An Answer to an infamous Libel, &c.;" and, if there be any such thing as a freedom of the press, he hopes that the law will allow him the same liberty to reply in print. *This at least is a fair*

war

war of authors, and the Letter-writer hopes that he may be allowed a clear stage, without appeal to any other Court but the public judgment."

Of the several Answers to Mr. Mauduit's Considerations on the German War, two seem to have obtained his particular notice. One is entitled "Reasons in Support of the War in Germany, in Answer to Considerations," &c. 8vo. printed for G. Woodfall. In the margins of a copy of this pamphlet now before us, Mr. Mauduit had answered every thing material in it; and in the title-page is the following memorandum: "In the year 1764, Dr. D—— told me that this pamphlet was written by Mr. Pitt; he writing his observations upon a copy of the Considerations, and then giving them to Mr. Wood to transcribe and make a book of them. At the time when it came out, I thought it had been Mr. Nugent's, and was preparing to answer it, when Dr. Tucker positively assured me that it was not his, and upon that notice I thought no more of it. Considered as Mr. Pitt's, it affords an experimental proof that this Minister had no plan or settled scheme in his administration; for it he had had any, something of it must have come out in this Answer." The other was called "Thoughts on the present War: with Remarks on a Pamphlet called 'Considerations, &c.' in a Letter from a Country Gentleman to his Friend in Town," 8vo. printed for M. Cooper. On the margins of this are observations by Mr. Mauduit. On the title-page of "The Plain Reasoner; or, Farther Considerations on the German War," 8vo. printed for M. Cooper, he had written, "I don't know the Author of this piece." The fidelity due to literary history requires this notice, unimportant as it may seem.

To the list of Mr. Mauduit's works may be added "The Parallel; being the Substance of two Speeches supposed to have been made in the Closet by two different Ministers, some time before a late Demise: Humbly submitted to the Judgment of those who are to consider of the Renewal of our Prussian Treaty," 8vo. 1742 [a mistake for 1762] printed for William Nicol, St. Paul's Church-yard.

He engaged also in the controversy on General Conway's dismissal, and wrote an answer to a pamphlet supposed to be the production of Horace Walpole, Esq. It was entitled, "An Apology for the Life and Actions of General Wolfe against the Misrepresentations in a Pamphlet called A Counter Address to the Public, with some other Remarks on that Performance," 8vo. 1765." This pamphlet was never published, and only 25 copies were printed.

From some manuscript corrections by Mr. Mauduit in two pamphlets entitled "Letters to a Nobleman on the Conduct of the War in the Middle Colonies, 8vo. 1779," and, "A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Howe on his Naval Conduct in the American War, 8vo. 1759;"—we apprehend that they may with confidence be added to the list of his works. Mr. Mauduit at this period wrote many letters in the London Chronicle on the conduct of the American General and Admiral. Some curious anecdotes, better adapted for the information of posterity than the present time, now lie before us in the margins of the examinations before the House of Commons.

It may gratify curiosity to know that the particulars of the *Mitchianza*, and the Poetry subjoined to them, in the Gentleman's Magazine for August 1778, are by Mr. Mauduit ascribed to the unfortunate Major André.

In Mr. Hollis's Life, under the year 1769, we have the following paragraphs:

"The Controversy between Great Britain and the Colonies Revolved;" a tract which to me holds out as that in the execution of them will reduce bloodshed, separation, and ruin, to both parties; Britain at least. —

"The author of this pamphlet was Mr. Israel Mauduit, sufficiently known in the political and commercial world, but not sufficiently to us, to give the reason why, from being intrusted by the Colonies as their Agent, he became a bitter partisan against them."

In answer to this very inaccurate writer, it will be sufficient to observe, that Mr. Mauduit's copy of this pamphlet now before us has the name of Mr. Knox as the author in Mr. Mauduit's handwriting.

## LONGWORTH, HEREFORDSHIRE.

[ With a PLATE. ]

HEREFORDSHIRE is one of the English Counties which hitherto has found no historian. The place of which we now present our readers with a View is the seat of James Walwyn, Esq. The

house and grounds are very pleasantly situated in the neighbourhood of the City of Hereford. It is now first exhibited to the public, and adds one more place to the cabinets of collectors.

THE

ANECDOTE from a NEWSPAPER  
printed at BOSTON.

WHEN the late American Plenipotentiary, John Adams, Esq. was, according to etiquette, introduced, after the Levee was over, to the King's closet, he, as is usual for foreign ministers, made a speech to his Majesty, in performing which he was somewhat agitated. When he had finished, the King said, "Sir, the whole of this business is so extraordinary, that the feelings you discover upon the occasion appear to me to be just and proper. I wish, Sir, to be clearly understood, before I reply to the very obliging sentiments you have expressed in behalf of the United States of America. I am, you may well suppose, Sir, the last person in England that consented to the dismemberment of the empire by the independence of the United States; and while the war was continued, I thought it due to my subjects to prosecute that war to the utmost: but, Sir, I have consented to their independence, and it is ratified by treaty; and I now receive you as then Minister Plenipotentiary, and every attention, respect, and protection granted to other Plenipotentiaries, you shall receive at this Court. And, Sir, as I was the last person that consented to the independence of the United States, so I shall be the last person to disturb in any manner to infringe upon their sovereign independent rights; and I hope and trust, that from blood, religion, manners, habits of intercourse, and almost every other consideration, the two nations will continue for ages in friendship and confidence with each other."

ANECDOTE OF SIR ROBERT WALPOLE  
and DR. CAMPBELL, communicated  
by the DOCTOR to Mr. KNOX.

DR. CAMPBELL was a believer in the divine hereditary right of kings, and consequently attached from principle to the House of Stuart. It happened that a messenger, who was employed by the Jacobites in England to carry on their correspondence with the Pretender, had prevailed upon the Doctor to write a letter to the Pretender's secretary, and, as the messenger was in Sir Robert's pay, he carried it with the rest to Sir Robert, who sent for the Doctor the following morning (as he often did at other times, having frequently employed his pen in writ-

ing in defence of his administration), on pretence of talking to him about something he was to write. He took him to a window which looked into the street; and while they were standing there together, Sir Robert had contrived that the messenger should pass by, and, looking up, moved his hat at them; upon which Sir Robert asked the Doctor if he knew that man, and who he was. The Doctor, in some alarm, immediately answered that he was very well acquainted with him, and that he could assure him he was a very worthy honest man. "He may be so (said Sir Robert), but he is certainly a very careless one, for he gave me a letter yesterday which I believe was not intended to come into my hands, and I think its direction is your hand-writing;" and pulling out the Doctor's letter, he gave it to him unopened. The Doctor fell upon his knees, and vowed, that as he had given him his life, it should be devoted to his service, and he never ceased to be his fervent advocate throughout the remainder of his life. And Sir Robert was so well convinced of his sincerity, that he would have given him a valuable office; but the Doctor would not sacrifice his principles to his interest, and declined the offer, and continued a nonjuror as long as the old Pretender lived.

To the EDITOR,

SIR,

I think it necessary to correct an involuntary mistake made in the European Magazine for February.—In mentioning, p. 117, D'Archenholz's *Picture of England*, you say—*The Work at present before us, which was originally written in French, &c.* This assertion is wrong. Mr. Archenholz has published a work in German, entitled *England und Italien*; this has been translated into French by the Baron of Bilderbeck, and from this the English translation is taken. The German original is in my hands, and I thought it would be agreeable to you to be enabled to correct an involuntary mistake, which a few months ago Mr. Woodfall also made in his *Diary*, and I forgot to mention.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,  
M—E.

DROSSIANA

## D R O S S I A N A.

## NUMBER VI.

## BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES.

*(Continued from Page 99.)*

BISHOP BUTLER,

**A**UTHOR of the *Analogy of Religion to Nature*; a book in praise of which too much cannot be said. The purity of the intention, the force of reasoning, and the copiousness of illustration, render it one of the greatest performances that the combination of virtue with intelligence ever gave rise to. It is occasionally obscure from the nature of the subject, as well as from the extreme pains its ingenious author took to prevent its being so; the endeavouring (as he used to tell a friend of his) to answer, as he even oblige every possible objection that might occur to any one against any portion of his in this book; so that, perhaps, "*inopem illum copia fecit.*" The world have great obligations to the Bishop of St. Asaph (Dr. Hshifax) for an Analysis of it, which must be of great use to young persons, and to men not much used to abstruse reasoning. It has, appended to it, a very elegantly written Account of his Life, in which he very ably defends him against a charge of Popery, that some of his enemies would have brought against him, for inserting a white marble cross into the pannel of the altar of his private chapel. Bishop Butler published a volume of Sermons, in which there are three that have a particular relation to his larger work. These are analysed by Dr. Hshifax in his account of his life and writings. He was a prelate of many virtues, of great liberality, and was connected with that illustrious band of friends of which Lord Talbot was the head. What he once said to a friend of his, might be well applied to some incidents in the present times: "Are not bodies of men occasionally seized with a frenzy as particular persons are?" His charge to the clergy of his diocese is a most excellent one; it is published at the end of the account of his life and writings.

DE M. DE CHAMOUSSET.

M. DE CHAMOUSSET, the counterpart of our illustrious Mr. Howard. Mandeville and Rochefoucault may write till they are blind, if they please, they can never put mankind, in general, out of count with the dignity

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and excellence of human nature. They wrote from themselves, and from their own situation; the one being a dependent, low-minded, though an ingenious, brute; the other being a courtier, and a *discur les bons mots*. "Where do you find all this misanthropy, all this ingratitude, all this vice, that you attribute to the human race?" said some blunt Frenchman to a countryman of his, a great maxim-monger, and a great degrader of the human character.—"In my own heart," said the other. To return, however, to M. de Chamouset: He was born at Paris in 1717, and destined to supply his father's place in the Parliament of that city as a Judge, as well as that of his uncle in the same situation. He made choice of the one of them that would give him the least trouble, and afford him the most leisure for his benevolent projects. Medicine was his favourite study. This he practised on the poor only, with such an ardour and activity of mind, that the hours which many persons give to sleep he bestowed upon the assistance of the sick. To make himself more useful to them, he had learned to bleed, which operation he performed with all the dexterity of the most experienced surgeon. His disposition to do good appeared so early that, when he was a boy, he used to give to the poor the money which other boys spent, in general, in an idle and unprofitable manner. He was once very much in love with a young lady of great beauty and accomplishments; but imagining that she would not make him a suitable assistant, in his attendance upon the poor, he gave over all thoughts of marriage; not very wisely, perhaps, sacrificing to the extreme delicacy of one woman only his attachment to that sex, in whose tenderness of disposition, and in whose instinctive quickness of feeling, he would have found that reciprocation of benevolence he was anxious to procure. He was so forcibly struck with the wretched situation of the great Hospital of Paris (the Hotel Dieu, as it is called), where the dead, the dying, and the living, are very often crowded together in the same bud

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(five persons at a time occasionally occupying the same bed), that he wrote a plan of reform for that Hospital, which he shewed in manuscript to the famous John James Rousseau, requesting him to correct it for him. "What correction," replied Rousseau, "can a work want, that one cannot read without shuddering at the horrid pictures it represents? What is the end of writing, if it be not to touch and interest the passions?" M. de Chamouffet was occasionally the author of many benevolent and useful schemes; such as the establishment of the Penny Post at Paris; the bringing good water to that city; a plan for a House of Association, by which any man, for a small sum of money deposited, may be taken care of when he is sick; and many others; not forgetting one for the abolishment of begging, which is to be found in "*Les Vues d'un Citoyen*." M. de Chamouffet was now so well known as a man of active and useful benevolence, that M. de Choiseul (when he was in the War Department) made him, in 1761, Intendant General of the Military Hospitals of France, the King, Louis XV. telling him, "that he had never, since he came to the Throne, made out an appointment so agreeable to himself;" and added, "I am sure I can never make any one that will be of such service to my troops." The pains he took in this employment were incredible. His attention to his situation was so great, and conducted with such good sense and understanding, that the Marshal de Soubise, on visiting one of the great Military Hospitals at Dusseldorf, under the care of M. de Chamouffet, said, "This is the first time I have been so happy as to go round an hospital without hearing any complaints. Another Marshal of France told his wife: 'Were I sick,' said he, 'I would be taken to the Hospital of which M. de Chamouffet has the management.'" M. de Chamouffet was one day saying to the Minister, that he would bring into a Court of Justice the peculation and rapine of a particular person. "God forbid you should," answered the Minister; "you run a risk of not dying in your bed." "I had rather," replied he, "die in any manner you please, than live to see my country devoured by scoundrels."

This good man died in 1773, at the age of fifty-six years only. He is supposed to have hastened his death by not taking sufficient care of himself in his illness; saying always, when pressed to do so, that he had not time to spare for it.

He died, as he lived, with the sentiments of a good christian, and left a considerable sum in charity; taking, however, very good care of his relations and dependants.

His works are contained in two volumes, 8vo. consisting of his different schemes and projects of humanity and utility; to which is prefixed an Account of his Life, by a Doctor of the Sorbonne. The title of them is: "*Œuvres complètes de M. de Chamouffet: Contenant ses Projets d'Humanité, de Bienfaisance, & de Patriotisme*." Paris. 1783.

#### THE FIRST LORD SHAFTESBURY:

A man of such talents and sagacity that, at twenty years of age, he carried a proposal of his own for settling the differences between the King (Charles I.) and his Parliament, to the two parties concerned in the dispute. It met, however, with no success; nor would, perhaps, a proposal made by Machiavel himself have succeeded better when the sword was once drawn.

In the reign of Charles II. after having filled some great offices, he was appointed to that very dignified and illustrious one of Lord Chancellor, though he had never studied the law, and had never been called to the Bar. On that account he used to preside in the Court of Chancery in a brown silk instead of a black silk gown. Dryden himself praises his conduct whilst he administered this great office, saying of him:

"Yet fame deserv'd no enemy can grudge,  
The statesman we abhor, but praise the judge.  
In Israel's courts ne'er sat an Abethdin  
With more discerning eyes, or hands more  
clean;  
Unbrib'd, unsought, the wretched to redress,  
Swift of dispatch, and easy of access."

Yet in another place he calls him:

"For close designs and crooked counsels fit,  
Sagacious, bold, and turbulent of wit;  
Restless, unfix'd in principles and place,  
In power unpleas'd, impatient of disgrace;  
A fiery soul, which, working out its way,  
Fretted the pigmy body to decay,  
And o'er-inform'd the tenement of clay."

*Abraham and Achitophel.*

He was engaged in all the party and political disputes of Charles II.'s reign, occasionally with the King, and occasionally against him.

He was at last, however, obliged to fly to Holland, where he died, at Amsterdam, of no great age; 57, I believe, "*de le goutte remo.*" as Davaux says in his

his *Memoires*; a striking instance of the little utility of great talents, either to the possessor of them, or to the world in general, when they are not directed by just and good principles; and exemplifying what Roger Ascham, in his *Schoolmaster*, says: "Commonlie men very quick of witte be also very light of conditions." In youth they be readie scoffers, privie mockers, and ever over-light and merry; in age they are testie, very waspish, and alwaies over-miserable. And yet few of them come to any great age, by reason of their misordered life when they are yonge; but a greate deal fewer of them come to shiue any great countenance, or hear any great authority abroad in the world; but either live obscurely, men not not how, or *dye* obscurely, men mark not when."

One of Lord Shaftesbury's schemes given to his master was, that of shutting up the Treasury, to which he willingly enough assented. Lord Shaftesbury was one of the ablest speakers of his time; and had often turned the debates in the House of Peers by the dexterity of his management of them, and the acuteness of his reasoning. Mr. Locke was wonderfully struck with his sagacity upon every subject; and though he was a man of much reading, yet nothing, in Mr. Locke's opinion, could be more just than the judgment he passed upon the books which fell into his hands. He presently saw through the design of a work; and, without much heeding the words (which he ran over with great rapidity), he immediately found whether the author was master of his subject, and whether his reasonings were exact. But, above all, Mr. Locke admired in him that penetration, that presence of mind, which prompted him with the best expedients in the most desperate cases; that noble boldness which appeared in all his public discourses, always guided by a solid judgment, which, never allowing him to say any thing that was improper, and regulating his least word, left no hold to the vigilance of his enemies. Lord Shaftesbury has been supposed to have assisted Mr. Locke very much in his *Treatise upon Toleration*. Bishop Burnet supposes him addicted to judicial astrology. It has been said, though, that his Lordship affected to believe this folly when in company with the Bishop, to prevent his endeavours to wind out of him his political intentions. In the

complete edition of Mr. Locke's Works there are some scanty Memoirs of this extraordinary person's life; which, were it written with proper information, would make a biographical article of much amusement, and of useful instruction; the subject of it having been engaged as a principal agent in all the *Diedalian* political transactions of his time; and being, besides, a man of wit, of knowledge, and of elegance of manners.

ABBE DE SAINT PIERRE, the jest of every practical and profligate politician, who calls the benevolent and patriotic schemes of this honest and good, as well as enlightened, man, "*Reveries*." Cardinal Dubois, however, with more honesty than some of his companions in iniquity, calls them the "*Rêves d'un homme de bien*," the "*Reveries of an honest and well-intentioned man*." He was born in Normandy, in 1658, and was an Ecclesiastic, being Almoner to the Dukes of Orleans, and having a commendam Abbey. He was of the French Academy; but having, in one of his works, spoken slightly of Louis XIVth's manner of governing, he was excluded, for not having treated the memory of the Founder of the Academy with sufficient respect; and at his death, which happened in 1743, the customary eulogium upon the Academicians was not spoken over his hier. The Regent, who knew him to be a man sacrificed to the manes of Louis XIV. would not suffer his vacant place, amongst the forty, to be filled up in his life-time. The complete collection of his works is in eighteen volumes, in twelve; they consist chiefly of Projects, with the Annals of the Reign of Louis XIV. which gave great offence to the idolizers of the memory of that Prince. His style is inelegant and diffuse; but of this himself was so conscious, that he once desired a lady of great elegance of conversation (who made this objection to his writings) to take up the pen for him; adding, "though one is not obliged to amuse mankind, one is obliged not to deceive them." His plan for a perpetual peace between the different Sovereigns of Europe, has been abridged by J. James Rousseau. Cardinal Fleury told its author, that he had forgotten one very necessary preliminary article of the peace, which was to send a troop of Millionaires to dispose the minds of the several Princes to accept of his proposals.

By a publication of his on the Land Tax, he occasioned some alteration in a very oppressive part of it. His project for rendering useful the labours of the French Academy has some very useful hints in it.

He always published his works at his own expense, and gave them to those persons to whom he thought they might be useful.

He was a man, in his manner, of the most perfect simplicity, and acted upon every occasion, with the greatest purity of intention, and a desire to do good.

He is a very good compendium of various writings, in one volume, thus called, *Le Recueil d'un Homme de Bien, qui peut être utile à tous les Vues utiles et pratiques de l'Aoûte de St. Pierre.* Paris, 1775.

#### WORTLEY MONTAGU, Esq.

Of this extraordinary and eccentric person our Memoirs are very scanty. He is, perhaps, better known to foreigners than to his own countrymen. He, early in life, wrote the History of Ancient Republics, two, which is very well done. He wrote to the Account of the Written Mountains of Egypt, which I published in the Philosophical Transactions. One wonders whether he had ever written any Memoirs of his own Life, which had always been one of rambling and adventure. Of the behaviour of a noble relation of his, he writes in the highest terms; and used to say, "that he permitted him to draw upon him yearly for very large sums; occasionally for some thousands." He was seen by many Englishmen, at Venice, in the Turkish dress, and with a very long beard, sitting in gondola, and reading the Koran, with a pipe in his mouth. The very fine portrait that Mr. Romney made of him represents him in this dress, with pistols in his girdle, and a scymetar by his side. It represents him as a man of a very embrowned complexion, with sparkling black eyes, and some ferocity of expression in his countenance. Abbe Winkelman, in his Letters, says, "*Le célèbre Chevalier Montagu est revenu de ses voyages en Égypte et en Syrie, et se prepare à partir de Pise, ou il est actuellement pour aller faire un second voyage dans le Levant; c'est déjà un homme 56 ans. Il est versé dans les Mathématiques, la Physique, et particulièrement dans les Langues Orientales.*"

"Montagu a déjà commencé à laisser croître sa ventre, et doit partir dans peu

pour l'Égypte. Son voyage doit durer dix ans."

In the "Memorial d'un Mondain," par M. de Comte de Lamberg, there is some Account of Mr. Montagu, as well as in the "Londres" of M. Grosley. This celebrated adventurer died on his way to his native country. What became of his collections, of his MSS. of his Memoirs, seems totally unknown, and seems now completely to be disregarded.

#### MARSHAL CATINAT,

a famous French General, brought up originally to the Bar; but having lost a cause which he thought his client should have, in justice, gained, he took to the profession of arms, where he distinguished himself so much that he had the command of the French armies at Casal and at Turin. His attention to his soldiers was so great, and his desire to preserve them so strong, that they always thought themselves secure while they were under his care. His common appellation amongst them was *Père la Pénée*, or Father. Though after having once gained a great victory, he was seen, soon after the battle, playing at bowls. Some one expressed his astonishment at this. "It is not at all wonderful," says Catinat; "the wonder would have been, could I have done this if I had lost a battle. He seldom or ever went to Versailles, to pay his court to his Sovereign, Louis XIV. and then upon business only. When that Prince said to him, one day, "We have talked enough about my affairs: Pray in what condition are yours?"—"In a very good one, Sir," replied Catinat, "thanks to your generosity."—"This," said the King, looking round upon his courtiers, "this is the only person in my kingdom who has ever spoke to me in this manner."

Louis XIV. would have given him the *Grand Cordon Bleu*. He, however, refused it. His relations were angry at his refusal. "Well then," said he, "you may scratch me out of your pedigree if you please." He was a man of great simplicity in his manners, in his character, and in his dress (wearing always a plain suit of cloaths, of the same colour, though occasionally he dressed himself with more magnificence, when he was obliged to go to Court). In his latter years he resided at a small estate he had near Paris, and at which he died, in 1712, at the age of seventy-two.

In the army he owed his advancement to merit only. Free from many of the prejudices

prejudices of the times, but never affecting to despise them; he was universally beloved and esteemed; and though he could not procure the love, yet he acquired the esteem, of the haughty and insolent Louis, the famous War Minister to Louis XIV. When he was told that Fenouillet was employed by Louis's as a spy upon him: "Alas!" said he, "I wish him no harm. He is much more hurt by his own ambition, than I can be with any thing he may say against me." There is a very entertaining life of this great and good man written in French, and called, "*Vie de Marechal de Catinau*," 1775-12mo.

ANECDOTES of Mr. POPE, and some of his CONTEMPORARIES, perhaps, not generally known.

Mr. Pope was always complaining to his friends, that he was poor. He had an income of near eight hundred pounds a-year, but could never be prevailed upon to keep his accounts.

There is a picture of his painting, at Caen Wood, Lord Mansfield's. It is the portrait of Betterton, after Sir Godfrey Kneller. He used to say, had not his eyes been bad he should have made a tolerable painter.

If the conversation did not take a lively turn, he used to fall asleep in company.

He had good reason to be pleased with Sir Robert Walpole. He procured from Cardinal Fleury an Abbey, in France, for his friend Mr. Southcote. His sister used to say, that when he was a child he was exceedingly handsome. She imagined that excess of study had distorted his body. At ten years of age he wrote a satire on his Schoolmaster.

Mr. Pope was anxious to have his defects of shape concealed in any bust or portrait that was taken of him. His eyes were remarkably vivid and bright, and, as an eminent painter said of them, had a pellucidity which he had not often seen, and spoke "sense distinct and clear." He would occasionally sit with his head upon his hand, and leaning on a table, for an hour together, without opening his mouth. He was an unpleasant inmate in a house, giving the servants of it a great deal of trouble, but always paying them with great liberality.

The dislike of Mrs. Blount to Mr. Allen is supposed to have arisen from Mr. Allen's refusing to lend his coach to take her to the Mafbouffe at Barb, when she was on a visit to Port Park. Pope

was as much afraid of this lady as she said the used to be of Swift, who used to own he felt his own inferiority when he was in company with Lord Bolingbroke.

Of Mr. Pope's Man of Rofs, Mr. Krule, there appears to be but little known. At the King's Arms Inn at Reading, there used to hang up a picture of him some years ago. It represented him as a man of a grave and serious aspect, with a long flowing wig, and a night-gown. There are some collateral relations of his now living at Bristol. The Clerk of Rofs, who died some years ago, at a very advanced age, remembered Mr. Krule very well. He says, he kept open house on a market-day, and treated his guests (the farmers of the neighbourhood) with great hospitality, giving them always a buttock of beef, and plenty of ale and cider. His arms are, I think, on one of the entrances into the area (near the church) where the reservoir for water is. Of late years they have erected a monument to his memory in the church of Rofs, with Mr. Pope's very beautiful lines (by way of inscription). Much of this has been said to have been done by Mr. Krule was done by the contributions of others, who very willingly joined in the hands of a man of known integrity, and active benevolence, where sums they thought fit to bestow upon acts of charity, or works of utility and elegance.

Mr. Pope is supposed to have had no particular plan either in his Essay on Criticism, or in his Essay on Man, however his learned commentator may have chosen to have dignified those two productions with a solemn and serious Commentary. He wrote them both as Horace did his Art of Poetry, taking particular thoughts, which he could adorn by his splendour of images, and power of verification.

Dean Swift would never own he wrote the Tale of the Tub. When Faulkner the printer asked him, one day, "if he was really the author of it?" "Young man," said he, "I am surprised that you dare to ask me that question." The idea of the Tale of the Tub was, perhaps, taken from an allegorical tale of Fontenelle's, on the Catholic and Protestant Religion, published in Bayle's "*Neveilles de la Republique des Lettres*," about the year 1696. Ferranti Pallavicini's *Divotio Caeleste* (a satire against the abuses of the Popish power) he might, perhaps, have seen. Cyrano de Bergerac's *Voyages to the World of Descartes* certainly suggested Gulliver's Travels.

Travels. Swift has, however, wonderfully improved upon his supposed model. Johnson imagines that "*Les Imaginations Extravagantes de M. Oufle* \*," a satire upon Magic and Astrology, gave the hint for Martinus Scriblerus.

There is a second part of Martinus Scriblerus; containing, amongst other things, an Account of the Hero's Amours with a Giantess, which is very little known.

Stradling *versus* Styles, in Martinus Scriblerus, is supposed to have been written by Mr. Fortescue, the Master of the Rolls, a man of great worth, and of some humour. He is said to have written one song in the Beggar's Opera.

Many years ago, at the house of a clergyman of fortune who lived at Bath, and whose father had been private Secretary to Lord Bolingbroke when he was Secretary at War, there was a whole length portrait of Dean Swift, by Jervis. It represented him as a handsome, dark man, of about thirty. The respect paid to Swift, at Dublin, was so great, that an old gentleman (now living) has seen the crowd divide, that were attending a Court of Justice, to make room for him to come and take his seat upon the Bench with the Judges.

Dr. Young stood once as candidate for the Borough of Cirencester. He made, however, so bad a figure as a canvasser, that he was obliged to take refuge in the house of the person he opposed, Lord Bathurst.

Lord Bolingbroke married Madame de la Villette, niece to Madame de Maintenon. I have seen two pictures of them, painted by Rigaud. They reminded me of Milton's description of our first parents:

For contemplation he, and valour form'd;  
For softness she, and sweet attractive grace.

Aaron Hill used to say of Lord Bolingbroke, "that he was the highest bred gentleman he had ever seen." He did not always, however, preserve that character. Mrs. ——— declared, she had one night (though he was to wait upon the Queen in Council) seen him come into an Assembly to drink that he could hardly stand. In his exile from his country, after having quarrelled with the Pretender, he lived near Orleans, at la Source, the spring that forms the Loiret, or smaller Loire. When some of his

French friends were one day ridiculing the parsimony and avarice of his old enemy, the Duke of Marlborough, he replied, "*En verité, Messieurs, c'etoit un si grand homme que j'ai oublie ses defects.*" An eulogium from such an enemy does more honour to the memory of the Duke than all that his warmest panegyrists have been ever able to say.

When Lord Bolingbroke was permitted to return to his own country he resided at Battersea, in the old family house, of which he did the honours with great politeness; in which some of his guests used to think was too much of the *Vieille Cour*. He died of a cancer in his cheek, at a very advanced age, and is buried with his second wife in Battersea Church. In one of the galleries of the church there is an elegant table monument to his memory, with a long inscription, saying, amongst other things, that, "after having been Secretary of State, in the reign of Queen Anne, and those of George the First and Second, he was something greater and better." The latter part of the sentence, I suspect, in his life-time, he would not have agreed to himself, as he was continually abusing Sir Robert Walpole, the Minister, who, though he had permitted him to return to England, by preventing him from sitting in the House of Peers rendered him of no consequence in politics or party, except as a writer. His great and ardent mind could not remain unemployed. In a French phrase, "the sword would have eaten its scabbard," had he not applied the powers of his mind to some pursuit. He wrote, therefore, on politics and on religion. The first he treated too much in the abstract, with great force of illustration, however, and with wonderful energy of language, but with great personal malevolence against the Minister; and though to the latter subject he brought some ingenuity, and his usual magic of style, yet he wrote on it with sophistry, misrepresentation, and without the necessary preliminary knowledge to understand his subject. This Bishop Warburton has very fully shewn in his *Observations on Lord Bolingbroke's Letters on History*.

Lord Bolingbroke had a law-suit with Madame de Maintenon, about his wife her niece's fortune. When he was on his return to England, she said to our Minister at Paris, who told it to the Dean

\* By Abbe Bourdillon, and is a very curious book; containing, besides the History of Mr. Oufle, a Catalogue of all the sixty.

Writers upon the subject of his Hero's Infat-

of ———, "I wish your master joy of his new subject; I hope he will profit much by him; c'est homme le plus ingrat, le plus coquin, et le plus scelerat, que je connois."

Lord Bolingbroke could never speak of Sir R. Walpole but in terms of great acrimony and violence. The King, he said, he could forgive for putting him in the insignificant situation he was; the Minister he never could.

At Battersea he used to receive his visitors in a large wig and morning gown, and very often with a pipe in his mouth. Bishop Warburton had displeased him in endeavouring to get away his pupil Pope from him. He used to call him a very gross flatterer of that Poet, whom too, after his death, as (after discovering that he had printed his Patriot King) he used to abuse.

Thomson, the Author of the Seasons, was a man to indolent, that Dr. ——— saw him one day, at Lord Melcombe's, go to a peach-tree in the garden, with his hands in his pockets, and devour the fruit (as it was upon the tree).

When Dr. ——— found him one day in bed, at two o'clock at noon, and asked him, Why he was in bed at that hour? "Mon," replied he, in his Scotch accent, "I had no motive to rise."

Richardson, the Author of Sir Charles Grandison, was intimately acquainted with the Duke of Wharton, whose printer he used to be, for his political pamphlets, &c. He is supposed to have drawn the character of Lovelace from this Nobleman. The character of Sir Charles Grandison he has been said to take from the elegant, the learned, the pious Mr. Nelson, Author of a very excellent book on the Fasts and Feasts of our Church, and Dr. Clarke's antagonist on the subject of the Trinity.

There is said to have been, in the library of a most excellent lady of high rank, lately dead, four Dialogues of the Dead, in MSS. written by Prior, the poet. One of them is a Dialogue between Sir Thomas More and Oliver Cromwell's porter.

When Richardson, the painter, shewed Prior one of his books, upon the subject of his art, and asked him, What title he should give it? he said, "The Memoirs of yourself, and your son Jonathan, with a Word or two about Painting."

Prior lived, in the latter part of his life, at Down Hall, in Essex, where he occasionally amused himself with writing trifling verses.

Prior's Cloe, I have been told, many

years ago, used to frequent the Theatre, every night, very well dressed, and in her coach; and afterwards used to sup by herself, at one of the taverns in that neighbourhood.

Dr. Johnson supposes her origin to have been extremely low.

Mr. Mallet used to say, that as he was sitting by Pope, in his last illness, Mr. Pope, in a delirium, told him, that he felt his head open, and Apollo to come out of it, and enter into that of Mr. Mallet.

When General Stanhope was Secretary of State, one of the Scotch Noblemen who was under sentence of death for being concerned in the Rebellion, happened to have been an old schoolfellow of his. Lord S. made a point, at the Council, that his life should be spared. This, however, not being granted him, he said he would resign his place immediately if he were not permitted to succeed in his request. The Ministry were sorry to be deprived of the abilities of this very excellent man, and granted him the life of a man, about whom he had interested himself so much, merely on account of his having known him in his early years, though he had not afterward kept up any particular acquaintance with him.

When the famous Will Whiston asked this noble person, Whether he had ever committed any wrong action since he had been a Minister of State? he walked away without giving him any answer.

Queen Anne's Ministry were afraid of permitting the French enthusiasts to play their tricks in public. Lord Bolingbroke said, "You should rather wish they would play their scene as many persons as possible, some of whom may be able to detect them; or they will cabal together in private, and their followers will be able to tell their story in their own way."

Much information respecting the characters and history of the great persons of Queen Anne's time might be collected from Spence's Anecdotes, so often quoted by Dr. Johnson, and which their noble possessor permitted him to make use of, with a liberality of sentiment, and a regard to literature, that graces even itself. Dr. Warton, while he was writing his Remarks on the Writings of Mr. Pope, was permitted to make use of this very curious collection of Anecdotes, which have been withheld from the public eye only by delicacy to the memories of many of the illustrious persons who are mentioned in them.

(To be continued.)

**F**EW evil habits are of more pernicious consequence, or got rid of with more difficulty, than that very odious one of *profane cursing and swearing*. It cannot be expected that the force of moral principles should be very strong upon any one who is accustomed, upon every trivial occasion, and frequently without any occasion at all, to flout the precepts and the character of the Supreme Being. When we have lost any degree of respect for the Author of our existence, and the concerns of futurity, and can bring the most awful appellations into our slightest conversation, merely by way of embellishing our toilet, and sometimes perhaps fallacious narratives, or to give a greater force to our little resentments, conscience will soon lose its influence upon our minds. Nothing but the fear of disgrace, or a dread of human laws, will restrain any person addicted to common swearing from the most detestable perjury. For if a man can be brought to trifle with the most sacred things in his common discourse, he cannot surely consider them of more consequence when his interest leads him to swear falsely for his own defence or emolument.

It is really astonishing how imperceptibly this vice creeps upon a person, and how rootedly he afterwards adheres to it—People generally begin with using only slight exclamations, and which seem hardly to enter the proper ears of any thing criminal; and so proceed on to others, till the most shocking of all expletives become familiar. And when once the habit is confirmed, it is rarely ever eradicated. The speaker loses the ideas which are attached to the words he makes use of, and therefore execrates his friend when he means to bless him, and calls God to witness his intention of doing things, which he knows he has no thoughts of performing in reality.

A young lady with whom I have the honour to be acquainted, and who is of a most excellent disposition and genius, but unhappily in a declining state of health, and evidently tending rapidly to the chambers of death, has been from her childhood, almost, so addicted to the faculty of swearing in her common conversation,

that even now I am frequently shocked by her profaning the name of that Sacred Being before whom she, most probably, will soon be obliged to appear.

It must surely be exceedingly painful to a sensible heart feeling for the best interests of a valued friend, and an, otherwise, excellent acquaintance, to observe the person he so highly regards confirmed in such a shocking habit, even while standing in the most awful situation in which it is possible for a human creature to be placed.

I am persuaded that this vice was never carried to so great an height as now, for it is become perfectly fashionable among persons of all ranks, of almost all ages, and of both sexes. We cannot enter into the politest companies without hearing our ears saluted with the most shocking expletives, and that from lips where the purest delicacy ought always to sit. Even children are suffered, and oftentimes encouraged, to treat the name of their Maker with irreverence, before they are taught to believe in his existence and the obedience they owe to his commands.

Where is the wonder, then, that immorality and irreligion make such a rapid progress in this land; when a vice whose property it is to break down the barriers against them, is so far from being controlled that it is cherished, and even considered as an accomplishment, by those who are the leaders of the fashions, and whose manners the lower orders are generally studious to imitate?

One should be apt to wonder, indeed, how any person can be so weak as to consider common *swearing* as an ornament, since it is neither an evidence of genius nor of taste; and yet there are numbers who value it as an indispensable grace, and would think themselves exceedingly deficient in the rules of politeness, if their most familiar discourse was not well embellished with oaths. And, what is still more ridiculous, there are constantly refinements made upon this nonfensical and impious custom: new oaths, and more curious forms of exclamation, are every day introduced into fashion among the people in high life, and from them descend to their menials and the rest of their inferiors.

There





HERAKDUT  
CYNINGEDRONGE  
DIAHYRNTODRIEN  
ZYMBSTARUDISDELT



NIARMOR HARDICNUTIANUM

There are good reasons to believe that no nation under the sun equals ours in this respect; and it is not the evidence of an enthusiastic brain to fear, that a land which is so greatly polluted, sows for itself the seeds of future woes. If the Divine Being is indeed jealous of his honour, if he resents the disrespect which is paid to his name, every nation and every individual offending so heinously against him must reasonably expect to suffer the chastisement consequent upon his displeasure.

Almost every other vice affords its votaries some pretences of excuse from its being productive of present pleasure, or affording a prospect of future advantage; but the profane swearer cannot even say that he feels any satisfaction, or that he

hopes to meet with any benefit, from this foolish habit.

Let those then who are addicted to this vice seriously consider how aggravated a guilt it is to offend the Deity continually, without having the least shadow of an excuse for so doing; and determine at once to regulate their conversation and conduct in such a manner as to assure to themselves the permanent satisfaction which will result, at the close of life, from the reflection that they have erred no farther from the rules of eternal justice than the common condition of humanity in its state renders unavoidable, and that they have endeavoured to the utmost of power to correct every error in their conduct, when they have felt it censured by the dictates of conscience.

## MARMOR HARDICUTIANUM

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The present age is an age of scepticism. Neither the internal evidence in favour of, nor the numerous attestations respecting Ossian, have been sufficient to produce a conviction of their authenticity. The Parnian Marbles have been supposed a Marble of which I send you an exact representation has not escaped the doubts to the true Archæological truth. Whether it is genuine, spurious, or a mere leave to the determination of others. Suffice it that it has passed the eyes of celebrated Antiquaries, one of them a defender of the authenticity of the Parnian, and one who, I doubt not, in due time, will produce evidence on the subject sufficient to quiet the doubts of any wavering mind. Until that period, permit an engraving to be made of this curious fragment, that every man for himself: if you will also add what has been already written on this subject, you will oblige your Correspondent

## ARCHÆOLOGICAL ANECDOTE,

WE hear, that a valuable morsel of antiquity, containing a Saxon inscription, commemorative of particulars attending the death of *Hardyknute*, has been discovered among the foundations of his Palace in Kennington-lane. This monument, in Saxon characters, sculptured on white marble, which, though discoloured by damp, is still in high and excellent preservation.

The curiosity before us, but for an accident, might have returned to its former obscurity. An able and intelligent draughtsman luckily saw it in a window at a cutler's shop on the Surrey side of Blackfriars Bridge. It was subsequently examined and authenticated by the learned Director of the Antiquary Society; and by him, or his order, was copied and sent (no beautiful detraction, conciliating freckles, or picturesque figure, omitted) to the Reverend and very acute Mr. SAMUEL PEGGE. He expeditiously (gr-

nished an ample comment upon it, which was lately read, to the general improvement of its auditors, in Somerset-place. Informal thanks were unanimously voted for an erudite communication. Such was the effect of this discourse, that the personages present at its recital (as I observe of the fortunate Turgot) beheld the carbuncle that illumined the Hall of King Priamus.

" — merrily said,  
" Soche lyghte, yf I sawe that of myght."

The inscription, which is expressed with that simple but majestic brevity, which marks the performance of a monarch's commands, in words of command, that Hardyknute after dressing himself with a hose, shored about him, and died. Of course, however, we may do ourselves some good, by those harmonious and significant

stone (or, as it should rather have been  
—stone—stone,) and *swelt*.—The sculp-  
of the fatal horn itself, decorated with  
marble, even, affords sufficient room for  
what the imitative arts, even at that  
period [1041] were not unsuccessfully  
in England.—The public is now  
with every mark of impatience for  
representing this precious marble, as  
a perusal of Mr. *Prose*'s illustra-  
in the next volume of the Society's  
Collection.

withstanding this venerable relic  
of such well-instructed  
eyes, a set of ridiculous and  
are to be met with, who  
or maliciously pronounce  
inspiration, &c. to be the forer-  
wig. They say, that it was  
with the cutter, as a man for a  
Antiquary, who deliberately and  
blissfully walked into it:—that  
was accompanied with a Jacobus  
from its clandestine owners, that he  
by the learned, in about a ring  
the stone, and the true import  
inscribed upon it; though he  
the substance containing  
was no other than a bit of  
piece, signified by himself  
thousand seven hundred and  
the stone, the *hymant* unto  
the report, that the capitals  
not engraved, but corroded by  
the invention post mortem to  
the *Hardyknute*. Nay, to such  
of affected prejudices, and  
of Saxon literature, that they  
venture to assert that  
dealing discolorations on its  
the mere effects of repeated  
which, by degrees, induced  
of antiquity over the whole;  
moreover declare, that the  
contrived to procure admission  
associates, on the very evening  
of Mr. *Prose* was read  
Secretary; and that these accom-  
were describing it as a  
jocular; and add,  
largely listened to by  
performance of a  
I humb,

standing this venerable relic  
of such well-instructed  
eyes, a set of ridiculous and  
are to be met with, who  
or maliciously pronounce  
inspiration, &c. to be the forer-  
wig. They say, that it was  
with the cutter, as a man for a  
Antiquary, who deliberately and  
blissfully walked into it:—that  
was accompanied with a Jacobus  
from its clandestine owners, that he  
by the learned, in about a ring  
the stone, and the true import  
inscribed upon it; though he  
the substance containing  
was no other than a bit of  
piece, signified by himself  
thousand seven hundred and  
the stone, the *hymant* unto  
the report, that the capitals  
not engraved, but corroded by  
the invention post mortem to  
the *Hardyknute*. Nay, to such  
of affected prejudices, and  
of Saxon literature, that they  
venture to assert that  
dealing discolorations on its  
the mere effects of repeated  
which, by degrees, induced  
of antiquity over the whole;  
moreover declare, that the  
contrived to procure admission  
associates, on the very evening  
of Mr. *Prose* was read  
Secretary; and that these accom-  
were describing it as a  
jocular; and add,  
largely listened to by  
performance of a  
I humb,

*Hardyknute*, provided it were first replenished  
with ancient and found port, such as he the  
said Secretary, had often quaffed (though  
with strict moderation, and merely to wash  
down the cobwebs of Archaeology) on  
Thursday evenings, at the Somerset coffee-  
house in the Strand.

How much is the impertinent levity of  
this age to be deplored!—Pity it is, that the  
Poems of *Keats*, and the record of  
*Hardyknute*'s death, were destined to emerge  
during such an era of laughter, scepticism,  
and incredulity.

A ludicrous and incorrect account of the  
foregoing transaction having appeared in a  
Morning Paper of Saturday last, it was  
thought necessary, for the better information  
of the public, that a sober and veracious  
narrative of the same occurrence should be  
given in the *Antiquary's* *Coronide*.

*Saturday, March 4.*

IT is no infrequent practice of yours to  
request translations from pieces expressed in  
obsolete and foreign language. Unolicited,  
I send you several versions of the celebrated  
Saxon Epitaph on *Hardyknute*, lately men-  
tioned in your paper, and to much the present  
subject of discourse.

*Original Saxon.*

FOR ARDNU  
CYNNIGEDRONNE  
FINDEARN TO DRIGEN  
7 YMB-STARUD 7 SWELT.

*The same, in English Character.*

her Arthnut  
cynnigedronne  
winthyn to drigen  
& ymb-starud & swelt.

*The same, in English Prose.*

Here Hardyknute  
King drank  
a wine-horn dry  
& starved about him and died.

*The same, in English Verse.*

Here Hardyknute the King  
A wine horn drank full dry;  
Then round about him starved he,  
And instantly did die.

Though I received the above metrical  
translation from a friend who is well  
acquainted with the Rev. Mr. *Mason* and  
Mr. *Hayley*, I shall not trifle with your  
readers by offering to determine which of  
these two gentlemen was author of it.  
I hope the Director of the *Antiquary*  
will condescend to correct any  
errors that may occur in the foregoing  
versions;

versions; and, at the same time, will forgive such interpolations as were obtruded on the Poet by the necessities of metre.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

I SEND you a few versions of that favourite and acknowledged model of Antiquity, the *Saxon Tablet of Hardyknute*. Many more copies from the same original you will undoubtedly receive from your numerous correspondents. The *best* of my little collection is by

SIR CECIL WRAY.

"Here *Hardyknute* with horn of wine,  
"Drank, died, and itured much;  
"And at my loft klee—d—on  
"Too many there were fish."

The *second* translation proceeds from the elegant and well-known pen of

SIR JOSEPH MAWLEY.

"Here *Hardyknute* his *waff* (O brute!)  
"Did *swill* from Danish Horn;  
"So burling wide his *Haylet*, died,  
"And of his life was *flour*.  
"As *Pig* doth look, that's newly Ruck,  
"And stare; so stare I ho,—  
"And so, at my next canvas, I  
"May stare for company."

The *third* (an amplified though chastised imitation) is by our worthy friend

THE LAURIAT.

"Here *Hardyknute* in scepter'd *Dunmark*  
"born,  
"High o'er his head uprear'd the festal horn;  
"To drain its purple womb prolong'd his  
"breath,  
"Nor knew, the deep, the glorious draught,  
"was Death.  
"While knights, iquires, fiends, his bloated  
"corpse surround,  
"And elfin magic rocks th' enchanted  
"ground,—  
"While plumage nods, arms glitter,  
"hauberks ring,  
"Shields clash on shields, on arrows arrows  
"spring,—  
"While tiffed matrons from the banquet  
"turn,  
"And leave the rites of genial love undone,—  
"While *Ogret Clappa*, child of ancient fame,  
"From him our *Clapham* took its lofty  
"name)  
"With giant hand would stem the hostile  
"tide,  
"And calm the terrors of his *Saxon* bride,  
"With pearly conch while ready *Saxons*  
"sing  
"To catch the sorrows streaming from her  
"eyes,"

While injur'd heaven with groaning  
"conspires

"To breathe a turbulence of angry fire,  
"While thunders loud with deaf  
"accents call,  
"And shake the trophies from the banner  
"Hall,—  
"Whilst old *Galgacus*' spells the storm  
"deform,  
"And *Merlin* rides the whirlwind  
"storm,—  
"Whilst *Albanactus*, *Arvirage*, *Lo*,  
"And hoary *Arthur*'s long-extended  
"With *Mercurian* *Geg*, of more than  
"race,  
"And *Magog*, furious with his  
"mice,  
"The spot encircling where the victim  
"Evoke new legions from the  
"hell,—  
"While, from the Standard's blaze  
"ruin proud,  
"The Raven's pictur'd image  
"aloud,—  
"While, paiz'd sublime o'er ad  
"war,  
"A *Loofe* trembled for the throne,  
"And pale *Talkyne*, wrapt in  
"dread,  
"To *Odin*'s mansion, spurred  
"fled,—  
"Magnificent in dust our Monarch  
"Stretch'd his broad eyes, and fier  
"foul away."

The *fourth* attempt—by the  
SARUM PETER—(which, as he  
serve, should be hereafter placed as  
(*epitaph*) is comprised  
limits of the following chaunt of  
revious part of hexameters,  
"The *Hardyknute*, Britonum  
"get haufit  
"Vindictum cornu; tunc circa  
"exit."

*Fifthy*, Mons. LE TEXER,  
peculiar to his countrymen, and  
different turn to this original  
discussion. I shall, therefore,  
the initial line of his

"Aha! *our Monarch*  
For the  
two first  
imitations  
Stanzas

T  
as the  
fourth  
stanza

11 If *Hardykute*, at *Iambeth Feast*,  
 12 Where each man made himself a beast,  
 13 On such a diuicht did we ture,  
 14 Though drink he did, and stare, and die,  
 15 'Tis clear to evry mortal eye  
 16 That he was no *Disfister*.

The Printer begs leave to observe, that having already received above three score Transmissions, & a Librated Fragment of Antiquary, he supposes himself to poss. as many as he can possibly make room for in the course of the present month, and the two succeeding ones

Portland's Duke (no matter where)  
To Doctor Samuels Parr.

Drink off a horn as big,  
**Doctor.** Not I, my Lord,—on Visitation-  
 day

copied from the Fragment of  
an ANCIENT MANUSCRIPT PALLAS  
discovered in the BRITISH MUSEUM,  
belonging to the HORN of HARDYKNUTE.

HAN elderingenne gin underfonde  
 How Ardithnute tel'd dede,  
 As toke to beare glen in honde,  
 And hauncs upon hui bele"

IT has been often observed, that literary discoveries reflect a welcome light upon each other. The fortunate occurrence of Hume's posthumous 'Table' may therefore be considered in favour of the authenticity of the 'Table' attributed to Ramsay.

learn from the above documents that he was a  
 and that  
 by him to

per suit,  
ally have  
hood of  
more (when I  
narrative, and

An unusual incident having lately happened in the church to the clock at St. Mary's, I delved a little, and an experienced mechanic was fortunate to remedy this defect. At the same time, an inquisitive hand-dresser, who had embarked in a dubious life for antiques, &c., during his apprenticeship to Mr. Morgan, of Bristol (the noted peruke-maker described in Mr. Bland's book, page 514), chanced to fall up into the fire containing the clock, which he had taken to the furnace for the purpose of repairing the apparatus. After a curious observation there, he perceived that a piece of old clock-work had insinuated itself into an adjacent part of the machinery. This observation he fleetly moved, and finding it to be a short manuscript, carried it away in his pocket. As soon as his annual visit to his mother was at an end, he returned to this place (where he is now settled in business), and, meeting with certain words in his acquisition which he did not well understand, he submitted the whole to my perusal. Propterea may his communication prove the cause of the suspected 'Powley' as from the greatly indented morsel of parchment I have faithfully transcribed an entire Poem, which harmonizes with the rest of Rowley's compositions, as well as supports their authenticity by concomitant circumstances.

It must, indeed, be allowed, that our Poet's interpretation on the Horn, the fatal instrument of Hardyknute's death, is rather of a ludicrous and indelicate turn; and yet specimens of ancient levity, however coarse, are greater rarities than the serious effusions of a formal age, like that in which Rowley flourished.—N. B. The punctuation of the lines I have considered as entirely in my power.—In the MS. the whole is written in prose.

Be it also premised, that only the word—**DISSENT**—is legible in the title of the original, a hole, exactly three inches and a quarter long, and three quarters of an inch broad, having been made in the top of the parchment.

parhement by the friction of a rusty wire belonging to the chimes already mentioned.

Here Hardicnute, thatte lyoncele of fyghte,  
Ynne Lochlin \* borne, thogh whyloine  
Englondes lorde,

By lethall drenche dydd bydde thys worlde  
gode nyghte,

And wonnyth now atte Woden's spryghtfull  
borde.

Moche wyne ynne horne dronke hee atte  
Lambythe † thowe—

Maye fendys pyssen ynne thylke horne soe  
gaye!

May ytte noe sounne save thatte of blastys  
knowe

Whyche thorough guttes ygrypen wynde theyr  
waye!

Wyth eyne ygogglyd, mouth-hole gapyn styll,  
Upswalyng Hardicnute on here was  
borne :

Yff drented hornys doe soche walsome yll,  
May Canynges fo-men drynke ynne walsome  
horne!—

M. Canynges Rolles No. 59.  
W. Canynges.

The zealous wish expressed by Rowley in favour of his patron Canynges, is not the slightest among other evidences of the genuineness of this production.

To prevent all unnecessary trouble, the price of the original is fifty Guineas. When that sum is deposited in the hands of the Printer, the ancient MS. (after a week's interval) shall be delivered to the purchaser.

I am, Sir, your most humble servant,  
JAMES AUBREY SHIERCLIFFE.

The writer who furnished the preceding copy of Rowley's Poem has confined his remarks on it to the illustration of a few antiquated names and characters. But surely so finished a production deserves a general and more extensive criticism. As I have ventured to do so, as I enjoyed the advantage of consulting the original manuscript of the *Bristolian* Bard, while it remained in the hands of my much-respected friend Mr. J. A. Shiercliffe.

Our Poet has enlivened his borrowed argument by the image of a young lion leaping on his prey. The succeeding verse

is, chafely descriptive of the place where Hardicnute was born, and ascertains the kingdom he was invited to possess. I must acknowledge that the third line is a mere embellishment of its Saxon prototype; but the fourth makes amends for this want of originality by introducing us to *Valhalla*, the fabled palace of *Odin*, in which he was supposed to entertain the phantoms of all the warriors who perished in defence of their country. — There is singular force and propriety in the epithet "spryghtfull," as applied to a receptacle so necessarily crowded by representatives of the dead.

In the first line of the second stanza, the Poet was proceeding circumstantially in his account of our hero's end, and would have completed his design, had he not been tempted to break out, with beautiful abruptness, into an imprecation on the destructive horn. This imprecation, though quaintly imagined, is expressed with a variety of picturesque adjuncts, and in an uncommon flow of easy though nervous metre; for Rowley did not, even at a juncture so interesting, permit his enthusiasm to overpower his artifice of composition. — The truly learned *Glynnius* (who once using a row of posts in the street for his crepometer most accurately determined the longitude of a *peten l'air*) desires me to be liberal in my comment on the words "wynde theyr waye;" for (says this zealous advocate in the cause of our author) through so many curvilinear ducts, circuitous roads, and indirect passes, does the status travel, that no English verb but "wynde" is significant enough to express the mazy progress of it, from its first rising in the bowels to its final and sonorous exit at the usual aperture of explosion. — On this passage I had also expected the remarks of the aforesaid *Glynnius's* brother doctor, the retrospective *Eugenius*, better known by the title of *Squinnifobus*; but, alas! he is too far engaged in defence of his own *cure posterioris* to afford me any hope of literary assistance. Be it, however, the boast of Rowley, that he has, at least, one member of the University of Cambridge for his commentator.

The two first lines of our author's third stanza, in point of high colouring and forcible language, may be allowed to surpass the well known description of *Chaucer's* Suicide.

\* Lochlin was the ancient name for Denmark.

† Lambythe is the oldest known orthography of *Lambseth*. — What Rowley has chosen to call "Lambythe thowe," was in reality the splendid wedding-feast of Canute Prætor, a Danish Nobleman, and Oierseogula, (or, as she is sometimes styled, Githa), his only daughter of Ogot Clappa, a Saxon General.

‡ This paper was accompanied by a copy of Rowley's poem, as published in *James's Chronicle*, March 21, and here republished, with the advantage of our commentator's annotations.

as improved by the pen of *Dryden*. The pious turn of the two succeeding verses would be their only defence, even though their poetical merit were sufficient to engage our applause, and every reader of true taste must allow that the lucky transfer from the doubt to the wish, and the fortunate repetition of the musical and expressive epithet "walk me," are to be numbered among the best and most delightful tokens of the *allegic* muse.

*Principibus quoties debemus grandia parvis?*

Never was beautiful and noble structure erected on a slighter foundation. Well many inferior poets express their astonishment, when they are informed, that the folk-archetype of *Rowley's* lamentation over *Hardacre* was the birth of us, obscure, and inconsiderable child of a heavy reeve and welcomed by our Antiquary Society.

H. W.

On the DEATH of the EMPEROR, and the probable EFFECTS of that EVENT  
on the POLITICS of EUROPE.

[illegible]

consequently, will ultimately be found to be the interests of the public, and just in case it is proved, he will be a good person and that he cannot make any false humanitarian concessions to the people. He will deal with them in a way that they feel only to promote justice and enlightenment.

[illegible]

But whether this pacific price of  
in it is by a blessing, or the innocent  
means of calmity to the Belgic Provinces,  
is a matter that will depend upon their own  
moderation, mutual forbearance, and po-  
litical wisdom. — In William Temple has  
defined the Seven United Provinces to be a  
governments held together by the dread of  
the Spaniards. The Belgic Provinces, torn  
by intestine divisions, even with the dread  
of the Austrians before their eyes, are in  
danger of falling into civil convulsions,  
when that fear shall be entirely removed.

When a motion was made in the House of Commons of England, in 1774, for an extraordinary supply to be voted for on the American war, Mr. Burke, who mixes with his political reasonings more of the general views and maxims of philosophy than any of our orators, Lord Loughborough perhaps and Mr. Wyndham being excepted, observed, that the profusion of the British arms, which alone united the American Provinces, being forgotten,

removed, they might fall into divisions and disputes among themselves; and in such an event, which was not only probable but almost certain, the British would be the natural umpires. He therefore advised to make a truce, if not a peace, on the ground of *uti possidetis*; to retain New-York, and the other places that still remained to us, in North America; and to abandon from that moment all ambitious projects of subduing the Americans by force of arms, which could never overcome the unconquerable will, the invincible spirit of liberty. The prisons of the Americans, left to themselves, he said, would take another turn; nor was it impossible, or altogether improbable, if we should display, in all our conduct, that dignity which arises from good faith and political moderation and justice, that they might even move in an opposite direction; and that the revolvers, disappointed in the fond hopes of that happiness which they expected from revolution, and prone, after a certain interval, to consider "the former times as better than the present," might of their own accord return within the pale of the British government.

The reasoning of Mr. Fox on that, is worthy of the most serious consideration of the Belgic Provinces on the present great occasion. If divisions are continued among themselves, the head of the House of Austria, the descendant and representative of the Dukes of Burgundy, will be the umpire in all their contests; and BELGIUM, once more annexed to the Austrian Empire, experience all those mortifications which occur when a weaker is united under the same crown with a more powerful nation.—There is not a breast warmed and enlightened by the smallest ray of philanthropy, that does not, on such reflections as these, *kindle up the most fervent wishes that the Belgic Nation were wise in this their situation*, and would consider that now

*times now the day of their deliverance.*—This is the crisis, if all the softer beams of persuasion fail, for some patriot hero to step forth, and, turning the hostile ardour of Liberty from the House of Austria against the upstart usurpers of their principles, surprise and crush that many-headed Hydra, before it gains strength, and steps forth from its den to spread horror and destruction. The Senate-General, if it is to be impotent when they find themselves engaged, as France is now, in a contest with the unconquerable Belgians, will be deemed unworthy of the name of a Senate-General.

sult their own, their country's, and the happiness of the world, by sacrificing the lust of power at the shrine of justice.—All persons obnoxious to the great, and, as we are informed, growing body of the Volunteers and Patriots should immediately be removed from the confidence and service of the States, and an early period fixed for the convention of the nation; in which it may be deliberated, whether the ancient constitution shall be restored, by the election of a new Chief in the room of the late Duke of Brabant; or, Whether a republican form of government should be established, after the model of that of the American Provinces, in which the place of an Hereditary Sovereign shall be supplied by an Elective President.—The princely House of ARMBURG, all the members of which have espoused the cause of Liberty, may, perhaps, suggest to the people of BELGIUM the idea of following the example of the Seven United Provinces, who retained their privileges by raising the Prince of Orange to the dignity of a sovereign though limited Monarch, under the name of STADTHOLDER.

With regard to the Turks, there is the greatest reason to suppose that they will make peace with the new Chief of Austria, on the same conditions on which they were willing to treat with his predecessor; unless they should be incited, in their demands, and insist on harsh terms, by the intrigues of the Court of Berlin.

It is well known that the King of Prussia, in pursuance of the plan laid out by his illustrious predecessor, *rather than* perhaps we should rather say, *rather than* the wings of the two Imperial Eagles by swooping both the Austrian and the Prussian authority, and raising up a singular government and power in Poland. The revolt in the lands, and the war between the Prussians and the Turks, presented an opportunity for carrying this great measure into execution. But with the Turks, and peace, and citation, with the Belgic people happily restored, the Court will be obliged to postpone that design to some future time, if this shall be the case.



interval of peace be elapsed, a Prince will have succeeded to the Russian Throne with very different dispositions, sentiments and views from those of the ambitious Catharine II.

France is in the act of undergoing a change that must be favourable, not to the capricious and vain ambition of the Prince, but to the people, and consequently the peace of the people, a just and prudent calculation enters more and more into the schemes of politics and war, and the period does not seem to be at a great distance, when military renown will be less esteemed, and less coveted, and great princes and heroes shall no longer appear in arms, but in the just and glorious cause of self-defence, or the support of the oppressed, against the attempts of the oppressor.

The period when the military profession, with the ambition of conquest, shall cease to be in that vigour in which it is at present, is anticipated by two authors of very different turn of thinking as well as inanners of writing, the celebrated Abbe St Pierre, and the unknown author of MAMMUT, or, *History of the Diplomat in a Girdle*, in a *Letter to the Duke*. The latter writer, in describing a nation found in the interior part of Africa, that has gone through all the vicissitudes of nations, and grown wise by experience, tells us, that the trade of killing has been more and more disesteemed, and is now at its philosophy, humanity, and good sense prevailed; until at last, the duty or common sense came to be promoted, with great industry and address, by great num-

bers of DOXILE DOGS, arrayed in shining defensive armour, and under the command of human officers, at whose orders they would make the fiercest onset on any species or number of living creatures; just as our standing armies, on the word of command, fire, or smite at random with the sword, without asking any questions concerning the justice of the cause in which they fight.—In this eccentric performance, the profession of a mercenary soldier and the absurd practice of duelling are treated with a species of satirical humour which produces the greatest effect.

As to the influence which the death of the Emperor may have on the British Council, it may be observed in general, that it will have a very happy effect, if it shall save us from all participation in that general storm which impends over Europe, and particularly from the ignominy and the calamities in which we might have been involved, if we had been led prematurely to support the usurpation of the States General of the British Provinces, and, contrary to the wishes of human nature, and the genius of our country, to have taken part against the Volunteers and Patriots.—We shall now, at any rate, have a surer reflection, we shall not be obliged to take a hasty step, and a little time will suffice to show the consequences, as well as wickedness, of which the British Nation would have been guilty, had they attempted to support the aristocratic power of the States with the one hand, at the same time that they exalted Prussia and humbled the Austrians with the other.

#### VULGAR MISTAKE at CRIPPLEGATE RECTIFIED.

In the middle of the last century a monument was erected in Cripplegate London, to the memory of Mrs.

Whitney, representing the young woman rising from a tomb, with a vinding-sheaf upon her upturned hand towards the sky, where are two cherubs, one effulgent, and the other a chagrin, designed as emblematical of

It seems that even heaven was spread, and tarred the vision, that this young woman after a second death went to heaven, a valuable child, and a happy husband, and a good wife, and a good mother, and a good friend, and a good neighbour, and a good citizen, and a good subject, and a good Christian, and a good woman.

circumstance! This is so far from truth, that according to the inscription (which may yet be deciphered), and a copy of the same taken by a gentleman many years ago, she died at the age of seventeen.

The inscription is as follows, "The memory of Mrs. Constance Whitney, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Whitney, proper possessor of Whitney in Herefordshire for above 500 years past. As she excelled in all noble qualities between a virgin of so sweet proportion of beauty and harmony of parts, so she had as sweet a temper as manners amiable. She departed this life, and chaste at the age of seventeen, being to the grief of all, but to the comfort of her mother, an unregrettable loss, and a happy expectation that she shall one day enjoy her, and the comfort of her resurrection in the resurrection of the dead."

ORIGINAL LETTER from the EMPRESS of RUSSIA to  
MADAME VON DER RECKE.

MADAME VON DER RECKE,

YOUR second work\*, which I have received, has afforded me no less satisfaction than the former †: both bear the marks of a heart zealous in the cause of truth, and an enlightened and comprehensive mind. It is to be lamented, that, at the end of the eighteenth century, opinions should be revived, which were shewn to be false and absurd a thousand years ago, and were rejected and reprobated as such by all rational people, at a time when the human mind was so greatly debased by superstition.

Should, however, the tribe of impostors have again acquired the upper hand, and

the number of dupes have proportionally increased; still it is to be hoped, that all these adherents of the Temple of Isis, their superstitions, and reveries, will meet the same fate as they have done before; particularly when such excellent pens as your's strip their secret juggles of that veil of nonsense in which they are enwrapped, and continue to hold out to the world such forcible proofs against them. Herewith, Madame Von Der Recke, I bid you adieu, and remain,

Your well-wisher,  
CATHARINE.Tzarsois-Selo,  
17th June 1788.

## On the LONGEVITY of TREES.

[From the Rev. Mr. DAVY'S "Letters on Subjects of Literature."]

YOU surprised me in saying, that you never heard of the tree called Queen Elizabeth's Oak, at Huntingfield in Suffolk, till I mentioned it: as the distance from Alpal is not more than a morning's riding, I wish you and your pupil would ride over to take a view of it. You may at the same time, I believe, have an opportunity of seeing a very fine drawing of this grand object, which was made for Sir Gerard Vaneck by Mr. Hearne. As I measured it with that ingenious artist in a rough way, to settle, in some degree, the proportions of its bulk, it was found to be nearly eleven yards in circumference, at the height of seven feet from the ground; and if we may conjecture from the condition of other trees of the same sort, in different parts of the kingdom, whose ages are supposed to be pretty well ascertained from some historical circumstances, I am persuaded this cannot be less than five or six hundred years old.

The time of growth in trees is generally said to be proportioned to the duration of their timber afterward; and I have now by me a piece of oak taken from that pile of the ruins of Framlingham castle, which undoubtedly was part of the original building in the time of Alfred the Great, if not much earlier; which, notwithstanding it had been exposed to the sun and rains

for a century at least before I cut it out; yet it still smells woody, and appears to be as sound as when the tree was first felled.

The Queen's Oak at Huntingfield was situated in a park of the Lord Hunsdon, about two bow-shots from the old mansion-house, where Queen Elizabeth is said to have been entertained by this nobleman, and to have enjoyed the pleasures of the chase in a kind of rural majesty. The approach to it was by a bridge, over an arm of the river Blythe, and if I remember right, through three square courts. A gallery was continued the whole length of the building, which, opening upon a balcony over the porch, gave an air of grandeur, with some variety, to the front. The great hall was built round six stant mally coks, which originally supported the roof as they grew: upon these the foresters and yeomen of the guard used to hang their nets, cross bows, hunting poles, great fiddle, calivers, bills, &c. The roots of them had been long decayed when I visited this romantic dwelling; and the flats sawn off at bottom were supported either by irregular logs of wood driven under them, or by masonry. Part of the long gallery where the Queen and her ten attendants used to divert themselves, was converted into an immense cheese-chamber, and upon my

\* Against Mr. Stark, of Darmstadt, first Preacher to the Court there.

† An exposition of the impostures of the celebrated Cagliostro, which the Tzarina caused to be translated into the Russian language, to guard her subjects from becoming dupes to his artifices.

first looking into it in the dusk of a summer's evening, when a number of these huge circular things were scattered upon the floor, it struck me that the maids of honour had just slipped off their fardingales to prepare for a general romping.

Elizabeth is reported to have been much pleased with the retirement of this park, which was filled with tall and mussy timber, and to have been particularly amused and entertained with the solemnity of its walks and bowers; but this oak, from which the tradition is that the first buck with her own hand, was her favourite tree; it is still in some degree of vigour, though most of its boughs are broken off, and those which remain are approaching to a total decay, as well as its vast trunk; the principal arm, *now built with dry antiquity*, shoots up to a great height above the leafage, and being hollow and truncated at top, with several cracks resembling loop-holes, through which the light shines into its cavity, it gives us an idea of the winding staircase in a lofty Gothic turret, which, detached from the other ruins of some venerable pile, hangs tottering to its fall, and affects the mind of a beholder after the same manner by its greatness and sublimity.

No trace of the old bell, as it was called, are now remaining; having fallen into an irreparable state of decay, it was taken down a few years since, by the late Sir Joshua Vaneck, Baronet. I have so much of the antiquary in me, as to wish that some memorial of its simple grandeur could have been preserved.

You will be delighted with Sir Joshua's noble plantations of oaks, beeches, and chestnuts, &c. with which he has ornamented the whole country, and which, in half a century, as the soil is particularly favourable to them, will be an inexhaustible treasure to the public as well as to his family.

The following Lines, written in the reign of James the First, might be applied as a consecration of this seat by Queen Elizabeth, without any great impropriety; they are not void of merit, and I shall give you a diffuse kind of imitation of them, for the benefit of your ladies. Allusions to the religious superstitions of Greece and Rome were as much in fashion amongst the great, upon the revival of *classic* learning, as allusions to the Druidical and Gothic superstitions of our ancestors were before that era. C. D.

P. S. The manor and estate of Huntinfield was a grant from the Crown to Lord Hunndon, upon the attainder of Ed-

mund De la Pole, the last Earl of that name, but whether by Elizabeth, or by her father, I am not clear. The Earl of Suffolk was beheaded in the year 1513, the 5th of Henry VIII.

#### DIANÆ VIRGINI VENATRICI.

ALMA foror Phæbi, si te, comitesq; pu-  
dicos  
Canta domus, castæq; juvant pia Jugera  
silvæ,  
Fœdus, mitisq; tuos agnosce, nec unquam  
Hic Dea silvicolis sit facilis licentia Faunis.  
Hos tibi sacramus Lucos, hæc surgat  
honori

A-bor opaca tuo, et seros longæva Nepotes  
Agnoscons, Ferro tandem inviolata recum-  
bat.

Diana, virgin goddess, if this seat,  
The seat of innocence, and these chaste walks  
Delight thee and thy train, propitious hear  
A virgin huntsress, who implores thy aid  
To guard these woodland haunts, from the  
foul deeds

Of Faun or Sylvan. To thy deity  
She consecrates these groves; and let this  
oak,

Upon whose out stretch'd arms the stock-  
dove pours

Her melting sly murmur, and beneath  
Whose bow'ring shade the wild deer couch  
at noon

To shun the grey-fly, and the gnat, be  
crown'd

The queen of all the forest; nor decay  
Till the fair Dryad, by whose plastic power  
It gradually rose, herself inanimate,  
Be harden'd into jets and corporal sub-  
stance;

And having peopled wide the rich domain  
With her tail progeny, subdued by age,  
When the huge trunk, whose bare and fork-  
ed arms

Pierc'd the mid-sky, now prone shall bud  
no more,

Still let the mazy ruin, like the bones  
Of some majestic hero, be preserv'd  
Unviolated and rever'd—

Whilst the grey father of the vale, at eve  
Returning from his sweltering summer-task,  
To tend the new-mown grass, or raise the  
sheaves

Along the western slope of yon gay hill,  
Shall stop to tell his listening sons how far  
She stretch'd around her thick leaf'd pond'-  
rous boughs,

And measure out the space they shadow'd—

May a long race of virtuous heirs succeed,  
Lords of the soil, to beautify these scenes!  
But chief to glad the heart of industry,  
And feel the blessing sevenfold return'd,  
In plenteous harvests and domestic peace.

*Onchuse,*

*Onchouse, June 20, 1782.*

DEAR SIR,

AS you were entertained with the Latin verses I sent you some time since, I shall take the liberty of sending you another specimen, by the same author, which I would have you compare with that celebrated passage of Virgil in the second Georgic,

"O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona no-  
sin",

"Agricolae," &c.

of which, if it was *not* intended as an imitation, yet the resemblance appears to me very striking, and there are few modern verses, perhaps, that will bear to be placed by the side of Virgil's with less disadvantage. As I made an application of the former to the oak at Hunt n'gfield, I shall apply this to the spot where it was planted: the Divine Providence to place me; and the spirit of the author would forgive it, could he know with how much propriety they are adapted to this situation, in which I hope to close the evening of my life.

#### ÆDES SOLITARIÆ.

NON istic aurata domus, Luxuq; flu-  
entes

Deliciæ, spondæve sopor pretiosus eburnâ,  
Aut in cubiculo Tyrius velamine murex;  
Non gemmâ vibrante nitor; non personæ  
cantu

Lîmina; nec prono famulintum examina  
collo;

Sed nemora alta virent, Quercusq; ornq;  
minaces

In cœlum, tremulæq; alni prope fluminis  
undam

Fronde placent variâ, fructus pariterq; sa-  
lubres,

Arbusta, et lentæ coryli, et Pomatia læta  
Sufficiunt Epulis; tum floribus alma reni-  
dens

Terra, tegit valles, et Prata recentia rivis.

Quam benè nocturnos canit hic Philomela  
dolores,

Quam benè dum rosos, nox ultima pallet  
ad ignes,

Innumeras dans lucus aves, jam picta salutat  
Turba diem, clarisq; sonant concentibus  
auræ!

Hic neque crudeles Diræ, tristive flagello  
Sævit Cura ferox, talis non additus ore  
Ipse fur insanus fuit in præcordia Livor.

Anna procul, scelerisq; minæ, populisq;  
tumultus,

Blanda Quies, puvifq; habitat Concordia  
teclis

Semper; et innocui risus, sociisq; lepores  
Denolent curas, & formica grata remittunt.

Quia mens ipsa fuit stupis memor; ardua  
cœli

Surgit humo meditans, & novit in astra  
reverti.

#### ONEHOUSE.

No gilded roofs here strain the gazer's eye;  
No goblets flow with noxious luxury;

*Sleep*, balmy *Sleep* here rests his downy  
wings,

Nor waits the purple pomp of gorgeous cover-  
ings:

No gems here dazzle the offended sight;

No trilling airs inspire unchaste delight;

No servile bands with crouching necks ap-  
pear,

Not *Flatt'ry*'s self can find admission here.

But lofty groves of beauteous forms are  
seen,

The *builder oak*\*, the *fir* for ever green;

\* The Manor of Onchouse, in the reign of Edward the Third, was in the possession of Bartholomew Lord Burwash (one of the twelve noblemen to whose care the Prince of Wales was committed at the battle of Cressy), with grant of free warren for all his demesne lands in Suffolk. A farm-house hath been built in the site of the old hall, where he probably resided, which was encompassed with a moat, upon whose eastern bank an oak is now growing, and apparently found, the circumstance of which, at the smallest part of the bolt, is sixteen feet, and twenty-four at the height of three yards from the ground. Notwithstanding one of its principal leading arms, with several other misty boughs on the north side, have been broken off by tempests, it contains at present upwards of four hundred and ninety feet of solid timber by measurement, in its stem and branches. About sixty yards to the southward of this venerable tree, is a broad-leaved elm, whose bough in the year 1781 extended fifty-four feet towards the north, and near forty upon its opposite side, measuring each way from the centre of the trunk.

The greater part of this parish, two centuries ago, was a wood, except a narrow strip declining to the south east near this large distinguished mansion, which was beautifully situated upon a rising ground, gently sloping into a valley, with a rivulet winding through it. In the base court, on the outside of the moat towards the east, which is a square of half an acre,

The towering *ash*, whose clustering tops re-

The rising sun, and deck the ruddy eve :

The *alder* brown, that loves the watry vales,

The *asph*light quiv'ring to the summer gales,

The *willow* pendent o'er the mazy stream,

The *poplar* huge, the *elm* : extended beam,

Their different colours here display and vie  
In all the tints of varied harmony.

Nor less the shrubs their wholesome fruits  
afford,

And blooming orchards still supply the  
board :

Earth spreads her charms, with flow'rs the  
meads are crown'd,

And smiling *Ceres* pours her gifts around.

How sweetly does the love lorn nightin-  
gale

To night's dun shades repeat her mournful  
tale !

And when the rosy morn appears in view,  
The painted tribes their cheerful notes renew ;

The FIRST CIVILIZERS OF BARBAROUS NATIONS proved to have been  
not only HEROES but POETS and MUSICIANS.

[FROM THE SAME.]

IT is remarkable that the first civilizers  
of barbarous nations are represented  
as having excelled, not only in personal  
bravery, but in music and poetry ; by the  
joint powers of which they are said to have  
vanquished monsters, built cities, imposed  
laws, and reclaimed men from the hor-  
rors and beastliness of a savage life ; nor  
was it peculiar to Orpheus to have subdu-  
ed the rugged manners of his Thracians  
by the powers of melody and song : it is  
a general character of the first founders  
of states, that they were poets and musi-  
cians, as well as heroes ; and I may add  
too, that they are represented as having  
given force to their precepts, by the effi-  
cacy of measured motions, as well as me-  
lody and song ; that is, by the united  
energy of music, poetry, and dancing.  
Music and poetry were not separated in  
the ideas of the ancients ; a circumstance  
that will account to you for the extraor-

From every copse they fly, on every spray,  
Swell their gay throats, and hail the rising  
day.

No sordid views deprive the soul of rest ;  
No Passions, *hence*, disturb the labouring breast ;  
Save Grief, that sickens at another's woe,  
And bids the melting sorrows sweetly flow.

Far from the madding people's furious  
strife,

Far from the anxious cares of busy life,  
Beneath this straw-thatch'd roof, this hum-  
ble cell,

Calm Peace, and Friendship pure, delight  
to dwell,

And when retired to rest, soft dreams em-  
ploy

Their slumb'ring thoughts, and tune the  
*soul* to joy, \*

Which, rapt in bliss, through airy regions  
flies,

Quits the dull earth, and claims her native  
skies.

dinary effects attributed to antient Music,  
which, in my opinion, could not possibly  
have been produced by the harmony of  
instrumental sounds alone. A. Mæron faith  
Plato, *παλαιπαιον ηρως μελαινδε ε  
νομιζομεν αυτων εγγον ειναι καθ' ου και  
αυδω, αλλα μη το παλαιον τα ηδη,  
και παρηγορειν τα παση των χρωμεων  
τοις μελεις και αρμοιαις* : and in his  
second book of a Republic, which  
explains this passage, he expressly says,  
that poetry was comprehended in his no-  
tion of music ; but Plutarch not only con-  
sidered music as imperfect without song,  
but in the 8th book of his Symposiaks,  
explains the Fable of Marsyas in this  
light, representing his punishment as *just*,  
for presuming to oppose the simple melo-  
dy of his pipe to the joint expression of the  
voice and lyre. We are told by Homer,  
in the 3d book of the Odyssey, that when

acre, now the milking-yard of the farm-house, there were growing in the year 1776 as  
many alien trees as contained upwards of a thousand and three hundred solid feet of  
timber.

This estate, with the manor and advowson of the living, are now in the possession of Mrs.  
Douglass Pettward, of Putney in the county of Surrey. The church, which is small, and  
has a baptistery, or font, of unhewn stone, seems to have been a Saxon building, but a part  
of the north wall only, extending about ten yards from the tower, which is circular, is all  
that remains of the original structure. It is situated two hundred yards to the north of the  
moat that surrounded the old mansion-house, whose grandeur and solitary situation proba-  
bly gave name to the parish. Not less than a fifth portion of its lands at present consists of  
woods and groves finely planted with timbers, and even a part of the rectorial glebe adjoining  
to the parsonage-house is a wood of ten or twelve acres.

Agamemnon

Agamemnon went to the siege of Troy, he left his Queen Clytemnestra under the care of a bard, who was the guardian of her honour, and that her virtue could not be corrupted till Ægisthus had procured his banishment to a desert island,

Where lay, the sweetest of the sacred train,  
Sung dying to the rocks, but sung in vain.

To return to the Founders of States : The joy upon killing some wild beast, or savage tyrant, a more cruel enemy of the human species, would naturally break out into songs of triumph by the victor, accompanied with measured movements (which may be considered as the rudiments of dancing), in which the rest of the district would join. These expressions of exultation must naturally raise the hero's influence with his tribe : upon all similar occasions, it would, as naturally, give an extraordinary weight to his opinion or advice ; and, in the end, would establish him in a kind of regal authority. His dress, his weapons, his manner of defending himself, or of attacking an enemy, as described in these rude songs of victory, would become the general usage, and, in time, characteristic of the tribe or nation : the songs themselves, delivered down by oral tradition assisted by some rude symbolic characters, would be regarded with the utmost reverence, and upon the introduction of letters amongst them, in all probability, would be the first things committed to writing, and become the ground-work of their national history, and legal institutions. Thus the excellence of the Parthians in the use of the bow, and of the Majorcans in that of the sling, might be owing to their imitation of some Chiefs, whose respective examples (as described in these poetical narratives, which were originally accompanied with music and dancing) influenced them in the practice of these weapons, till it became the general manner of bring-

ing up their children, and a disgrace not to excel in the use of them.

In like manner before the invention of guns, the fashionable amusement of all ranks of people, in England, was shooting with the long bow ; and to be a good archer was as necessary an accomplishment as to have been a good dancer, or a good lutenist, in the days of Charles II. We had gained several considerable victories by a superior skill in the use of the bow, particularly by the manner of laying or throwing our bodies forward into it, instead of drawing it by the strength of arm only, as described by Bishop Latimer, in his sixth sermon before King Edward the VIth ; and the neglect of planting a yew-tree in every church-yard, to furnish us with bow-staves (from whence, probably it obtained the epithet of *mournful*), was finable by common law \*. We may trace back this expertise in archery beyond our neighbours, in the remains of some heroic songs composed by British bards ; and many of our oldest ancient ballads were, doubtless, taken from the more inaccurate compositions of the bards of our feudal Chieftains and Legislators, animating their countrymen to acts of prowess by extolling the courage of some warrior, and by describing his expertise in the use of our national weapons : these influenced our manners, and the manners of every nation are the foundation of its laws. What has been said, seems strongly to favour the apparent paradox, that poetical compositions had, in all countries, precedence in point of time to those in prose, though it does not prove it. But not to mention the Arentos of the Indians, the only histories of the Dines, before Sæx and Snorro, were the songs of their ancient bards. All the Gothic expeditions were preserved only in that species of poetry called *Runes* ; and we know little of the Welch, Scotch, and Irish, in very early times, but what is thought to have been collected from similar materials.

#### DESULTORY REMARKS ON LITERARY SUBJECTS.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN Andrews's Anecdotes, published last year, an attempt is made by Mr. Pye, whose communications, it must be owned, form the most valuable part of the volume, to deprive Dryden of the honour he has received from that celebrated line :

"The conscious water saw its God and blush'd."

The classical reader need not be told that it alludes to, or rather epitomizes the

miracle at the marriage in China ;—and that, as report goes it was Dryden's extemporaneous effusion on being questioned by Dr. Busby concerning a 'school exercise. By Mr. Pye, however, it is ascribed to Crasshaw, a Latin Poet of the last century ; and as an authority for this attribution he quotes from an anonymous collection of letters the following Latin epigram :

*Uda*

\* See Cowell's Interpreter.

Ude rubor vestris, et non sua purpura  
lymphis,

Quæ rosa mirantes tam nova mutat aquas?  
Numen, convive! præsens agnoscite numen,  
Nympha pudica Deum vidit, et erubuit.

To any one who has a taste for Latin poetry, without searching for additional proof, its incoherency of connexion, and wiliness of justification, will demonstrate this to be little more than a pitiful translation. With no prefatory introduction the English line seizes on and comprehends the whole; and indeed in this wonderful comprehension of matter, no less than in the thought itself, consists its greatest and best merit.—The Latin, on the contrary, by amplification weakens the subject; and, though consisting of four verses, has not that pointedness of expression, or harmony of cadence, so essential to, and characteristic of, the English.

Never perhaps did any literary offspring carry with itself stronger marks of its own illegitimacy.—Every poet endeavours to array his conceptions with appropriate magnificence; and to him, in whom was ingendered to grand an idea as the tall line conveys, was surely imputed in Latin philosophy a power of fustible combination, and of giant fiction.

That the Latin epigram was subsequent to Dryden's time, there can then, from its extreme degeneracy, be no doubt. And when a form mistaken conviction, or the intention of deriding, we know not; but certain it is, that Mr. Pye has noticed against Dryden a charge of plagiarism as unfounded as in the last century would be libelous. We thought from the beginning to speak boldly, that Mr. Pye was engaged in a work much better than his own.—But his by a comparison of his well known elegances to your esteemed public applause; and we would spare Mr. Andrews no longer for the future the ridicule he has obtained from a voluminous compilation, in favour of that universal approbation, which, from a zealous philanthropy when exemplified in a small

treatise, he deservedly shared, and successfully enjoyed.

WHEN Gray gave to the world his two famous Odes, he gave them at the same time for a motto, from the second Olympic of Pindar, the words *Φωκυστά σουβέτοισιν*. These odes Lloyd and Colman burlesqued; and that their compositions might not want the usual decoration of a classic sentence, they humourously continued the citation from Pindar, and, by prefixing the words, *ὅς δὲ το σὺν, ἐπαύριον χαρίζεαι*, briefly and ridiculously characterised the lyric productions of the unhappy bard.

SIR John Hawkins has preserved in his *Life of Johnson* a fugitive composition of that literary Colossus, which better than any anecdote stamps the signet of irresistible pomposity on his character. It is an address to those literary depredators who rob by purloining the property of other bookellers, and among others that of Newbery in the publication of the *Idler*. It is, as Sir John remarks, evidently penned by Johnson; and we will further remark, that instead of the humble representation of a newspaper proprietor (for such was Newbery in the present business), it resembles both in matter and style the imperious and absolute edict of an Eastern despot. "Whoever then shall by the hand of rapine on our just property, are informed, that henceforward the days of impunity are over, and that we shall seek redress, not by arms and violence, but by an appeal to legal decision, and those equitable means which have been long established by the immemorial perceptions of honourable trade." The whole, though the above is quoted only from memory, runs in the same authoritative way. Had we the Biographical volume before us, we would transcribe the rest: but those whose curiosity has been excited by what has been said, will find ample satisfaction by referring to the *List*.

#### A PARTICULAR ACCOUNT relative to an HINDOO WOMAN's BURNING HERSELF ALIVE with her DECEASED HUSBAND.

[Taken from an AUTHENTIC LETTER, dated Calcutta, July 25, 1779.]

GOCUL CHUNDES GOSAUL, a Bramin of superior cast, whose character as a merchant and a man of inter-

guity was very respectable among Europeans, and exceedingly so with every native of this country who had any know-

\* We cannot but observe on this occasion, that Mr. Pye is certainly right. Crasshaw's Latin Poems were published in 1716, when Dryden was only three years old. The volume is now before us.

EDITOR.

ledge

ledge of him; for he maintained a great many poor daily at his house, and in the neighbourhood where he lived; and he extended his generosity to many Europeans, by lending them money when in distress—was Governor Vaucliff's Banian; and from that circumstance, I believe, you can confirm all I have advanced in Gocul's favour.

Gocul had been confined to his room about a fortnight by a fever and flux: I frequently visited him in that time, but did not apprehend his dissolution was so near, till last Tuesday morning, the 20th instant, when on sending to inquire after his health, my servant informed me he was removed from his own house to the banks of a creek that runs from Collyghaut (a place held sacred by the Hindoos, and where the water is taken up that is used in administering oaths to Hindoos in and about Calcutta) into the river Ganges, as you know is customary with them, in order to die in or near that river, or some creek that runs into it. At about nine o'clock in the evening of that day I went to see him, where he lay on a Fly Palanquin in a boat in that creek. His servant told me he could hear, but was not able to speak to any body. I went near him, and called to him by name; he knew my voice, turned about, and held out his hand to me: I took hold of it, and found it very cold: he pressed mine, and said he was obliged to me for coming to see him. I told him he would get his death by lying exposed without covering (for he was naked to his hips) to the most ardent rainy season, close to a nasty muddy bank: he said, he wished to be cold, for that he was then burning with heat (although his hand, as observed before, was very cold). I then put my hand to his forehead, which was also very cold; still he insisted that he was burning with heat. I begged him to allow me to order him to be carried back to his own house; he shook his head, but said nothing in answer. I repeated the request, but he shook his head again without saying a word. I did not imagine such a proposition would be attended to, because it is an invariable custom, you know, amongst the Hindoos, when given over by their doctors, to be removed to the banks of the Ganges, or some creek that runs into it, which they have a very superstitious veneration for; and I have heard, that if a Hindoo dies in his own house, it is razed to the ground. Gocul's is a very large house, and such a circumstance would consequently be a great detriment to the estate. I staid about a quarter of

an hour with him. On coming away, he repeated his obligations to me for the visits I paid him during his illness, and for my attention to him at that time in particular, and pressed my hand very hard at parting, for he was perfectly sensible; and I believe, if proper care had been taken of him, it was in the power of medicine to have restored his health. There were a vast number of Bramins reading and praying near him. Early the next morning I sent my servant to ask how he was: he brought me for answer, that Gocul was in the same state as when I left him the preceding night; and whilst I was at breakfast, one of his dependents came to tell me he was dead. I went to see him soon after, and found him covered with a sheet. I then inquired if either of his wives (for he had two) would burn with him; but nobody there could inform me. I desired one of his dependents to let me know if either of them resolved to burn, that I might be present; this was about eight o'clock last Wednesday morning. At ten o'clock the corpse was carried to Collyghaut, a little village about a mile higher up the creek, and about two miles and a half from Calcutta. Between twelve and one o'clock the same day, Mr. Shakespeare, who had an estate for Gocul, whose nephew Joyneram Gosaul is Mr. Shakespeare's Banian, called on me to let me know that Gocul's first wife Tarryaell was resolved to burn. We accordingly went together, and reached Collyghaut in time, where Gocul lay on a pile of sandal wood and dry straw, about four feet from the ground, on the banks of the creek, as naked as when I saw him the night before. His wife, we were told, was playing on the edge of the creek, where we were informed her children (two boys and one girl, one of the boys seven years, the other five, and the girl thirteen months old) were present with her and Kistenchurn, Gocul's eldest brother: that at first sight of her children, the strong ties of human nature, struggling with her resolution, drew a tear from her; but she soon recovered herself, and told her children their father was dead, and that she was going to die with him; that they must look up to their uncle, pointing to Kistenchurn, who, with his son Joyneram before mentioned, would be both father and mother to them; and that they must therefore obey them in the same manner as they would Gocul and herself if living. Then turning to Kistenchurn, she enjoined him, and recommended him to enjoin Joyneram (who was then



then at Dacca), to be fathers and protectors to her children, and committed them to their care.

This done, she left her children, and advanced towards the funeral pile, which was surrounded by a vast concourse of people, chiefly Bramins, about eight or ten feet from it, so that there was a free passage round the pile. Mr. Shakespeare and I were in front of the circle, and I had a perfect view of the following scene.

As soon as she appeared in the circle, I thought she was somewhat confused; but whether from the sight of her husband lying dead on the pile, or the great crowd of people assembled, or at seeing Europeans among them, for there were two besides Mr. Shakespeare and myself, I cannot tell; however, she recovered herself almost instantaneously. She then walked, unattended, gently round the pile in silence, throwing flowers as she went round; and when she had nearly completed the third time, at Gocul's feet she got upon the pile without assistance, threw flowers over it, and then laid herself down on the left side of her husband, raising his head and putting her right arm under his neck; and turning her body to his, threw her left arm over him; and one of the Bramins raised his right leg, and put it over her legs without a single syllable being uttered. They being thus closely embraced, a blue shawl was laid over them, and they were not seen afterwards by any body. Some dry straw was laid over the shawl, and then some light billets of sandal wood was put on the straw; but altogether not sufficient to prevent her raising herself up, throwing all off, and entirely extricating herself from the pile, if she had repented, or, from feeling the heat of the fire or smoke, she had been inclined to save her life. The dry straw which composed a part of the pile was then lighted. During all this time, that is, from the moment Gocul's wife made her appearance in the circle, to lighting the pile, there was a profound silence. But on the pile being lighted, the Bramins called out aloud, some dancing and brandishing cudgels or sticks, which I took to be praying, and a part of the ceremony; perhaps to prevent her cries being heard by the multitude, so as to give them a bad impression of it, or deter other women from following what the Hindoos term a laudable example. But I was so near the pile, that notwithstanding the noise made by the Bramins, and those who danced round it, I should have heard

any cries or lamentations she might have made: I am convinced she made none, and that the smoke must have suffocated her in a very short space of time. I staid about ten minutes after the pile was lighted, for such a sight was too dreadful to remain long at; besides, nothing more was to be seen except the flames, which Mr. Shakespeare and I had a perfect view of at a distance, as we returned from the funeral pile.

Gocul's wife was a tall, well-made, good-looking woman, fairer than the generality of Hindoo women are, about twenty, or perhaps twenty-two years of age at most: she was decently dressed in a white cloth round her waist, and an Ooincy of white cloth with a red silk border thrown loosely over her head and shoulders; but her face, arms, and feet were bare. I have heard, and indeed supposed, that women in that situation intoxicate themselves with bang or toddy; but from the relation given me of what passed between Gocul's wife, her children, and brother-in-law, as well as what Mr. Shakespeare and I saw at the funeral pile, I am persuaded she was as free from intoxication during the whole ceremony as it is possible; for she appeared to be perfectly composed, and not in the least flurried, except at first for an instant of time, as before ordered; but went through it deliberately, with astonishing fortitude and resolution.

This barbarous custom, so shocking to Europeans, if I mistake not, was practised by our ancestors in Britain in the times of the Druids; but whether our countrywomen in those days, who did not sacrifice themselves, were treated with the same contempt after the death of their husbands, as the Hindoo women are, I know not; for by the religion of the Hindoos they never can marry again, or have commerce with another man, without prejudice to their casts, which to them is as dear as life itself; but generally are reduced to perform the most menial offices in the family of which they were before the mistresses.

This reflection, together with the great credit they gain amongst the Bramins in undergoing so painful and horrid a religious ceremony, may be a very strong inducement to their continuing this practice.

The Moonish government in these provinces have frequently prevented such sacrifices, which I have heard is very easily done; for that any person not a Hindoo, or even a Hindoo of an inferior cast to the victim, barely touching the woman dur-

ing

ing the ceremony, will have that effect. Job Channock, who obtained the first phirmaund from the King at Delhi for the English company, I am told, and I dare say you have heard it too, saved a woman from burning by touching her whilst she was going through the ceremony, and was afterwards married to her. Mr. Verelst was the means of saving the life of Gocul's mother, who intended to burn herself with her husband, and she is now living; but Gocul's wife was so resolute, she declared last Wednesday morning, that if she was not allowed to burn with her husband, she would find means to put an end to her life in the course of that or the next day. As a proof of her composure, and being in her perfect senses, immediately on receiving news of Gocul's death, she resolved to sacrifice herself, and took an inventory of all the jewels and effects which she was in possession of.

I have now given you a full and circumstantial relation of the whole matter respecting Gocul Gosaul's wife sacrificing herself on the funeral pile of her husband. Such parts of it as were told me, of what was done out of my sight, I have no rea-

son to doubt; and what I have written as seen by myself, you may depend on as literally true; which Mr. Shakspeare will confirm in every part. But I omitted to observe, that though the Bramins shed tears when praying by Gocul the night previous to his death, there did not appear the least concern in any of them during the ceremony at the funeral pile, not even in Kistenchurn, the elder brother of Gocul, or any of his dependents.

I am told that Gocul's other wife, named Rajeserry, would also have sacrificed herself at the same time if she was not with child: and that if she has preserved a lock of his hair, it is consistent with the Hindoo laws or customs for her to go through the same ceremony, by burning herself with that lock of hair on another pile whenever she thinks proper. Gocul had four children by this last-mentioned wife; one girl ten years, one girl six years, one boy seven years, and another boy five years of age.

I am, dear Sir,

Your most obedient

humble servant,

JOSEPH CATOR.

To Thomas Pearson, Esq.

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T H E  
L O N D O N R E V I E W  
A N D  
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L.  
For M A R C H, 1790.

*Quid sit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.*

A Digest of the Law of Actions at *Nisi Prius*. By Isaac Espinasse, Esq. of Gray's Inn, Barrister at Law. 2 Vols. 8vo. 12s. Cadell.

TO mark out a channel by which the stream of Justice shall at all times flow with equal fulness through all the members of an extensive empire is perhaps impossible. Laws, however well adapted to the customs, the genius, and the policy of a people upon their first settlement, must vary, like other human institutions, as the government and manners of the nation take a different turn, and fall under different circumstances. This tendency to variation in the modes of ad-

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ministering justice, for justice itself must ever remain substantially the same, has of late years been very considerably increased in the laws of England, by the many *novelties* which the extension of commerce and the refinements of luxury have introduced into the kingdom.

The Judges of the several Courts, anxious to prevent justice from being entangled in the net of forms, and assisted in many instances by the power which the Legislature has placed in their hands, have

C c

accommodated

accommodated the several methods prescribed by law for the recovery of different rights, to the particular exigencies of the times. Thus, for instance, in trying the title to real property, the long and complicated proceedings by writ of *ad terminum qui prateriit*, writs of entry *sur disseisin* in the *post*, assises in the *per* and the *cui*, writs of *mort d'ancestor* and *novel disseisin*, action of *formedon*, and the several writs of *right*, have given way to the more easy and compendious action of *ejectment*. In the recovery of personal property the action of *detinue*, clogged by the privilege which enabled the plaintiff to *waive his law*, has yielded, by a fiction, to the more convenient mode of proceeding by action of *trover*; and one species of the action of *assumpsit* is now rendered, by a liberal construction of it, so extensive and beneficial a remedy, that it is applicable to almost every case where the defendant has received money which *ex aequo et bono* he ought to refund.

The cases in which these various alterations have taken place lie scattered, in the course of time, in the obscurity of voluminous Reports; or, if unpublished, are only to be found in the memories or note-books of private individuals. Works, therefore, which prevent the necessity of laborious researches, by presenting to the Students and Professors of the Law a well-digested collection of determinations upon any particular branch of this extensive science, have always been received with the gratitude which their *utility* inspires. Of this description is the publication before us: the author appears to have investigated his subject with indefatigable industry, and to have displayed it with equal perspicuity and erudition.

The Work opens with a general Introduction, defining the several species of actions of which the Author proceeds to treat; and as the merit of a performance of this nature must necessarily depend more upon the judicious arrangement of the subject than upon the elegance of style or nice grammatical accuracy in which it is written, we shall endeavour to give a concise analysis of its contents.

Actions *à nisi prius* are the modes of redress which the law has given, through the intervention of a jury, to recover damages in proportion to the injury which the plaintiff has sustained. An injury must arise either from the breach of a contract which the defendant has engaged to perform, or from some positive wrong done to the plaintiff, not connected

with any agreement. Actions therefore are founded on *contracts*, or on *torts or wrongs*.—CONTRACTS are either simple or special. Simple contracts are those which are made either orally, or by some written agreement *not sealed*. Special contracts are those which are made by written instruments *under seal*. The remedy for injuries arising from the breach of simple contracts, is by action of *assumpsit*; and for injuries arising from the breach of special contracts, the actions of *debt* or *covenant* are the proper remedies. —TORTS or WRONGS may be committed against either the person or the property of another; and when the act done is accompanied with force or violence *immediately injurious* to the party, the proper remedy is by action of *trepass à et armis*; but where the act done is not accompanied with force or violence, and is only *injurious in its consequences*, the remedy is by action of *trepass on the case*. From the first kind, for injuries done to the person, arise the specific actions of assault and battery, false imprisonment, adultery; and for injuries to the property, the actions of *replevin*, *trespass*, and *ejectment*. From the second kind, for injuries done to the person, arise the specific actions of *slander*, *malicious prosecution*; and for injuries done to the property, the actions of *trover* and *trespass on the case*, properly so called, are given.

From this analysis it appears, that there are *thirteen actions* which are to be respectively used according to the different nature of the injury sustained: Mr. Elphinstone therefore has divided the subject into *thirteen chapters*, appropriating one to each of these several kinds of action; and subdivided it by introductions to such as are founded—first, on *contracts*; secondly, on *torts or wrongs*. Every chapter treats of the nature and properties of the *action* which is the particular subject of it—the form of its *pleadings*, and the *evidence* necessary to support it at the *nisi prius*; giving short extracts from the cases in which the respective points have been decided.

The form in which this Digest is compiled, gives it some advantages over Mr. Justice Buller's Introduction to the Law of *Nisi Prius*, and Mr. Onslow's Institute upon the same subject; but in *substance* it is much the same; they are all compounded of the same kind of materials, and the only difference is the manner and proportions in which these materials are blended; excepting only, that as the present work

work was the last published, it of course contains the more recent determinations of the Courts in Westminster Hall.

We cannot, however, dismiss this publication without expressing our surprise

that, in delivering a *first offspring*, greater care should not have been taken to correct the errors of the press, which abound in almost every page.

**An Essay on Vision**; briefly explaining the Fabric of the Eye, and the Nature of Vision: intended for the Service of those whose Eyes are weak or impaired: enabling them to form an accurate Idea of the true State of their Sight, and the Means of preserving it. By George Adams, Mathematical Instrument-Maker to his Majesty, and Optician to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Printed for the Author.

**T**HIS little Treatise opens with a eulogy on Sight and the Structure of the Eye; an effusion which does our author some credit as a writer. To this succeeds an Anatomical Description of the Eye, its component parts, and its various appendages; and to this an optical Dissertation on the Nature and Properties of Light, and of Vision; explaining in a familiar manner, and by means of diagrams adapted to the several descriptions, the coverings, coats and nerves of the eye; the nature of the rays of light; their action on the eye in vision; the extent of our sight; the causes of distinct and indistinct vision; the wonderful mechanism of the eye, which enables it to conform itself to the given distance of the object, and to the given quantity of light.

Next are enumerated, the imperfections of sight, and the means of correcting them by a proper use of spectacles; with some short and apt rules for the preservation of sight; more especially for the prevention of a premature decay; with rules "to suit a given eye with proper spectacles, or to enable a given eye to see distinctly at a certain distance,"—whether it be a long-sighted eye, a couched eye, or a short-sighted eye.

Some instances of partial blindness being mentioned, the work closes with Observations on Squinting, and the most probable Methods of Cure.

To give a specimen of this ingenious and useful performance, and to be assisting, with our author, in the cause of humanity, we shall extract some of his Rules for the Preservation of Sight.

"1. Never to sit for any length of time in absolute gloom, or exposed to a blaze of light. The reasons on which this rule is founded, prove the impropriety of going hastily from one extreme to the other, whether of darkness or of light, and shew also, that a southern aspect is improper for those whose sight is weak and tender.

"2. To avoid reading a small print,

"3. Not to read in the dusk; nor, if the eyes be disordered, by candle-light. Happy those who learn this lesson betimes, and begin to preserve their sight before they are reminded by pain of the necessity of sparing them: the frivolous attention to a quarter of an hour of the evening, has cost numbers the perfect and comfortable use of their eyes for many years: the mischief is effected imperceptibly, the consequences are irreparable.

"4. The eye should not be permitted to dwell on glaring objects, more particularly on first waking in a morning; the sun should not of course be suffered to shine in the room at that time, and a moderate quantity of light only be admitted. It is easy to see, that for the same reasons, the furniture of a bed should be neither altogether of a white or red colour; indeed, those whose eyes are weak, would find considerable advantage in having green for the furniture of their bed-chamber. Nature confirms the propriety of the advice given in this rule: for the light of the day comes on by slow degrees, and green is the universal colour she presents to our eyes.

"5. The long-sighted should accustom themselves to read with rather less light, and somewhat nearer to the eye than what they naturally like; while those that are short-sighted should rather use themselves to read with the book as far off as possible. By this means, both would improve and strengthen their sight, while a contrary course will increase its natural imperfections.

"There is nothing which preserves the sight longer, than always using, both in reading and writing, that moderate degree of light which is best suited to the eye; too little strains them, too great a quantity dazzles and confounds them. The eyes are less hurt by the want of light than by the excess of it; too little light never does any harm, unless they are strained by efforts to see objects to which

the degree of light is inadequate; but too great a quantity has, by its own power, destroyed the light."

This last is a caution which ought to be strictly attended to. The writer of this article has profited by it; and in this public manner renders his acknowledgements to the author.

The sight is a faculty on which our

happiness so much depends, and which itself is dependant on to many minute circumstances, that no person, especially at the middle age of life, should be unacquainted with the nature and properties of Vision. Much mischief may arise from neglect, and much more from an improper treatment.

**A Postscript to the New Bath Guide. A Poem. By Anthony Pasquin. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Strahan.**

OF the merits of this facetious and satirical author's poetical works, published in two small volumes octavo, we have already given our opinion\*; and in the Poem at present before us Mr. Williams's muse is not less sportive and sportive. It is written, as its title proclaims, upon the model of Mr. Anstey's celebrated work intitled the 'New Bath Guide,' and the *unique* manner of that excellent author is not badly imitated. Mr. Williams, however, confesses to the *Reviewers*, that "if there are any among them who imagine he wrote this with a view of rivalling Mr. Anstey as a poet, they know not the points of his ambition;" and although no inconsiderable share of vanity may be discovered when he speaks of the vindictive manner in which his "*poetical omnipotence*" has been questioned, we cannot conceive that he ever entertained an idea of his powers to this extent: it would, however, be equally uncandid and unjust not to acknowledge that Pasquin has approached his great and unrivalled original much nearer than any other candidate.

The work very happily ridicules the *queer fishes* of Bath; and exposes, with infinite pleasantry and humour, the many

fashionable absurdities of the place: but among the many excellencies it contains, the names of the several characters and correspondents must not be forgot: Major General Firebrand to Colonel Gunbuckle at the 'Horse Guards; the Countess of Cocklefs to the Honourable Miss Fanny Fitzkickerly, in Portman-square: Miss Figgitt and *Esq. Perpendicular* are well conceived.—We shall extract the following "Apology for not weeping over the Remains of a Female Friend," as a specimen of the author's talents in the softer walks of the muse.

"Cold drops that tear which blazons  
common woe,  
What callous rock retains its crystal  
rill?  
Ne'er will the softest mould its liquid  
shew—  
Deep sink the waters that are smooth  
and still.  
Ah! when sublimely agoniz'd I stood,  
And Memory gave her beauteous frame  
a sigh;  
While Feeling triumph'd in my heart's  
warm flood,  
Grief drank the offering ere it reach'd  
the eye."

**Arthur; or, the Northern Enchantment. By Richard Hole, LL. B.**

**A Poetical Romance, in Seven Books. 8vo. 5s. Robinsons.**

ARTHUR, the hero of the present poem, is said to have been Prince of the Silures about the commencement of the fifth century, and to have suspended the declining fate of Britain, by the greatness of his military prowess, in opposition to the arms of Hengist. The idea of celebrating his exploits in an epic poem first occurred to Dryden, and was afterwards attempted in twelve books by Sir Richard Blackmore; but Dennis has, by his criticisms on this work, proved what

Dryden asserted, that the Guardian Angel of a kingdom was a machine too ponderous for him to manage. The obscurity and uncertainty, however, in which the extraordinary actions attributed to Arthur by Thellessin and the other British bards are involved, and the doubts that have been raised even of the existence of such a personage, seem peculiarly to present him as a proper subject for the muse, since the darkness and uncertainty which surround his character afford an opportunity

\* In our Review for December 1789, where the Reader will also see "ANECDOTES OF THE AUTHOR."

to the poet of embellishing the *legendary tale* by the ornaments of invention; an advantage of which he must otherwise have been deprived by the danger of doing violence to *historic truth*. This opportunity was too obvious to be neglected, and Mr. Hole has introduced his hero accordingly, as a personage merely ideal, whose achievements are only to be examined at the bar of *poetic credibility*. The poem is formed upon an imitation of the old metrical romance; its incidents therefore are extravagant, and its heroes rather those of A: - - - than Homer;—"not" says Mr. Hole, "because the *desultory avidness* of the one is preferred to the *correct fancy* of the other; but nothing new probably can be added to improve the plan of the regular epic as conceived by the latter, and every imitation must fall short of the original." Without enquiring whether that infinite variety which the different modifications of the human character present to the eye of genius, does not afford an opportunity of producing *something new*, we cannot help thinking that Mr. Hole has, upon this occasion, exercised great judgement and sound discretion; "for although (says Dr. Johnson) we cannot know demonstratively that the poems of Homer transcend the common limits of human intelligence, yet nation after nation and century after century have been able to do little more than transpose his incidents, new name his characters, and paraphrase his sentiments."

The poem opens by representing Ivar, the son of Melafchen, Chief of the Ebuode or Western Isles, walking towards night on the sea-shore, from whence he discovers a fleet at a distance. While his eyes are bent across the main, horrid sounds assail his ears from the mountain Conagra, and on turning his eyes to its stupendous height, he discovers three female forms—the *Weird Sisters* or *Northern Parcae*, performing their rites on its summit. The power of magic sounds shakes the mountain to its base with dire convulsions; a portentous darkness overspreads the sky; a furious tempest agitates the sea; but on a warrior being cast on shore the storm subsides. Ivar approaches the stranger, and invites him to the hall of his father, where he discovers him to be Arthur, heir to the throne of Britain. The Prince describes the persecution he is born to sustain from the enmity of men and *Demons*. He repines at Providence; a dark cloud instantly involves the room, and Merlin, a good magician, appears. He rebukes Arthur for his rashness, assures him that

his fleet is safe, and recommends resignation and fortitude. Merlin, at an advanced period of his life, is blessed with a daughter, whose name is Inogen; born with the fatality, that whosoever should marry her would reign from that hour the sovereign of Britain. A mutual attachment takes place between Arthur and Inogen; but he finds a rival of his passion in the person of Hengist, who at the court of Uther openly professes his love, and is defied by Arthur, who is at length banished from the court. While Merlin is musing on this unhappy event, Cadur, a youth nearly related to and esteemed by Arthur, informs the good magician, that he had followed the Prince and seen him embark for the desert isle of Egen, with ten of his bravest knights, expecting, upon a previous challenge, to meet Hengist there with an equal number of his followers, in order to decide their pretensions to Inogen by combat. Hengist forfeits his engagement, and enters into a confederacy to besiege Carlisle, where Uther was then dying, worn-out with age and grief. Merlin, to save his daughter from the arms of Hengist, retires to a solitary place near the river Deva; where, under a large oak near a Druidical circle of stones, the Genius of Albion appears to him, and informs him, that the *Weird Sisters*, dreading the future gloiy of Arthur and the happiness of Inogen, had involved them in such difficulties as would require superior assistance to avoid. The Genius instructs him in what manner to counteract their designs, and presents him with a wand endued with the secret virtue to form an enchanted bow for the concealment of Inogen, who is enclosed accordingly with Ellena, her female friend. Arthur in the mean time endeavours to raise forces to subdue his rival, is conveyed by Merlin in a magic bark to the northern coast of Britain, where he repotes under a tree, and in the morning discovers his favourite horse and an enchanted suit of armour. As he was proceeding on his way, exposed to the wiles of men and demons, he observes a lofty castle at a distance, but is dissuaded by a shepherd from approaching it. Arthur, suspecting a fraud, attacks the shepherd, who instantly assumes the form of Uida, and predicts that Hengist, who defended the castle, was fated never to fall by the hand of a Briton. He advances to the castle, and having provoked Hengist to single combat, strikes him to the ground; but he is instantly conveyed away in a cloud. The castle disappears, and leaves those ruins

ruins which are now called Stonehenge. A variety of transactions take place, in which the several leaders on each side prepare for a general battle, which ensues, and the Weird Sisters turn the fortune of the day in favour of Hengist; but Arthur at length appears, and inspires new courage into the bosoms of his retiring friends. The dangers to which Hengist had been exposed, induce the Weird Sisters to convey him to a cave, where he expresses his discontent, assumes through their incantation the form of Arthur, and is conveyed in a chariot formed of clouds to a mountain adjoining to the bower in which Inogen is concealed. He is introduced to the bower, and being mistaken by Inogen for Arthur, seduces her into a dark forest, where he attempts her virtue. Valdemar, awakened by the shrieks of Inogen, and supposing Hengist to be Arthur, assaults him: the Dæmons are alarmed, and interpose; Inogen flies, and the two warriors kill each other. Arthur, who was in pursuit of Valdemar,

enters the forest, where he meets with Eilena, and is informed of Inogen's having quitted the enchanted bower with an unknown knight. He laments the infidelity of Inogen, renounces his love, and is resolved to leave her, when Merlin appears, discovers the mistake, and the poem concludes. This, however, is but the mere outline of the story, which is filled up with great ingenuity, and supplied by several episodes and underparts, highly pleasing and romantic.

Of the poetry itself, the uniform and continual breaks, by continuing the period to the middle of the lines, destroy in a great measure the variety it was most probably introduced to promote; but exclusive of this defect, the numbers are in general harmonious and correct. The licence which poetry claims, and in which it has been always indulged, would render it improper to notice, among the many beauties with which the work abounds, the few defects which have been imposed upon the poet by the necessities of rhyme.

Poems by Silvester Otway. To which is added, The Humours of John Bull; an Operatical Farce. 12mo. 3s. Murray.

WE have read this volume with that mingled sensation of pleasure and disgust which attends the perusal of a work of genius disfigured with negligence and inaccuracy.

Of these Poems, the most excellent in our opinion are "Louisa," "A Funeral Wreath," and "Euphrosyne, an Ode to Beauty." The first, in four Sonnets (a word which has always been applied to a peculiar form of verse, but which, among other unwarrantable licences sufficient to provoke damnation from the pen of a superficial critic, this writer adapts to metre of various kinds) is a production of genuine feeling. The fourth Sonnet in particular is highly pathetic. In the use of compound epithets, (a beauty which the English language does not easily admit) Mr. Otway is singularly happy. For example—

"Hail, holy night; hail, hail, ye nether  
shades,  
Whose death-dew-dropping boughs en-  
fold my freezing stream;  
O let me sink amid thy hallow'd glades,  
Unhaunted by the griefs of life's unhap-  
py dream."

To Euphrosyne, an Ode to Beauty, we may justly apply the following lines of the Author

"More brilliant than the varied blaze  
Of mingling earth and sky,  
Which o'er the limpid streamlet's dimply  
maze  
In wavy lustre loves to play,  
What time, by VERNAL VENUS led,  
The APRIL LOVES, a laughing train,  
In sunny shower descend."

The Elegiac Ode on the Death of Lady Matilda Birmingham has much *pathos*, but is in other respects extremely incorrect. The Humours of John Bull is not so much a regular drama as a severe and witty dramatic satire on the *sing-song* and *trice-shoop* insignificance of our wretched modern operas.

#### ANECDOTES OF THE AUTHOR.

SILVESTER OTWAY is, we understand, only the poetic appellation of this writer. His real name is JOHN OSWALD. He was late a Lieutenant in the 42d regiment of foot, and served in the last war under Colonels Humberstone and M'Leod in the East Indies. In the year 1783 he left India, and returned by land to England. His predominant passion for travel, and burning avidity to survey mankind under various points of view, determined him to trace out for himself a new route. He directed his course to the

the more northern and mountainous parts of Turkey, and pitched his tent for some time among the barbarous hords of Turkomans and Curdces, whom for many years no traveller has visited except himself and the celebrated *walking Stuart*.

Mr. Oswald is a native of Scotland, about 30 years of age. His father, a man of great learning and extreme modesty, but who imagined that all his misfortunes had proceeded from his devotion to the Muses, endeavoured as much as possible to discourage in his son the same *unhappy passion*, as he termed it, for the Belles Lettres. The opposition of his father, however, only tended to stimulate the youth in the career of learning. In a few months, by the most intense application he acquired, without a master, a competent knowledge of the Latin tongue. To this he soon added, in the same manner, the Greek; and in the course of his peregrinations he made himself familiar with the Arabic language, together with the French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese dialects.

The religious and philosophic opinions of this gentleman are said to be extremely singular. He adheres to the doctrines of the Hindoo system of worship, and turns with an abhorrence truly Braminical from every species of animal food. To a gentleman who urged him to assign his reasons for an aversion so singular, he replied, "that he thought it cruel to deprive of life an innocent animal, and filthy to feed upon a corpse."

Beside the above volume of *Poems*, published under the name of Silverst Otway, Mr. Oswald is author also of the following pamphlets:

1. *Raræ Comicæ Evangelicantes*; or, *The Com c Frogs turned Methodists*. Published in 1786.
2. *The British Mercury*, a periodical Publication which appeared in 1787, and of which the greater number of Essays, &c. are the production of Mr. Oswald.
3. *The Alarming Progress of French Politics*, a pamphlet on the subject of the Commercial Treaty, 1787.

*The Sorrows of Slavery*, a Poem. Containing a faithful Statement of Facts respecting the African Slave Trade. By the Rev. J. Jamieson, A. M. F. A. S. S. Crown 8vo. 2s. Murray.

THIS Poem is not the least valuable among the many publications lately written on the same subject—a subject which must be important and affecting to every real friend of liberty, humanity, and religion. The mistaken and mercenary alone, themselves free, would rivet the galling chain on fellow-creatures, and buy or sell them as cattle. The author naturally divides the subject into three parts: the first containing "A Description of the Methods used to procure Slaves on the Guinea Coast; the second, Of their Treatment on the Middle Passage; and the third, Of their Situation in the West Indies." Mr. Jamieson professes to state faithfully facts respecting the Slave Trade; and making allowance for the colouring of poetry, his statement is *faithful*. It requires indeed the colouring of poetry to give us a just idea of that iniquitous traffic. An African slave ship is a sort of floating Hell, over which the master and crew preside as to many Devils.

Mr. Jamieson begins the Poem with an address to "The British Fair." This is a very proper introduction to a subject which rouses sensibility and tenderness. The following lines are animated and expressive:

"In that warm clime alone  
Does Love's electric fire shoot thro' no  
vein,  
Rapid, restless, hurrying on the blood,  
As its elastic channels it would burst?  
Of cruel absence finds no lover there  
The add'ning influence? Can he, on his  
heart,  
That void insufferable never feel,  
Thou of, fair maid, hast felt; a void so  
great,  
A world, without the object lov'd, to fill,  
Is far too little? He hath felt it too,  
To him his dusky mistress is as fair  
As thou art to thy lover."

The Invocation to Deity, the parent of Freedom, Justice, and Goodness is especially proper in a Poem which respects our dearest and most valuable rights as men.

The description of Zilia, a slave of some distinction, and the only surviving daughter of aged parents, torn from them and her lover, is truly poetical and highly finished.

The lines that follow possess, in our opinion, no contemptible degree of poetical merit.

"Behold that maid, possess'd of every charm  
That Nature boasts, if regular likenesses  
And



And faultless symmetry contribute aught  
To Beauty's form ; if in the various eye  
It beams or languishes, commands or  
pleads,

With rhetoric resistless ; in the mouth  
If e'er it smiles, or spreads the toils of  
love

In playful dimples ; if at once it awes  
And captivates the heart in every look  
And motion ; if its subtle essence lies  
In framing to the comparative eye  
Th' eternal image of a lovely soul,  
Pure, noble, piteous and benevolent,  
Harmonious with itself and human kind.  
Yes—~~notwithstanding~~ her dark hue, she's

fair ;

If beauty floats not lightly on the skin,  
Nature's mean rhind, her garment outer-  
most,

(To fence the finer teguments design'd)."

The author concludes the Poem with quoting several denunciations of vengeance in the divine law against those who deprive fellow-men of their natural birth-right, Liberty. Revelation is the declared foe of slavery. It breathes gentleness and compassion towards man in every clime. Some of its severest judgments are denounced against tyrants and oppressors. The Reverend Author of the Poem makes a judicious and striking selection of passages to this purpose. Such a conclusion is particularly suitable to the character of a minister of the Gospel, who proclaims religious and should defend civil liberty.

We heartily recommend this Poem as a faithful statement of facts, and as possessing poetical merit in no small degree, hoping that the sorrow of the author, and at many, will be turned into joy.

#### ANECDOTES OF THE AUTHOR.

The Rev. Mr. JAMIESON, to a mind naturally strong and clear in its conceptions, adds the advantage of a learned and liberal education ; an advantage seldom

Hecfort and Clara. From the German. 3 Vols. 12mo. 9s. Robinsons.

THE mischief's modern novels produce arise from the misrepresentations of nature with which they in general abound, and from the incense they continually afford to weak, vain, and visionary minds. The volumes at present before us are certainly free from these charges. Love is the agent universally employed throughout the work ; but the effects it produces are those which naturally flow from an excessive indulgence of that turbulent and hasty passion. The scenes are not the mere workings of disordered fancy, but representations of real life. The characters

enjoyed by any of that sect of Christians to which he belongs ; for the *Seceders*, so they are called, are jealous of human learning, as being, on the whole, inimical to Christian Faith. They stile themselves the *Witnessing Remnant*, from some expressions in the Jewish Prophets respecting the Israelites, to whom, as the chosen people of God, they suppose that they (the *Seceders*) bear a near affinity. In imitation of the Jews, in certain disastrous periods in their history, they devote themselves to God by a solemn league and covenant, as the Puritans did in the times of Cromwell. They make little account of good works, and place the main stress of religion in certain operations of grace, which are supposed to lead the Christian captive into the kingdom of Heaven, by an influence that supercedes, in a great degree, the exercise of reason. Mr. Jamieson is not only the most accomplished scholar among the *Seceders*, but the most distinguished, also, by goodness of heart, and disinterested zeal in the service of religion. He had once an offer of being translated from a small congregation and small stipend of about 60*l.* a year, to a populous and rich congregation that offered, on good city, to settle 300*l.* a year on him for life. His poor congregation, on hearing this, flocked round him in tears, ready to break their hearts. Mr. Jamieson, penetrated with the affection of his people, and considering so lively a testimony of it as a seal of his ministry, embraced the generous and the pious resolution of remaining, as he now does, with his poor little Christian flock, at Forfar, in the county of Angus, in Scotland. After such noble and well-merited praise, it is doing Mr. Jamieson but vulgar honour to observe, that he is descended, in the male line, from the celebrated painter of that name in the reign of Charles I. and, through his mother, from the Royal Bruces of Scotland.

are not ideal personages, but "folks of this world ;" and the manners are chaste, delicate, and simple. The Author appears to have had in view the laudable object of recommending domestic felicity and natural pleasures, in preference to those factitious enjoyments which satiety and fashion create.

The English edition is said to be a translation from the German original ; and from the many foreign idioms with which almost every page is filled, we may conclude with certainty that it is not a work of native growth.

The

The Antiquities of England and Wales. By Francis Grose, Esq. Vol. VII.  
and VIII. 8vo. Hooper.

**A**T length we have the satisfaction to announce to the public, the completion of this elaborate and elegant work; a review of which would have appeared much earlier, if the death of the gentleman who favoured us with an account of the former volumes had not obliged us to postpone it till we could obtain the assistance of another friend in finishing the article.

It is to the very favourable reception of the first edition in quarto, that the public stands indebted for the present improved new edition printed on an imperial octavo.

Captain Grose, ever ready in the pursuit of his favourite study, and indefatigable in his researches for fresh subjects worthy of delineation and description, has considerably augmented his *Antiquities of Wales*, which now with great propriety form a distinct and separate part of his work; whereas, in the quarto edition, some of the counties of England joined to a more limited description of Wales, made up the fourth volume.

Vol. VII. of the new edition presents to the lovers of British Antiquities, very extensive views of all the valuable and curious remains of ancient edifices in the different counties of Wales; and we find no less than thirty-three additional plates executed in a masterly manner; most of them from drawings taken on the spot by the author, and the rest communicated to him by gentlemen having a taste for the study of antiquities, and residing near the venerable ruins they have delineated.—For these testimonies of their esteem, and approbation of his plan, he makes a polite, specific acknowledgment to every assisting friend, in a concise address to the public upon finishing the work. Many of the views in the old edition have likewise been new-engraved for this volume, and others retouched, so that the improvements appear to be general; for which reason we shall not enter into a minute detail, but content ourselves with selecting some curious particulars, which may be entertaining to our readers.

Two additional views are given of Caernarvon Castle, rendered so famous in history for the origin of the royal title of Prince of Wales, being given to the eldest sons of our Kings. In one of these views, the inside of the Castle is represented, with the entrance into the Eagle Tower, which makes the following historical anecdote the more interesting:—

VOL. XVII.

“Here in 1284, in a tower called the Eagle Tower (from the representation of that bird carved upon it), Eleanor Queen of Edward I. was brought to bed of a son, created by his father Prince of Wales, being the first of English blood who enjoyed that title. He was afterwards King by the name of Edward II. and is frequently, from the place of his birth, styled Edward of Caernarvon. The reasons which induced Edward to contrive that his Queen should be delivered here, are thus related in *Powell's History of Wales*. King Edward perceiving the Welch to be resolute and inflexible, and absolutely bent against any other Prince than one of their own country, happily thought of this politic, though dangerous expedient. Queen Eleanor was now quick with child, and ready to be delivered; and though the season was very severe, it being the depth of winter, the King sent for her from England, and removed her to Caernarvon Castle, the place designed for her to lye in. When the time of her delivery was come, King Edward called to him all the Barons and chief persons throughout Wales, to Ruthlan, there to consult about the public good and safety of their country; and being informed that his Queen was delivered of a son, he told the Welch nobility—that, whereas they had oftentimes entreated him to appoint them a Prince, he, having at this time occasion to depart out of their country, would comply with their request, upon condition they would allow of, and obey him whom he should name. The Welch readily agreed to the motion, only with the same reserve—that he should appoint them a Prince of their own nation. King Edward assured them he would name such an one as was born in Wales, could speak no English, and whose life and conversation nobody could stain; whom the Welch agreeing to own and obey, he named his own son Edward, but little before born in Caernarvon Castle.”

And, on the authority of Pennant, our author adds these further particulars—“The external state of the walls and castle are at present exactly as they were in the time of Edward. The towers are very beautiful, none of them round, but pentagonal, hexagonal, or octagonal; two are more lofty than the rest. The Eagle Tower is remarkably fine, and has the addition of three slender angular turrets issuing

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suings from the top. Edward II. was born in a little dark room in this tower, not *twelve* feet long, nor *eight* in breadth, so little did, in those days, a royal comfort consult either pomp or convenience. The gate through which the affectionate Eleanor entered to give the Welch a Prince of their own, who could not speak a word of English, is at the farthest end, at a vast height above the outside ground; so could only be approached by a draw-bridge. In his sixteenth year, the Prince received the homage of his duped subjects at Chester, invested, as marks of his dignity, with a chaplet of gold round his head, a golden ring on his finger, and a silver sceptre in his hand."

The view of the Bridge and Cathedral of St. Asaph, one of the additional plates in this volume, is truly picturesque. The Cathedral stands within a large yard between two rivers, the Elwy to the West and the Clwyd to the East.

The present building was raised from the ground in 1284; but the roof or upper part having been burned down about 1404, by Owen Glendour, was, with the inside ornaments, repaired as they now remain, about the year 1490, by Bishop Redman, who, besides putting on a roof, made the East window and stalls in the choir, as may be seen at this day, by his arms remaining in divers parts of the fabric, as they did on the episcopal throne before it was re-built in 1666, by Bishop Griffith, who did not live to see it finished.

During the protectorship of Oliver Cromwell, the post road then lying through this place, the Palace and Cathedral were much injured by the post-master, one Miles, who kept his office in the former, and made great havock in the choir, using the font as a trough for watering his horses, and tying up calves in the Bishop's throne.

Of Caerphilly Castle in Glamorganshire there are now three plates, instead of two, and it certainly merited every attention the author could bestow upon it; being probably the noblest ruin of ancient architecture remaining in Britain; for in the judgment of some curious persons, who have seen and compared it with the most noted Castles of England, it exceeds all in greatness, except that of Windsor." That great curiosity, the inclining tower, which is thus described, is seen in two of the plates. "Among the many stupendous pieces of which this vast pile of ruins is composed, is a large tower nearly towards the East end, which every moment threatens destruction to the unwary passenger. Its

height is not by a great deal so much as that of Pisa in Italy, it being not above 70 or 80 feet at most; but from the top down almost to the middle runs a large fissure, by which the tower is divided into two separate parts, so that each side hangs over its base in such a manner, that it is difficult to say which is most likely to fall first. According to the opinion of the ingenious Mr. Wood, of Bath, who lay upon his back for several minutes to view this dreadful ruin, its lineal projection, on the outer-side, is not less than ten feet and a half. What renders it still the more remarkable is, that it has continued to project in this manner for many ages past; nor have we the least account given us, either from history or tradition, how it first happened." We shall now take leave of this entertaining volume, with congratulating the ancient Britons on having such a complete collection of the antiquities of their country preserved, and published in such a manner that they can procure it independent of the rest of the work, in which they may not be supposed to be so much interested.

We now proceed to Vol. VIII. which is entirely new, superior in point of execution to the preceding volumes, and is a well finished supplement to the whole work. It follows the same alphabetical order as was before observed; and contains upwards of one hundred views of Antiquities in different parts of the kingdom, twenty-two of which belong to Cornwall, which was visited by Captain Grose for the purpose of drawing them on the spot, four only excepted, which were communicated by friends. It is impossible to investigate the many beauties in the drawings and engravings throughout this supplement: but such as have appeared to us to be uncommonly striking, we must take the liberty to point out, though it is highly probable, other examiners of the same volume may give the preference to different plates.

The two views of Dunstable Priory, Bedfordshire—all the plates of Fowey town and Castles—of St. Germain's Priory and Port Eliot—and of St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall—exhibit the most romantic and picturesque scenes; enriched with venerable and magnificent edifices, in a more perfect state than many others which may be curious remains of Antiquity, but are by no means so generally pleasing and agreeable to the eye.

Bolsover Castle, Derbyshire—South Sea Castle, Hampshire—St. Albans Abbey, Hertfordshire—Sandgate Castle, Kent—Holdenby

Holdenby House, Northamptonshire—  
Tickincote Church, Rutlandshire—the  
Great Hall in Mayfield Palace, Suffex—  
Kenelworth Priory, Warwickshire—the  
Council House at Salisbury—Catterick  
Bridge, Harwood Castle, and Snape Hall,  
in Yorkshire, are all in our humble opi-  
nion very interesting; designed and exe-  
cuted with great taste, and, if we mistake  
not, still more curious from their not being  
so well known as some that have been  
given in other publications by different  
hands.

In general, the descriptions accompa-  
nying the plates in the supplement are not  
so ample as in the preceding volumes, for  
want of authentic documents respecting  
them; but wherever our author has been  
able to trace any historical or traditional  
facts worthy of notice, he has given them  
with his usual fidelity and accuracy, and  
always candidly acknowledging to whom  
he has been indebted for them: whatever  
ancient or modern historian or traveller he  
has consulted, he takes care to give him  
the credit of his narrative—an ingenuous  
manly practice, which should serve as an  
example for writers in every branch of  
literature.

A very neat view is given of Little Dun-  
mow Priory Church in Essex; not that  
there is any thing remarkably curious in  
the building, but because it affords an  
opportunity to introduce an account of  
the ceremony of delivering the Dunmow  
blitch of bacon to the qualified claimants.  
Though this subject has been frequently  
noticed in various publications, yet it is  
so accurately stated in this work, that we  
imagine it cannot fail of entertaining our  
readers, and therefore take the liberty to  
give an extract from it.

“Among the jocular tenures of En-  
gland, none have been more talked  
of than the bacon of Dunmow. By  
whom, or at what period, this custom was  
instituted is not certain, but it is gene-  
rally ascribed to one of the family of  
Fitz-Walter. A similar custom is ob-  
served at Wickenor in Staffordshire, where  
corn as well as bacon is given to the  
happy pair. By the ceremonial instituted  
for this occasion at Dunmow, the party  
claiming the bacon, therein styled The  
Pilgrim, was to take the following oath,  
kneeling on two sharp-pointed stones in  
the Church-yard, the Convent attending,  
and using many ceremonies and much  
singing, in order to lengthen out the time  
of his painful situation.

You shall swear by custom of confession,  
That you o'er made nuptial transgression;

Nor since you were married man and wife,  
By household brawls, or contentious strife,  
Or otherwise, in bed or at board,  
Offended each other in deed or in word;  
Or since the Parish Clerk said Amen,  
Wished yourselves unmarried again;  
Or in a twelvemonth and a day,  
Repented not in thought any way;  
But continued true in thought and desire,  
As when you join'd hands in holy quire.  
If to these conditions without all fear,  
Of your own accord you will freely swear,  
A whole Gammon of Bacon you shall re-  
ceive,

And bear it hence with love and good leave;  
For this is our custom at Dunmow, well  
known:

Though the pleasure be ours, the bacon's  
your own.

Then the Pilgrim was taken on men's  
shoulders and carried first about the Priory  
Church-yard, and afterwards through the  
town, attended by the Convent, the bacon  
being borne in triumph before him.”

The list of persons who have demanded  
and received this bacon, closes with John  
Shakeshanks, wool-comber, and Anne his  
wife, June 20th 1751; since which, Mr.  
Grose adds, some persons having demand-  
ed it, it has, as is said, been refused,  
probably from conjugal affection not  
being now so rare as heretofore, or be-  
cause qualification oaths are now supposed  
to be held less sacred.

Two beautiful views of the Tinwald  
in the Isle of Man are accompanied with  
the following description. “The Tin-  
wald is an artificial mount covered with  
turf, having steps cut on its side, I think  
the south, for ascending to the top; from  
hence all new laws made for the govern-  
ment of the Island are promulgated, and  
from it are called Acts of Tinwald.—  
The word *Tin*, or *Ting*, in the Islandic  
language signifies an assembly of the peo-  
ple; and *Wald* a field or place. There  
is neither history nor tradition respecting  
the erection of this mount, which proba-  
bly is of great antiquity. It is surround-  
ed by a ditch and earthen rampart, includ-  
ing an area of the form of a right-angled  
parallelogram; within which, at the end  
facing the steps, is a small church, where,  
previous to the publication of any new  
law, the chief Magistrates attend divine  
service.”

The last plates properly belonging to  
the supplement, are two views of the  
Druids' Temple in the Isle of Jersey. But  
the volume concludes with very conside-  
rable and valuable *addenda* to the origi-  
nal preface, and which, though placed

here, should, now the work is completed, be considered as following the preface to vol. I. The author assigns the following reasons for publishing these *addenda*:—

“As sepulchral monuments and fountains make a considerable part of the ecclesiastical antiquities of this kingdom, although they do not come immediately under my first plan, yet, having been prevailed on to make this preface a kind of introduction to the general study of British Antiquities, I shall, in order to complete it, briefly point out the different kinds of both, with the leading principles by which we may be enabled to guess with some degree of probability at the time of their construction.” Agreeable to this intention, we have nine plates of ancient monuments, consisting of grave-stones and effigies, with ample descriptions of the dresses of the times, and other indications of the respective æras to which they belong; beginning at the Conquest, and ending with the last century, when monuments nearly in the present taste began to prevail.

The description of the ancient fountains, of which there are six figures elegantly engraved, naturally led our industrious author into an enquiry respecting the early mode of administering baptism in the Christian church, as that was succeeded by the erection of fountains; and this historical trait is too curious to be passed over; we must therefore once more use the freedom to present to our readers an extract from this copious source of information.

“Baptism was in primitive times administered only at Easter and Whitsuntide, unless in cases of necessity, and that chiefly to adults, and was performed in the open air, in fountains, in lakes, rivers, and even the sea. The persons to be baptized were immersed three times, on the naming of the three persons of the Trinity. It continued to be administered in the open air (in England) till the time of the Saxons; for Paulinus Archbishop of York baptized a thousand persons at one time in the river Swale: for the due performance of that ceremony it was required the parties should be quite naked.

“Baptisteries were afterwards built in churches, perhaps for the sake of decency; and sometimes, by the Bishop’s licence, in private houses; but this was however condemned by the ancient Councils. As baptism was only administered at stated periods, the baptisteries and fountains, or basins holding the water, were very large, on account of the great concourse of people resorting to them. They commonly

consisted of two apartments; the porch, or ante-room, where the Catechumens made the confession of their faith and renunciation of Satan; and an inner-room, where the ceremony of immersion was performed: for this, there were separate apartments for the different sexes; and there were anciently a set of Deaconesses, part of whose business it was to strip the women.

“Baptisteries, according to Durandus, continued till the sixth century out of the church; though soon after, some were admitted into the porch, and afterwards into the church itself. These buildings were covered at the top, and supplied with fresh spring-water by pipes laid into the sustaining columns or walls, and were let out by cocks in the form of stags heads, lambs, and other animals. The different parts of the building were also frequently adorned with the images of Saints and holy men, as examples to those baptized.

“At first, baptisteries were only erected in great cities, where Bishops resided, who alone had the right of baptizing; but in after ages, according to Blackmore, they were set up in parishes. The Monks were at first forbidden to baptize, unless they had a secular Priest with them; but they afterwards found means to evade this prohibition, at first, by officiating at some parish church that belonged to their monasteries, under pretence of baptizing the children of servants and labourers born within their franchises, deemed extra-parochial. Baptisteries were long continued in Italy, at Pisa, Florence, Bononia, and Parma.—A building still remaining at the Cathedral of Canterbury, is supposed to have been a baptistery.

“Infant baptism at length becoming universal, and immersion having been found in the Northern countries inconvenient and dangerous in cold weather, aspersion or sprinkling was adopted in its stead; and as this required but little water, probably the fountains began to decrease from that time, till they reached their present size.—Sprinkling was, it is said, first introduced into England about the beginning of the ninth century; but it did not entirely supersede immersion: the choice of either being left to the parents, the ancient mode was sometimes retained.

“By the Canons of the Church of England, every parish church is directed to have a font made of stone; because the water, which typified baptism in the wilderness, flowed from a rock; or rather, because Christ is called a corner-stone.”

A whole length portrait of Captain Grole,

Große, drawn by Dance, and engraved by Bartolozzi, and a large index map, with references to the situation of every ancient edifice, or remains of antiquity, in the kingdom, described and delineated in the work, complete the list of plates in this supplementary volume; for the ex-

ecution of which the artists employed deserve the warmest commendations.

We cannot close this article without noticing another work of the same author—his *Antiquities of Scotland*, the first volume of which will soon come under our observation.

Rosenberg: A Legendary Tale.

By a Lady. 2 Vols. 12mo. 6s.

CRITICKS have contended that representations of the greatest horror or the deepest distress have no power to excite either terror or pity in the human mind, unless they are so far within the bounds of probability that they may be true. Mrs Walpole however, in his celebrated work of *The Castle of Otranto*, has very clearly demonstrated that terror may be raised by the representation of scenes which are in the highest degree extravagant and incredible; and his example has produced many inferior writers of *Legendary Tales*. The present work is said to be the production of a Lady; and

her *perturbed spirit* has conjured up a description of events, which, if read at the *witching time of night*, will most certainly

“—harrow up the soul, freeze the young blood,  
Make his two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres,  
His knotted and combined locks to part,  
And each particular hair to stand on end!”

We do, however, most seriously enjoin young and unmarried ladies not to peruse it, as it will, in all probability, make them terribly afraid of—lying alone.

Fashionable Infidelity; or, The Triumph of Patience. 3 Vols. 9s. Hookham.

THE public are informed by the preface of this work, that “the intention of printing it was to exhibit the great misery which is produced in the world by the circulation of scandal; to prove that the well regulated mind will be enabled by calm perseverance to surmount the united efforts of deceit and malevolence; and to shew that Providence has so ordered it, that Art and Injustice will be ultimately ensnared in their own trammels.”—The intention to do all this is so highly praiseworthy that we can only lament, with deeper sorrow, it is not carried more successfully into execution. There is a boldness of design in the outlines of this work which marks fertility and strength of mind, but the colouring is so very imperfect that its merit is entirely overpowered. A lady of family and fashion is made to tell another that she sits down with a complication of uneasy feels; and hopes she will not “think her *fly and shabby*.”—She is tormented by a *stretch* of despair—sees every thing in a *point of light*—has influence at the ears of her husband—feels sorrow which mitigates the *wastiness* of another’s wretchedness—her eye glances upwards in stern apprehension of such a *vast limit* of

hypocrisy—and declares there is a victorious front in purity.”—These perhaps are the trifling faults which the Author calls upon *charity* to forgive. But when we read that “ *cogitators on, and preponderators of, the qualities and perfections of women are usually lost in the profundity of their counsels*”; that one lady “falls, and expels herself in point”; but rising again, “*pummels* the man who had occasioned it, out of the room”; that another expresses her fear of being “defected in an *act* wherein she felt her *pudor* alarmed”; and that a third, who had lost her fortune by the failure of her banker, was “*of course dished up*”; we candidly acknowledge that our *patience* has no triumphs to boast of.—There is no disputing with the Author that—*ubi plura nitent*—&c. the precept of “our great master in criticism” ought to prevail. We have pointed out a few from a much larger number, which appear to us to be *defects*; and if, in our inclination to *praise* rather than to *censure*, we have not pointed out *beauties* to counterbalance them, the Author must blame himself, for not affording the opportunity of selection,

<sup>a</sup> Vol. I. p. 60.

<sup>b</sup> Vol. I. p. 73.

<sup>c</sup> Vol. III. p. 13.

<sup>d</sup> Vol. III. p. 13.

<sup>e</sup> Vol. II. p. 130.

<sup>f</sup> Vol. II. p. 26.

<sup>g</sup> Vol. III. p. 112.

<sup>h</sup> Vol. III. p. 24.

<sup>i</sup> Vol. III. p. 48.

<sup>k</sup> Vol. II. p. 122.

<sup>l</sup> Vol. II. p. 40.

<sup>m</sup> Vol. III. p. 27.

<sup>n</sup> Pref. 8.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

SIR,

THE Republic of Letters, I am sorry to observe, seems to be in a state of perpetual hostility. Almost every Author who attracts the public attention, or strikes out of the common road, is attacked and calumniated by some conceited scribbler, who takes upon him to write an answer to what he does not understand, or is pleased to dislike. In pursuance of this design, he mangles the work he pretends to answer; and, in order to gain some imaginary advantage, misrepresents the Author's arguments and opinion. As it is easier to copy than to compose, he enlarges his volume by copious extracts. Such poachers in the fields of literature remind us of the plunderers thus described by the Poet:

*At subito horrifico lapsu de montibus adsunt  
Hæpyræ, et magnis quatunt clangoribus alas,  
Dripiuntque dapes, contactuque omnia cædunt  
Immundo: tum vox tetrum dira inter odorem.*

When I wrote the Dissertation on the Parian Chronicle, I wished to "propose my doubts with the utmost deference to the sentiments of abler judges, and the highest respect for those learned writers, who had given their sanction to the authenticity of the inscription;" and I flatter myself I did not, in any respect, deviate from this principle. I used no arrogant or opprobrious language; I abused no preceding writer. The question was fairly stated; and the enquiry could not be offensive to any impartial reader. But not long after the appearance of the Dissertation, a writer, who imagined he could gain some reputation by supporting a commonly-received opinion, published what he calls a Vindication of the Authenticity of the Parian Chronicle. If that writer had expressed his sentiments with the liberality and candour, though not with the politeness and learning of an ingenious critic in the Monthly Review for January 1789, I should have attended to his arguments with respect. But as he thought proper to charge me with "scepticism, imprudence, and perverseness," and among other polemical sarcasms, to tell me, that "a region of imposture was congenial to my nature," I took the liberty in your Magazine for July and August 1789, "to repel (I use this writer's expression) the attacks of hostile insolence, and to expose the misrepresentations of ignorance or malice."

Since that time he has published a pamphlet, entitled Answers to some Critical Strictures relative to the Controversy on the Parian Chronicle. In this publication he loads me with invectives, and then MODESTLY bids me "enquire, who threw the first stone?"—The gentleman forgets himself. He was the aggressor. If he had not thrown the first stone, or something more fordid than a stone, his Vindication might have quietly reposed, with his Sermons, on the shelves of his publisher, and I should not have noticed its contents, or given the author the least molestation.—But, it seems, I mistake his character. "I wish, says he, to be at PEACE, and live in CHARITY with my fellow-creatures. If I had used any unguarded expression, or been betrayed into any thing like malevolence, I made an APOLOGY."—That is, this good-natured and inoffensive gentleman, without the least provocation, comes behind an unwary passer, and assaults him with a dagger, or a handful of mud, and then makes an apology, and says, "he wishes to be at PEACE, and live in CHARITY with his fellow-creatures."—How amiable! how pacific! how much like a Saint of the Tabernacle!

The learned writer acknowledges, "that he had forgotten Viterbo was in Italy; and that he had confounded in his imagination the Commentator and Editor of Excerpta ex Polybio, &c. with the Hæresarch of the same name." These, I confess, are venial errors, as they are perfectly free from any "malignity;" but I cannot help considering them as extraordinary proofs of the gentleman's abilities for entering into a Controversy on the authenticity of the Parian Chronicle!

He had called Herodian's tract De Numeris, an *obscure* treatise; and when he was informed, that any schoolboy might have found it, or the substance of it, in Scapula's Lexicon, and other well-known publications, he replies, that he could not find it in any catalogue which he had consulted. The learned author, it is evident, was not sufficiently acquainted with the contents of his Greek Lexicon, and he sought this latent treatise where it was not to be found. By the same way of proceeding, if he had searched for the name of Nebuchadnezzar in the writings of Homer, his enquiry would have been equally fruitless.

But let us see how he reasons on this occasion.

cession.—“Against all that can be said on this unexplored subject, I can only urge what I think two probable considerations: 1st, A skilful fabricator would not have forged a set of numeral characters that were not authorized by one single precedent, at that time extant, either on marbles, in books, or in manuscripts.—2d, He would not have looked for authority in the little obscure fragment of Herodian, but would have copied the general form of numeration which the elaborate collections of marbles and inscriptions exhibited. I find it necessary to state this application of the argument, because it is my lot to deal with men, who, when two ideas are laid before them, either from perverseness will not, or, from another cause, cannot, by comparison deduce a THIRD.”

This is the language of the peaceable and charitable author—*magnis quæsit clangoribus alas* ;—but he may perceive, that he has no great occasion for this triumph, if he will only be pleased to recollect, that as this mode of numeration was exhibited by Aldus, Stephens, and Scapula, on the authority of Herodian, it was very natural for the fabricator of a supposititious inscription to adopt it: It was well-known to every scholar.

“In the sixth chapter,” says he, “you expatiate on the imperfect state of Chronology among the Greeks; and, if I comprehend the drift of your argument, it is to shew the improbability of any writer in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus being able to compose such a table of epochs as the Parian Chronicle contains.”

This is NOT the drift of the Dissertator’s argument. The subject of the sixth chapter, as it is expressly asserted, is this: “The Greek and Roman writers, for a long time after the date of this work, complain, that they had no chronological account of the affairs of ancient Greece.”

Having laid before the reader the observations of Africanus, Justin Martyr, Plutarch, Josephus, Varro, and particularly a passage in Diodorus Siculus, in which that Historian complains that he could find no parapemata, or chronological account of ancient times, the Dissertator adds: “We must either suppose, that the Parian Chronicle was not existing in the time of Diodorus, which at once decides the question; or, that Diodorus had not heard of it, which is scarcely credible, considering his abilities, and the pains he took to collect information from every quarter; or, lastly, that he did not think it *παραπομπή*, worthy of credit, which will hardly be admitted by the advo-

cates for the Arundelian Marbles. The same inference may be drawn from the foregoing remarks of Africanus, Justin Martyr, &c. for all these writers agree, that the earlier periods of the Grecian history were involved in darkness and confusion.” The obvious and natural tendency of the argument is therefore to shew, that these ancient authors never heard of the Parian Chronicle.

When a writer perverts the arguments of his opponent in this manner, can we say that he is either qualified to review or to answer a book? for whether is his learning or his honesty superior?—*contactu omnia fædat immundo!*

The Dissertator has observed, that “the Parian Chronicle was not written on paper or parchment, and in that condition liable to be concealed in a book-case or a chest, but it was *ostentatiously* engraved on marble.” On which we have the following *HEWLETTISM*—“Be so good, Sir, as to inform us, now we are on the subject, whose sentiments you adopted, or who told you that the Parian Chronicle could not be concealed in a private library, a book-case, or a chest. The fact is, that a single chest, four feet long, two feet nine inches wide, and two feet and a half deep, would have concealed half a dozen such inscriptions. You force me to say therefore, what I forebore to mention, in mere *TENDERNESS* to your feelings, that I am FULLY convinced you never saw the remains of the Parian Chronicle, nor ever noticed the dimensions which Selden has given of it.”

If I had not been much better acquainted with the Museum Arundelianum, and its contents, than this writer, I would never have attempted to write upon the subject. With respect to the dimensions of the marble, I must take the liberty to remind him, that Selden never saw the inscription in its perfect state; he has only given us the dimensions of the fragment which was brought to England. The latter part, containing the chronology of 90 years, was lost; and as it is usual with Chronologers and Historians to expatiate more largely on the events of modern times, in relation to which their materials are more copious, this part of the Chronicle might have been much more extensive than the fragment which is now preserved. Thus, in Salmon’s Chronological History of England, edit. 1733, a period of 1119 years, from the Invasion of Julius Cæsar to the Conquest, is included in about four leaves, whereas the detail of only 661 years afterwards, to the death of George the First, is extended through the space of 486 pages.

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—Who then told the *learned* Viindicator, that the Chronicle, in its perfect state, might have been included in such a chest as he mentions; and with what face can he boast of superior information? Or, Who ever conceived an idea of hiding a marble monument in a chest, except this *ingenious* author?

The Differtator has observed, that the Parians *bravely* defended their city against Miltiades, and on this article has quoted Herodotus. On which our author uses many arrogant expressions, and asks—“Does Herodotus speak of any one action that merits the appellation of BRAVERY?”

In answer to this cavil I shall only remark, that Herodotus says expressly, “Miltiades besieged the city, and threatened, if the inhabitants would not send him a hundred talents, that he would not withdraw his army till he had taken the place. But the Parians would not even condescend to deliberate on this proposal; and Miltiades, after he had besieged the city for 26 days, was obliged to return to Athens in disgrace.”—A writer must have an extraordinary propensity to wrangle, if he will not allow the defence which was made by the Parians against all the efforts of the Athenian forces, led on by an active and intrepid Commander, to be called BRAVERY?

“But with what view, says this writer, could you cite C. Nepos, who attributes the failure of the expedition to a cause entirely different?”—The Differtator, in giving a short sketch of the history of Paros, could see no impropriety in adding a reference to C. Nepos, who likewise gives an account of the same expedition, and even speaks of the resolution of the Parians in their defence, and the wounds which Miltiades had received in attacking the town.

The Differtator has observed, that we have some valuable remains of Theocritus, Eratosthenes, &c. who lived in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus; on which the Viindicator asserts, “That the *only* remains of this Chronologer, if we except the casual mention of a fact, on his authority, in a few writers, are a table of Theban Kings, and a short abstract of Chronology, quoted by Clemens Alexandrinus.” The *learned* author by this general assertion plainly shews the extent of his classical knowledge. In consulting his *catalogues*, he never met with a tract, consisting of 44 chapters, by Eratosthenes, entitle. *Κατασκευαί*!

He is pleased to say, that “Of the age of Ptolemy. Philadelphus, the only remains of literature that deserve notice, are a few epi-

grams and hymns of Callimachus, and the *Argonautica* of Apollonius Rhodius.” The Differtator had mentioned several other authors; “but,” says this writer, “I must tell you, Sir, that if there had been FIFTY such books extant, I should have thought the enumeration in my seventh chapter a pedantic and ridiculous parade of learning.” If so, let him inform us, why he reckoned the epigrams and hymns of Callimachus as worthy of notice.

The only point in which he has gained any sort of advantage, or said any thing to the purpose, is in the latter part of his pamphlet, where he remarks, that all the passages cited by Lactantius from Cicero’s *CONSOLATIO*, are to be found in the piece which is now extant under that title. Le Clerc, quoted by the Differtator, has asserted, that there are no traces of these fragments in the present *CONSOLATIO*: “quorum nec vola, ut aiant, nec vestigium, in hodierna Consolatione.” Art. Crit. Tom. ii. p. 333.—“This,” says our author, “is one of the most *egregious blunders* that ever stained the annals of criticism.” But the following passages, containing his censure of Lipsius, is still more vehement and sarcastic.—“After having made a few hasty strictures, that are replete with *pedantry, dogmatism* and *insolence*; after having gratified his *vanity* by retailing other men’s insignificant remarks, in a letter to his friend, Christopher Placinius, and indulged himself, for an hour, in the mere *HORSE-PLAY* of Criticism, he added the fragments from Lactantius,” &c.

When the author treats these illustrious men with insolence and contempt, it is no wonder he should attack the Differtator with so much fury.

But enough.—Hereafter

“I wage no war with Bedlam or the Mint.”

I am, Sir, Yours,

THE AUTHOR of the DISSERT. on the P. C.

P. S. This writer may read at his leisure the respectful compliments which have been paid to Lipsius by Gruter, Vossius, Thuanus, Casaubon, and many other eminent authors, in Blount’s Censura. “Justus Lipsius,” says Thuanus, “victuris ad omnem posteritatem scriptis satis se illustrem toto orbe præbuit.” When a puny critic insults the memory of learned men, he should remember the advice of Damocetas:

*PARCIUS ipsa viris tamen obijcienda memento.*

# ACCOUNT of the PROCEEDINGS of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE since the REVOLUTION in that KINGDOM, July 14, 1789.

[ Continued from Page 126. ]

SEPTEMBER 19.

OUR readers will recollect, that in our last we started the various propositions that were made on reading the memorial of the King, and that the Assembly was adjourned without coming to any decision on either of them.

This day they were again taken up, and, after a short conversation, the Assembly adopted the motion of M. de la Rochefoucault, and it was digested and agreed to in the following words :

" The National Assembly have resolved, and they do now resolve, that the President shall forthwith wait on his Majesty, to supplicate him instantly to give orders for the promulgation of the resolutions of the 4th of August and the following days ; and to assure his Majesty that the National Assembly, when they enter into the detail of the laws to be formed on those resolutions, will hold in the greatest and most respectful consideration, the reflections and observations which his Majesty has been pleased to communicate to them."

M. Clermont de Tonnerre immediately withdrew, to go to the Presence ; he returned before the Assembly rose, and, having resumed the chair, informed the Members that his Majesty had been pleased to receive their representation in the most gracious manner, and had commanded him to assure the august Assembly of his good dispositions ; and that his Majesty would give them an answer on Sunday evening.

In the interval of the President's absence the Bishop of Langres took the chair.

M. Camus then observed, that the disorders which reigned in the kingdom required that they should immediately proceed to the organization of the Provincial Assemblies, and of the Municipalities ; and for this purpose he moved, that a Committee, consisting of one Member from each Generality, should for the present divide the country.

The Viscount de Mirabeau was not of this opinion ; he wondered that the motion of M. de Volney, which had been received so warmly the day before, should now be overlooked. They ought instantly to vote a re-election ; there would then be an Assembly in which *there would be more landholders than orators ; more citizens than philosophers*. The Honourable Member proposed two amendments to M. de Volney's motion—That no Member of the present Assembly should be eligible for the next ; and that none of the present Members

should approach the place of any of the elections.

M. de Gony d'Arcy called the attention of the Assembly from this subject to a topic more pressing and more afflictive. He said, that they had lost much time, not less perhaps than six weeks, in discussing incidental motions, while there were terrible truths which ought not to be concealed, and which they ought to meet like men. The storm was ready to burst on their heads, and it would be criminal to be silent. The public treasure was the soul of the State ; and as the cessation of the palpitations of the heart indicated the death of the human body, so the want of money announced the political death of a nation.

The second loan, he said, had not been more successful than the first.—The bankers in France, the banks of Amsterdam, Geneva, and Hamburg, were not disposed to lend their money, because they considered the loan merely as a palliative, and thought wisely that such a momentary expedient would serve only to accumulate the burdens of the nation ; that as yet there had been no more than ten millions of the loan brought into the public treasury ; that on the 1st of October the public payments would cease, and a bankruptcy was inevitable.

The murmur that this speech occasioned is not to be conceived.—Every one saw in his mind's eye the flame of civil war already kindled. The Duke d'Aiguillon, President of the Committee of Finances, declared it was without authority that M. de Gony, altho' a member of the Committee, had published the alarming tidings ; that his account was perhaps exaggerated ; and that certainly the Committee had not information before them to ground such a declaration as he had made. Another member of the Committee showed, by calculations which he submitted, that 16,822,000 livres had been subscribed to the loan. The Duke d'Aiguillon moved, that two days in the week might be set apart for discussing the subject of the finances ; and it was, after some conversation, settled that Friday and Saturday in each week should be assigned for this special business.

M. de Mirabeau then, with his usual sagacity, exposed the indiscretion of the idea thrown out by his brother, the Viscount, and M. de Volney, of a re-election, and of not permitting any of the present Members to be re-chosen. He said, it was contradictory to the solemn oath they had taken—that in

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provoking a new election until they had settled the constitution, they would be acting in direct disobedience to their constituents—that to fix ineligibility on any persons would be a violation of one of their own principles, and would be in truth to say to the people, “You shall not give your confidence to those to whom you are desirous of giving it.”

No other business was done that sitting.

SEPTEMBER 21.

KING'S ANSWER.

The President opened the sitting by reading the King's Answer, which he had received on Sunday evening, and which was as follows :

*Verfailles, Sept. 20.*

“ You desired me, on the 15th of this month, to give my sanction to the resolutions of the 4th of August, and the following days. I communicated to you the observations that occurred to me upon these resolutions. You now tell me that you will give them the most serious consideration, when you are engaged in making the laws in detail, which shall follow from these resolutions. In the meantime, you desire the promulgation of these resolutions. Promulgation belongs only to laws digested and passed with all the forms that necessarily appertain to them. As I have already said to you, that I approve the general spirit of these resolutions, and ratified a majority of them—as I am equally pleased to do justice to the sentiments of patriotism that animate you, I shall order the publication of them to be made throughout the kingdom. The nation will find in them the zeal with which we are animated for their good, and I doubt not but that I shall be able, with perfect justice, to enforce with my sanction the divers objects contained in your resolves.

“ LOUIS. ”

“ I give my sanction to your resolution concerning grain.”

“ LOUIS. ”

CONSTITUTION OF THE KINGDOM.

The articles of the proposed constitution were then resumed, and a long and intricate debate took place on the order of their proceedings, and the manner in which they should decide on the term of the King's *Feix*. Several forms were proposed, and amendments made. At length, the President himself proposed the following question, upon which the sense of the Assembly was taken.

“ Shall the suspensive *Feix* of the King cease at the commencement of the first legislature which shall follow the one in which the law was proposed, or of the second ? ”—The num-

For the second Legislature	724
For the first	208

It is by this determined, that the King's *Feix* given to any Bill, shall endure for the term of the Assembly in which the Bill is passed, and also for the whole of the next ; but the same Bill, re enacted by the third Assembly, shall be law without his assent.

SEPTEMBER 22.

THE KING'S SACRIFICE OF HIS PLATE.

The King, truly penetrated at the embarrassed state of the finances, gave orders for his plate to be sent to the Mint ; and this morning, at ten o'clock, it was sent from Versailles to Paris: The Queen made the same sacrifice. The National Assembly, touched with this striking example of patriotism and munificence, thought at the same time that it would be indecent to suffer the King to strip himself of his own property to assist the State, at the very moment in which the Assembly was sitting. They therefore directed the President to appear in the Presence, and to pray his Majesty not to send his plate to the Mint. M. Clermont de Tonnerre immediately withdrew ; and at two o'clock he returned, and addressed the Assembly as follows :

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ In executing the orders of the National Assembly, I went into the royal Presence, and had the honour to say to his Majesty, that the Assembly was affected in the most lively manner at his Majesty's having sent his plate to the Mint, and extremely touched with the sacrifices he had made. The King answered in these words :—“ I am much affected by the sentiments which the National Assembly express towards me. I treat you to make known to them my sensibility. I persist in the resolution which the scarcity of circulating coin has dictated ; and neither the Queen nor I consider the sacrifices which we have made as of any importance.”

CONSTITUTION OF THE KINGDOM.

While the President was gone to the King, the Bishop of Langres took the Chair, and the House proceeded in the formation of their Constitution ; and after some debate, and various amendments, the seventh article was digested, and passed in the following words ; the amendment of M. Target, for the concluding part of it, being adopted.

“ ART. VII. The French government is monarchical. There is no authority in France superior to law ; the King governs only by it, and it is only by virtue of law that he can exact obedience.”

The next article occasioned a good deal of discussion. As it was submitted to the House from the Committee, it was as follows :—  
“ No act of legislation can be considered as law,

if it shall not be made by the Deputies of the Nation, and sanctioned by the King."

Messrs. Le Chapelier, Le Chevalier de la Mothe, Bouche, and others, made some ineffectual endeavours to take out the words 'sanctioned by the King;' but they submitted. M. de Mirabeau said, that in its present form it was unintelligible jargon, and that it must be sent back to the Committee to be digested. M. Bouche said, that as it now stood, it gave to the King the direct power of a *Veto*. M. Garat, Lally, and the Prince de Poix, combated this construction; and it was at length digested, and put to the vote in the following words:

"ART. VIII. No act of the legislative body can be considered as law, if it shall not be made by the Representatives of the Nation, legally and freely chosen, and sanctioned by the King."

On this question the voices were taken; and the President declared that it was in his opinion carried in the affirmative; a great number of Members, however, declared that the majority had rejected it; and in consequence of this, as it was late in the day, the division was postponed to Wednesday morning.

SEPTEMBER 23.

CONSTITUTION.

The Assembly had adjourned the division on the 8th article to this day, but no division took place.

After a conversation, M. Freteau proposed the three following articles, and they were highly applauded and adopted, as was the fourth, which was the article of the Committee.

"ART. IX. All power belongs essentially to the Nation, and flows only from it. The Legislative Power resides exclusively in the National Assembly, who shall exercise it in the manner following:

"ART. X. No act of the Legislative Body can be considered as law, if it is not made by the Representatives of the Nation, legally and freely chosen, and sanctioned by the King.

"ART. XI. The supreme Executive Power resides in the King.

"ARTICLE XII. The Judicial Power can neither be exercised by the King, nor by the Legislative Body; but justice shall be administered in the name of the King only, by the courts established by law, according to the principles of the Constitution, and in manner determined by law."

PENSIONS.

When the plan of new taxes, from the Committee of Finances, was submitted to the

Assembly, the Duke D'Angoulême, President of the Committee, desired to know if it was the intention of the Assembly, that when they should lay before them a statement of the pensions, they should accompany it with the observations that occurred to them. The general answer was, "Yes;" and a resolution was made to this effect: "That the Committee of Finance be authorized to present all the plans that shall appear proper and useful, either for the total suppression of pensions, or for their reduction."

An honourable Member observed, that the list of pensions was upwards of 40,000. That the Royal Treasury disbursed 20,000,000 livres of pensions to persons known; and that there were 20,000,000 livres more paid in pensions to persons whose names were not registered in the Royal Treasury, but who must be discovered: that pensions had been continued to be paid, although the persons to whom they were granted were dead; and that the bulk of these pensions was given for no services to the nation, but flowed from intrigue, favour, job, and iniquity of every kind. An order was made for the publication of the disastrous list, stating the amount of each pension, and distinguishing the services for which they were given.

CLERGY OF ALSACE, &c.

The Clergy of Alsace, Strasbourg, and Wissembourg, sent a memorial to the National Assembly, stating, that they had not given to their Deputies instructions to make a sacrifice of their rights and privileges, and that they could not agree to the resolutions of the 4th August last.—This singular declaration, which was supported by a Member of the Nobility of Alsace, gave rise to some conversation, but no resolution was made on it.

SEPTEMBER 24.

M. NECKER'S ADDRESS.

M. Necker, at eleven o'clock this day, presented himself at the bar, and made his respectful homage. He was admitted into the body of the House, where he read a very long memorial on the deplorable state of the finances, and on the means of saving the state from the imminent danger with which it was threatened.

M. Necker began by observing, that the finances were reduced to the lowest possible state.—That the expence which the scarcity of grain occasioned, had affected their foreign commerce to the amount of 30 millions.—That the withdrawing of strangers, and the emigration of opulent citizens, had carried off the ready money.—That the diffidence inspired by the tardiness of the National Assembly, had made all money disappear; and that this

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diffidence,

diffidence had prevented foreigners from having their money in the new loan—That it was essential for the Assembly to take into their serious consideration the greatness of this evil, its urgency, and the consequent disorders which it threatened—That they must have 40 millions for the expence of the month of October, and that the evening before there were but 12,800,000 livres in the Royal Treasury—That the King had cheerfully complied with the request which he made of sending his plate to the Mint as a temporary supply, and that the Queen and Ministers had followed the example—That this national discredit gave a mortal wound to commerce, and that all the sources of public prosperity were dried up.

M. Necker, however, said, they must not lose courage—It was necessary to be firm in the midst of the tempest, and it was incumbent on them to forward the wishes of an excellent King, to succor him in his personal solicitudes, and to accompany him in his sacrifices for the public good. He then proposed three means likely to arise from them the evils with which they were menaced.

These means were—1. To equalize the receipt and the expence. 2. To find means to meet the engagements which they had contracted. 3. To provide for the pressing wants of the moment.

At the opening of the National Assembly, M. Necker said, the public revenue was considerably more than at this moment, a few of the provinces have made reductions not to pay certain duties. The deficit was then 45 millions. There must now be added six millions more, making the total of the deficit 51 millions. They must find means to extinguish this deficiency.

A saving might be made in the war department of 10,000,000 livres.

The junction of the King and Queen's establishments, to which they had consented, and which was about to take place, would make a saving of 5,000,000.

The Princes had a revenue of 8,400,000, beside their equipage from which considerable reductions might be made.

In the department of foreign affairs they might save 1,000,000.

Pensions, the amount of which he stated at only 25,000,000, would bear a reduction of from 5 to 6,000,000.

The royal stud ought to be suppressed, which now cost 800,000.

The gifts to the clergy might also be suppressed, amounting to 7,800,000.

The annuities for lives, amounting to 1,500,000 were insensibly falling in, and would daily come in aid of the public necessities.

That a tax might advantageously prevent the disastrous use of anticipations, that great source of their distress, and which now amounted to 100,000,000, and the suppression of which would produce a saving of 8,000,000.

That by including in the poll-tax the persons formerly privileged, and by prohibiting all compositions, the duty will be increased to the amount of 15,000,000.

That it would be possible to make a saving on the remission given to the provinces of 15,700,120; on the million appropriated to the preservation of charitable establishments, the million of vicarage, and the four millions appropriated to the extraordinary expence of the provinces, who might be permitted to sell their timber. All these retrenchments would amount to about 63 million, the sum of the deficit.

As to the extraordinary aid, M. Necker said they would want 70 millions for this year, if, according to justice they ought to do, the first six months of this year should be paid up before the end of December next, that they still want 70 millions for the year to come, and that in the whole they could not extricate themselves without a loan of between 15 and 20 millions.

Next day, the Minister of Finance proposed that it should be believed on all the inhabitants of the Kingdom, not of a hundredth part of their income property because then his annuities might be excluded, but of a net worth of their revenue.

He added, that it would not be decent to subject the Citizens to an oath to certify the declarations. That it would be setting a price on conscience, and expose them to be wanting in respect to the Supreme Being. That above all, the King had objections to any such oath; that he considered it as sufficient, if they made a declaration upon their word. That every parish should keep a register, where the names of the contributors should be inserted. That no person should be excluded from this contribution, whatever might be his condition or fortune, and, without persecution of any kind, they should confine themselves to incite men only by the sentiment of honour. That it would be useful to accept of all articles of luxury, such as plate and jewels. That Citizens should be intrusted to carry their plate to the Mint, which should be authorized to pay them in interest at three per cent. for the same. The wife of a peasant should even be suffered to give her wedding ring, she would not be less happy for the want of it, and she should be permitted to be liberal. The National Assembly might appoint a Committee to receive this contribution, and to appropriate it.

As to the actual circumstances of the State, M. Necker said they could not be more alarming. That the King had directed the officers of the Mint to receive all plate and trinkets, and to pay 54 livres in six months without interest, or to give 58 livres of the new loan if they would convert the price. That the Caisse d'Escompte should be erected into a National Bank, by appropriating funds which should be a sufficient security to those who should trust their money to it. That above all, the National Assembly should agree to the two edicts on the public taxes.

In fine, after some seasonable rebuke on the slowness of their proceedings, M. Necker proposed—

1. To cease from all other discussions until the great subject of the finances should be concluded.
2. To consider immediately of a temporary contribution, to relieve them from their present distress.
3. To order the payment of all the taxes.
4. To authorize the Caisse d'Escompte to assist the State.
5. To employ every possible means to give the Executive Power its old and requisite energy.

This Memorial was read partly by M. Necker, and partly by his Secretary, and took an hour and a quarter. The President replied in these words :

“ SIR,

“ The National Assembly will take into consideration the instructions which you now give us in the name of the King. Whatever may be the evils that afflict France; the French people have powerful resources; the National Assembly, the King, and, permit me to add, the Minister that has so well deserved their mutual confidence.”

The Memorial was referred to the Committee of Finance to be examined.

SEPTEMBER 25.

M. Anfon, to whom the drawing up of

a resolution proposed by the Committee of Finance was yesterday evening referred, after a long debate read it to the Assembly. It was, in substance, that the assessment of taxes for 1789, and the arrears of former years should be paid up without delay, by those on whom they were chargeable; that a supplemental assessment should be made out from the first of April to the thirtieth of September, comprehending those who were formerly exempted from taxes; that the sums arising from this supplemental assessment should go into the public treasury, to be applied to works of charity, to the relief of persons charged with taxes above their ability to pay, and of those who had sustained great losses; and finally, that the Assembly, in the course of 1790, would settle a plan for a general and uniform assessment of all taxes, to commence in January 1791.

Various objections, chiefly of a local nature, were made to a decree in this form. Those, it was said, who had sacrificed their privileges to the good of the nation, had dated that sacrifice from the first of July; and it would be unjust to charge them with taxes from April. The provinces not subject to the *Gabelles* would murmur at seeing their own burdens increased, while those which had formerly been subject to them, were relieved from a tax of thirty millions; and it would afford little gratification to the people in general, that those who had hitherto been exempted from taxes, were now to bear them, if no diminution of their own burdens was thereby produced.

It was at length resolved, that the taxes on persons formerly exempted, should be only for the last six months of the present year; and that the produce of them, instead of being carried to the increase of the revenue, should go to the relief of those who were formerly assessed.

The decree itself was not finally decided on.

(To be continued.)

ACCOUNT of the TRIAL of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. (late GOVERNOR-GENERAL of BENGAL), before the HIGH COURT of PARLIAMENT, for HIGH CRIMES and MISDEMEANORS.

(Continued from Page 146.)

FIFTY-SEVENTH DAY.

TUESDAY, Feb. 23.

THIS day Mr. Anstruther informed the Lords, that he was going to lay before them in evidence the opinion which Mr. Hastings himself had given

in Council, and transmitted by him to the Court of Directors, respecting the management of the revenue in Bengal; his departure afterwards from that opinion, and the establishment, under his own influence and direction, of a Revenue Board upon principles which

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according to his former opinion, must necessarily be injurious to the revenue, to the people of Bengal, and to the Company's interest.

Mr. Anstruther further said, this evidence would shew that it was from corrupt motives, and for corrupt purposes, that Mr. Hastings had at last established that very administration which he had represented to the Court of Directors as pregnant with every species of mischief, as well to the Company as to the unfortunate natives of Bengal.

Mr. Law objected to the evidence as inadmissible, because it was to prove a fact which did not appear to be criminal. It was not a crime in any man to entertain different opinions at different times. He might, without the smallest ground for an impeachment of his integrity, think to day that a thing was improper, and to-morrow see no impropriety in it. To change the mode of managing the revenue was not a criminal act, and if he were to admit, without giving the Managers the trouble of proving it, that Mr. Hastings had changed the mode of collecting and managing the revenue, their Lordships could pronounce no judgment upon him for it, because it was not a criminal act.

Gentlemen might say that a thing was done *corruptly* and *wickedly*, but if the thing done was not in itself a crime, a harsh epithet could not make it one, nor could their Lordships take any cognizance of it.

It was the common practice of the law, in all informations for libels, to state that the defendant had *falsely*, *wickedly*, and *maliciously* said or done such a thing. But if the thing said or done was not in itself libellous, the Court would disregard those harsh expressions, and give judgment in favour of the defendant.

This appeared to be the case in the cause of the King against Stratton and others for the imprisonment of Lord Pigot. The information stated that the defendants had imprisoned his Lordship with an intent to seize the government. But this charge relative to the intent, of which no evidence was given, and which had been put into the information only for the purpose of making the act of imprisoning Lord Pigot appear more heinous, being dismissed, the case, stripped of the

false colouring, amounted to no more than an act of false imprisonment.

It was so in the present case. The Hon. Manager charged Mr. Hastings with having *wickedly and corruptly* altered the mode of managing the revenue in Bengal. Let the words *wickedly and corruptly* be taken away, there would remain the bare assertion that Mr. Hastings had changed the mode of managing the revenue; which assertion, however true, contained not, in point of fact, a charge of guilt: but even if it did, it was a charge brought only by the Hon. Manager, and was not to be found in the charges exhibited by the House of Commons; and consequently his client was not bound to give any answer to it.

Mr. Anstruther expressed a wish that the learned Council had read the charges before he had ventured to say what they did or did not contain. He said, if he would look into the 7th article of the present charge, he would find that the House of Commons roundly and explicitly charged Mr. Hastings with having been induced by *bribes* to make a change in the mode of collecting the revenue—that wherever the change was introduced, it was attended with a bribe—and that every native to whom he had given an employment in the management of the revenue, owed his appointment to a bribe. If this was not criminal conduct in Mr. Hastings, the very essence of *crimes* must have been changed.

When the learned Counsel argued that the allegations contained not a charge of guilt that could give their Lordships a jurisdiction in the case, he seemed to have forgot the situation of his client; for he argued just as if his client had been convicted, and he, as his Counsel, was pleading in arrest of judgment.

The Lord Chancellor read the 7th article of the Charge to be read; and then agreeing in opinion with Mr. Anstruther, he overruled the objection made by Mr. Law.

The evidence was then read, and was not ended till five o'clock, when their Lordships adjourned.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DAY.

THURSDAY, Feb. 25.

Mr. Anstruther opened the business of the day, by informing their Lord-

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ships that he intended to produce evidence to shew that the new arrangement made by Mr. Hastings in the revenue department had prodigiously increased the expence of management.—He then called Mr. Wright of the East India Company's Accountant's Office.

From the evidence given by this witness, it appeared that the expence attending the management of the revenue amounted in 1771-2, under the old system, to 41 lacks of rupees—in 1781, to 56 lacks; and that at last, under the new system introduced by Mr. Hastings, it exceeded 73 lacks.

Hence their Lordships might easily infer, Mr. Anstruther observed, whether the change of system which was part of the present charge against Mr. Hastings, could possibly have for object the benefit of the Company.

He next proceeded to shew the character of Gunga Govin Sing, whom Mr. Hastings had appointed *Dewan* of Bengal, and in whose hands the members of the new Board of Revenue could be considered only as tools.

From the Company's books he proved, that not only this man bore a very bad character, but that Mr. Hastings knew it well at the time he gave him the appointment.

He proved also, that on account of the appointment of so improper a person to so important a situation, Mr. Hastings had been censured by the Court of Directors.

Mr. Anstruther was next proceeding to produce evidence, to shew that Kellaram, to whom, in conjunction with Cullenam Sing, Mr. Hastings had given the Collectorship of *Babur*, and from whom he had received four lacks of rupees, or 40,000*l.* sterling, the price of such appointment, was the most unfit person in the world for the office to which he was appointed.

Mr. Law here interrupted the Hon. Manager, and objected to the evidence which he was going to produce. The ground of his objection was, that the unfitness of Kellaram for the place to which he had been appointed, formed no part of the charge brought by the House of Commons against Mr. Hastings. The Hon. Manager, he said, was at liberty to prove the appointment of Kellaram, and the present given by him to Mr. Hastings, for these two points were in charge against his client; but the unfitness of Kellaram for the place formed no part whatever of the charge.

Mr. Anstruther insisted that the unfitness of Kellaram did form a part of the charge; for their Lordships would see that the concluding article of the charge stated, that through the whole business Mr. Hastings had acted from corrupt motives. Now one of the best proofs of a corrupt motive was, the employment of a bankrupt, and man of bad character, to an important department in the Revenue; and when to this it was added, that such a person so appointed had given a bribe of 40,000*l.* for the place, no doubt could be entertained of the corruption of him who had appointed such a man. The character of Kellaram would go the whole length of determining whether Mr. Hastings, in employing him, had, or had not, acted from corrupt motives; and therefore the Managers ought to be at liberty, in proving that the motives were corrupt, to give  $\frac{1}{2}$  evidence the character of Kellaram, which would be found to be such as should have excluded him from any place of trust.

Mr. Burke considered the objection started by the learned Counsel as untenable. If it were admitted, it would put the Managers in a situation the most awkward. It was founded on the same principle with the decision made in another place, where *feeling*, not *reason* prevailed, and which awarded the *pound of flesh* due by virtue of the bond; but threatened with death the person who, in taking what was thus awarded, should spill a drop of blood.

The Managers wanted to prove that in the appointment of Kellaram Mr. Hastings was influenced by corrupt motives. It was admitted by the learned Counsel that this they were at liberty to do, because it was in charge that his client had acted from such motives.

The Managers, finding that a Governor-General not only did not appoint a fit man, but the most unfit man in the world, to an important trust, they naturally considered that the appointment must have been *purchased*—else the Governor-General would not have taken into the Company's service a man who of all others ought to be dismissed from it.

They were proceeding then to shew the character of the man thus appointed, when the learned Counsel interrupted them, and told them that they might, if they could, prove the motives of Mr. Hastings to have been corrupt; but



but they must not prove this by giving in evidence the character of Kelloram; as the unfitness of that man did not appear in so many words to form any part of the charge brought by the Commons against Mr. Hastings.

This was calling for proof, and at the same time withholding the means. The Commons never could have had it in contemplation to charge any man with an act as criminal, which, unconnected with any circumstance, might be deemed not only innocent but invidious. There was no crime, to speak abstractedly, in receiving a present, and therefore when the Commons charged Mr. Hastings with receiving one, they surely meant to say that the *motive* which induced him to take it made it criminal. Their Lordships were bound to enquire, and the Commons to shew, *quo animo* Mr. Hastings received this present; because it was upon that point that his guilt or his innocence turned.

If then their Lordships should prevent the Commons from shewing that the motive which had induced Mr. Hastings to take this present, must have been corrupt, because he would not otherwise have taken from a gaol a man who was equally a bankrupt in character and fortune, and placed him at the head of the revenue of a great Company, they would by implication admit the right of the Commons to bring impeachments, but at the same time render them of no effect, by preventing them from producing the evidence that would support them.

The prisoner, he said, had in his answer to this charge admitted the fact that he had received the present, but said that he had taken it for the use and benefit of the Company. This was denied by the Commons; and upon this they were at issue with Mr. Hastings. What was the issue between them? Not the receipt of the money, that was charged on one side, and admitted on the other; but the motive which induced him to take it. If, then, the Commons were to be debarred from giving evidence of this motive, which from the nature of the thing could not be discovered but from circumstances, then they would find themselves deprived of the means of proving the issue joined both by them and the prisoner.

The Lords, having heard both sides, withdrew to the Chamber of Parlia-

ment, to take the objection. They returned in about half an hour; and the Lord Chancellor informed the Managers that their Lordships had resolved that they (the Managers) should be restrained from giving evidence of the character of Kelloram; the unfitness of that man for the office to which he was appointed, not being in charge against the defendant.

Mr. Burke begged leave, with all due deference, to make some few observations relative to the decision which their Lordships had just made: he said, that the Commons of England had, in all ages, and in every case of impeachment, disclaimed all knowledge of *pleadings*, and had, on that very account, ever maintained it to be their right, to have charges brought by them treated with much less nicety, than indictments preferred by those who had studied *pleading* as a *science*, and made it their *profession*. The Commons had always said that they were not *clerks*, but plain simple *laymen*, and as such they pursued the ends of justice without the niceties of *special pleading*.

It was clear that the Commons, whatever might have been the *wording* of their charge, meant to accuse Mr. Hastings of having taken a bribe for the appointment of a man to a place for which he was totally unfit.

This unfitness they thought might be easily deduced from the manner in which they had worded their charge: what must they think, then, when they should find themselves debarred from giving evidence of that unfitness merely because it was not set forth in a *technical* manner in the charge! The Commons were not bound to plead *technically*; they spoke not the language of *science*, but of *reason* and *plain sense*; and by that alone had they ever attempted to bring down punishment on public delinquents.

He did not mean, he said, to speak disrespectfully or retrospectively of the decision which their Lordships had just made; but he must say that it would greatly embarrass all the future proceedings of the Managers. For if they were to be debarred from giving evidence of corrupt intentions, and of aggravations arising from circumstances, not *specifically* stated in the charges, it would be impossible for their Lordships to determine the amount of the *fine* which ought to be imposed upon the prisoner, if he should be convicted.

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The *quantum* of fine must necessarily depend upon the more or less aggravating circumstances of the case; but if the Commons were to be restrained from giving evidence of those circumstances, their Lordships must in the end be embarrassed by their own decision.

If a man was to take a Present contrary to the injunction of law, he ought to be punished; but his punishment ought to be less severe than that of a man who should be convicted of having *fold justice*; yet even such a man ought not to be so severely punished as a person who had oppressed nations, destroyed the revenue of a country, and brought ruin upon its inhabitants. But if the accusers of the last described person were to be debarred from giving evidence of those dreadful consequences of his corruption, speculation, and rapacity, then must his punishment, on conviction of having received Presents, be as gentle and as light as that of the first described person who should merely have taken a Present contrary to the injunction of a law, but without any serious consequences either to any individual or to society.

The principle on which their Lordships had decided was unquestionably good. It was, that no man should be called upon to defend himself against any thing which was not in charge against him, because he could not be prepared to answer charges brought incidentally in the course of a trial for other crimes, nor could the Court give any judgment upon it.

But this principle, however good, did not apply to Mr. Hastings; for he knew well, for the last three years, that the bad character of Kellaram was considered as a proof, and urged as such in the House of Commons, of his having been influenced by bribes, or he never would have employed such a man in the Company's service.

The principle was wisely adopted to prevent prisoners being taken by sur-

prize; but could not apply to Mr. Hastings, who for years had been apprized of the intention of the Commons to give in evidence the character of Kellaram, to prove the motives of Mr. Hastings to have been corrupt, when he put that man in a situation of trust.

Mr. Burke said, he wished that before their Lordships had made the case on which they had come to the decision, from which he apprehended much embarrassment in the course of the trial, they had called upon the Managers and the Counsel for the defendant, to state the case in their way, as was the case in other Courts; for from the manner in which their Lordships had worded this cause, he doubted whether they had yet decided the main question between the Managers and the learned Counsel.

Mr. Burke was proceeding to shew that it appeared very clearly from the hired abuse poured daily on the Managers, that the full extent of what they meant to give in evidence against the prisoner, was well known to the hired libellers and their principals; but Mr. Law representing this as irrelevant, Mr. Burke did not proceed.

Evidence was then produced by Mr. Anstruther, of the orders of the Court of Directors, that the ancient Zemindars, who paid their rents regularly, should not be dispossessed of their lands, and that none should be let to any person in the service of the Company.

Evidence was given of the proposal made by Kellaram for farming the revenue of Bihar, in partnership with Cullenam—of the order given by Mr. Hastings for his attendance at Calcutta—for a guard of Sepoys to escort him—and, finally, of the success of his proposal.

It was five o'clock by the time Mr. Anstruther had got thus far—and then their Lordships adjourned to THURSDAY, April 22.

(To be continued.)

## JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the SEVENTH SESSION of the SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

### HOUSE of LORDS.

NO public question of any kind, except the TRIAL of Mr. HASTINGS, which we have detailed above, has engaged the attention of the House during the present Session. We have only to register in this Month's Journal of their Proceedings, that on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, the Corn Indemnity Bill, the Male-Bill, the Land Tax Bill, the Marine Mu-

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tiny Bill, the Mutiny Bill, and three private Bills, received the Royal Assent by commission; and that on the same day a petition of Sir James Sinclair, claiming the title and honours of the Earl-  
dom of Caithness, in Scotland, was presented by the Duke of Leeds, by command of his Majesty, which was ordered to the Committee of Privileges to examine and report.

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H O U S E

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Feb. 15.

**PASSED** the Marine Mutiny Bill.

The Speaker acquainted the House, that, pursuant to their order of the 17th of July, the Sheriffs of the Counties had transmitted returns of the costs in County Courts.

Mr. Fox rose to give notice that he should on Wednesday, the 3d of March, move for a Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that as the notice just given by the Right Hon. Gentleman was on a subject of the greatest importance, it would, in his opinion, require the most serious discussion of the House, and a full attendance; he therefore moved, that there be a Call of the House on Tuesday the 2d day of March.

Mr. Fox had no objection to the motion; he was desirous of a full attendance, and had, for that reason, given notice of making his motion so early as on the 3d of March, that it might not run into the Circuits, and prevent the attendance of Gentlemen of the profession.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the Circuits would begin on the day the Right Hon. Gentleman had given notice of making his motion.

Mr. Fox had no objection to a day earlier, the day on which the House would be called over.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, considering that the calling over the House would render it inconvenient for the business to come on the same day, proposed the Call of the House to be on that day fortnight, the first of March.

Mr. Fox agreed to this proposition, and gave notice that he would make his motion on the following day, the 2d of March.

The motion for the Call was then put and carried.

TUESDAY, Feb. 16.

The Speaker attended precisely at half past eleven o'clock, and by twelve the Commons were in their places in the High Court of Parliament.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17.

SOMERSET BUILDINGS.

Sir J. Miller was desirous of knowing why the report of the Commissioners appointed in 1786 was not laid before the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the report had been before the Privy Council; the reason it had not yet been laid before the House was, that the reports were so voluminous, that the Lords of Council had not yet

been able to go through them, and they still remain under the consideration of Government.

DEBTOR AND CREDITOR BILL.

Sir John Miller rose in its support, and in a short speech applauded its principle, and commended its author for bringing it in on the purest and most disinterested motives.

Mr. M. A. Taylor opposed the principle of the Bill *in toto*. It pretended to be an Insolvent Bill, but was no such thing; it held out advantages to creditors and debtors, which it would not afford them; it innovated upon the Bankrupt Laws, and proposed regulations that would subject them to ten thousand times more fraud than they were now subject to, and would produce the most injurious consequences to the morality of the people. He was convinced that the existing law was quite sufficient for every purpose, and would therefore give his vote against the second reading of this Bill, which endeavoured to introduce a new law.

Mr. Wigley went over nearly the same grounds in opposition to the Bill.

Sir J. Johnstone was strongly for the principle of the Bill; but observed there were clauses in it which needed correction in the Committee—the bread and water clause he abhorred. He was for the second reading.

Mr. Jekyll was against the Bill. He was convinced that it would be disadvantageous to Creditors, and oppressive to Debtors. In the part which went to the regulation of gaols, it implied a censure on the Judges, which ought not to be countenanced by that House. He concluded by justifying the rules of prisons.

Mr. Burgess, in defence of the Bill, said, it was introductory of no new law; it was his wish to restore the law to its original purity prior to its perversion by practice. He wished to compel Creditors to find two good securities before they arrested a Debtor, instead of the names of John Doe and Richard Roe, which was a perversion of the true law; it was such perversions he wished to do away, and to check the great abuses of the Courts. The Hon. Gentleman here stated to the House several cases of false arrests, the attorneys of which, and particularly a Mr. S——, were to this day permitted to disgrace the Courts by their practice. He condemned the rules of prisons as an encouragement of fraud and every vice; the rules of the Fleet extended to Ludgate Hill and other parts in that quarter of the city; and the rules of the King's Bench were near three miles in circumference, where men might

might live, and carry on extensive trades, and defy their Creditors; there were also rules to be obtained to go to Bath and Bighthelmstone; the only service of the rules were the benefit they afforded to the gaulers—the income annually arising from them to the Marshal of the King's Bench was 5000*l*. He noticed the objection to Bills of that kind originating in the Commons; the objection was, however, unfounded; for all such Bills, since the Revolution, one alone excepted, had originated in the Commons, and the one which did not, was found to be so bad, that it was repealed the next year. He stated to the House that the Judges, so far from being likely to assist the Lords in framing such a Bill, had, when called upon by the Lords so to do, declined it in the most explicit terms, as not coming within their duty. He next noticed the objection to some of his clauses, and particularly the bread and water clause; those objections, however, would fall to the ground by the Bill being looked into, where no such clauses would be found, they having been corrected, or expunged in former considerations on the Bill. The Hon. Gentleman, after some few further observations, was desirous of the Bill going to a Committee, where its errors might be corrected.

The Attorney General was hostile to the adding to Creditors more clogs than they were now loaded with, and was of opinion that the majority of Debtors merited the term of swindlers. The present Bill was of too great magnitude to pass with so little enquiry as had been yet laid before the House. He was clearly of opinion that something ought to be done on the subject, and that the House ought to institute a solemn and serious enquiry into the subject of the present Bill. He agreed most fully in the evils occasioned by the rules of prisons, as stated by the Hon. Gentleman; he knew them himself to be a receptacle for swindlers of every description, and the grand nest of fraudulent Lottery-office-keepers and gaming-tables.

Mr. Burgess agreed to withdraw his Bill, if it was resolved to institute the solemn enquiry his Honourable and Learned Friend had suggested.

Mr. Mainwaring rose to defend the Judges from what he conceived to be a libel thrown upon them by the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Burgess), and gave as a reason why Mr. S—— was not struck off the roll, that the whole party concerned exhibited such a scene of complicated guilt, that the Judges had not been able to fix it on Mr. S——.

Mr. M. A. Taylor would not permit the Bill to be withdrawn, but insisted on the question being put for its second reading.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. M. Montague were for its being withdrawn, which would answer every purpose of negating the second reading.

Mr. Taylor still persisting,

The question was put and negatived; and, on the motion of Mr. Burgess, ordered to be read a second time on that day three months. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 18.

The Commons being returned from the High Court, and the House resumed, a few private Petitions were presented, and the business of the Slave Trade postponed till tomorrow. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 19.

Ordered a new writ for the Borough of Tiverton, vacated by the Hon. Dudley Ryder having accepted the office of Comptroller of his Majesty's Household; and also one for the Borough of Old Sarum, vacated by the Hon. Mr. Villiers having accepted of the office of Chief Justice in Eyre.

Mr. Flood, understanding that the House was to be called over on the first of March, begged to put off his intended motion for a Reform of the Representation of the People, from Wednesday next, to Thursday, March the 4th.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the reading of the Act of the last year, for regulating the importation and exportation of Corn. The same being immediately read,

Mr. Pitt again rose, and observed, that the Act just read had proved so defective, that his Majesty's Council had been under the necessity of a proceeding for which the House had been called upon for an Act of Indemnity. He wished the Corn Laws to be so amended, that such necessity might never again occur; he therefore called the attention of the House to the Corn Laws; but, on a question of such great importance to the landed interest of the country, he would make no specific proposition, but leave the whole to an enquiry, in which he hoped something might be done to guard against every evil that could happen. He therefore moved, that a Committee be appointed to enquire into and consider the said Act, and report to the House what measures were necessary to render it more effectual, and what amendments and regulations were necessary in the Corn Laws.

The motion being put, it was immediately agreed to, and the Committee named.

The question being put for the second reading of the Bill to allow the exportation of Tin, duty-free, beyond the Cape of Good Hope,

Mr. Wilbraham rose, not to oppose the Motion,

**Motion**, but to submit to the Noble Mover (the Marquis of Graham), whether it would not be proper to extend the relief proposed by the Bill, to the Tin-miners, further than it now went, and to lower the duty on all Tin exported: such a regulation, he said, would be of essential service; the present was but problematical, while the distress of the poor Cornish miners was real.

The Marquis of Graham answered, that he understood, from very good authority, the relief proposed by the present Bill to be not problematical, but real; the India Company having already engaged to export 800 tons, on the Bill's passing, which was all the surplus on hand, and by which means the Cornish miners would again find employ.

Mr. S. Smith urged the propriety of giving the same advantage to the Turkey Company as to the East India Company, and to permit the former to export Tin, duty-free, into the Levant.

The Marquis of Graham objected to such a regulation.

The question was then put, agreed to, the Bill was read a second time, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 22.

#### ORDNANCE ESTIMATES.

Mr. Courtenay did not attend to make his promised motion on the Ordnance Estimates.

Sir J. Miller rose to make several observations on the Estimate, and was condemning the mode in which they had been passed through the House, when

The Speaker interrupted him as irregular and disorderly.

Sir J. Miller again rose, and reprobated the proceedings of the Ordnance, which he said was carrying into execution, by detail, the plan of fortifications which the House had rejected. The Hon. Baronet went tediously over the encircling of fortifications in the West Indies, and at Gibraltar, and went particularly on the wall and house for the Governor building at Plymouth; which, he said, the Board were carrying on without having submitted, as it was their duty, an estimate thereof to the House. He concluded by moving, "That there be laid before this House an account of the money already expended on the new house, offices, &c. with in the lines of Plymouth, erected for the residence of the Governor; together with an estimate of the future expence of furnishing and completing the same."

Captain Berkeley said, he would not trouble the House by following the Hon. Baronet through his speech, but, in answer to that part which related to the house at

Plymouth, he referred the Hon. Baronet to an estimate presented in the year 1783, where the sum necessary for the house was stated to be, and voted, 29411.

The question was put, and negatived without a division.

TUESDAY, Feb. 23.

#### AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Wilberforce observed that three evidences (Captain Fall, Mr. Fauconbridge, and Mr. Wilson) against the abolition of the Slave Trade were, on account of emergent business, constrained to leave this country. He therefore moved, that the said three gentlemen might be examined by the Committee immediately, but that their evidence should not be reported till the Committee should go through the evidence in favour of the abolition.

Lord Penrhyn was afraid such examinations might impede the progress of the enquiry.

Mr. Wilberforce assured the Hon. Lord, that there were no more persons than the three he had just mentioned, to be examined, and that the enquiry should not be interrupted by any means whatever. The motion being put, it was unanimously agreed to.

#### COMMON LANDS.

Mr. Jolliffe said, that as the House was so thin, and the hour so late, he would not go at large into the subject of uncultivated lands; but, without any prelude, move for leave to bring in a Bill to improve the cultivation of the Commonable Lands in that part of Great Britain called England.

Mr. Duncombe said, it was his intention to oppose the second reading of the Bill; at present he would not go into the merits or demerits of the Bill.

Leave given to bring in the Bill, and a Committee appointed to prepare the same.

After which the House adjourned till tomorrow.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24.

Sir William Chambers presented at the Bar, a Plan, and two Estimates, of the Buildings erected, and erecting, at Somerset Place.

Mr. Hobart presented a Petition from the Norwich Manufacturers of Snuff and Tobacco, against the Excise Act thereon. Ordered to lie on the table. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 25.

The House passed a few private Bills, which were ordered to be carried to the Lords.

FRIDAY, Feb. 26.

The Marquis of Graham brought in the Bill for regulating the Canada and West India Trade.

Mr.

Mr. Dundas moved for leave to bring in a Bill to continue so much of an Act of his present Majesty, as expedited the payment of Creditors in Scotland. Leave was given.

Mr. Rushworth rose to make a motion, to exempt the trade carried on between the Isle of Wight and Southampton, not subject to an export duty, from the necessity of taking out bonds and cockets. He concluded by moving, "That the House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the carrying sheep and lambs, and all goods not subject to a duty on exportation, from the Isle of Wight to Southampton, without bond or cocket."

Mr. Rose objected to the House going into the Committee moved, which was wholly unnecessary, as his Majesty's Ministers intended in a few days to bring forward a Bill to grant the indulgence just moved for the Isle of Wight to the whole coasting trade of this kingdom, preparatory to which he had already moved for several accounts to be laid before the House.

Mr. Hawkins Browne was against the motion.

Mr. Rushworth spoke a few words in reply, and contended for the propriety of his motion.

The House divided, Ayes, only the tellers, 2—Noes, with the tellers, 61—Majority against the motion, 59. Adjourned.

MONDAY, March 1.

The House went into a Committee of Supply, when Mr. Hopkins moved the Navy Estimates.

Sir Grey Cooper wished to be informed what the difference was between the total of the present Estimates and those of last year.

Mr. Hopkins said, the Estimates before the Committee were 95,000*l.* less than those of last year.

Sir Grey Cooper said, the difference appeared to be in favour of the country, while in reality it was not; for the navy debt had increased 105,000*l.* in the course of last year; and it signified little what the Estimates were, when the debt went on increasing at so enormous a rate.

The several resolutions were then agreed to, and ordered to be reported the next day.

Mr. Steele moved the provision for the militia, which was also agreed to, and ordered to be reported at the same time.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 2.

REPEAL OF THE TIST AND CORPORATION ACTS.

Mr. Fox rose and moved, "That the Act of the 13th of Charles II. for the well-governing and regulating Corporations, &c.

and the Act of the 25th of Charles II. for preventing Dangers which may arise from Popish Recusants, &c. might be read."

The same being read by the Clerk at the table,

Mr. Fox again rose and said, that from the great expectation which the question he was about to submit to the House had raised in that House, and the Country, he held it necessary for him to say a few words why he moved the question, which had in former Sessions been moved by another Hon. Gentleman, and to which he had been contented to give his most cordial support. He begged leave to assure the House, that he had not obtruded himself forward with the motion; he came forward from the wish and solicitation of the parties who conceived themselves oppressed by the Acts; they conceived it best to trust the cause in his hands, though he was confident it had been in better hands when brought before the House on former occasions. He felt it, however, to be the cause of truth and liberty, and could not, therefore, hesitate to bring it forward, though he did so in favour of men who had on former occasions acted hostilely to him. It afforded him, however, some occasion of triumph and vanity, in observing, that those men, who had most violently opposed him on former points of much importance, had, fundamentally and radically, a good opinion of him; for with no one, whose principles they radically objected to, was it to be expected that they would entrust their interests. He could not help thinking that the present moment was that which peculiarly called on political men for an explanation of their public opinions; he would then state his opinion on religious toleration, and in so doing remarked, that however some might deplore what had been done in France, he was of opinion, that it neither merited contempt nor ridicule, but was highly praise worthy, as the French were recurring to original principles, to obtain *the rights of men*. Persecution upon its original principle was consistent; but in these enlightened days it was considered as an abominable and detestable crime; its first principle was to increase morality, by enforcing one opinion and exterminating all others; but, like madness, its characteristic was acting consistently upon wrong principles: it went on this grand error, that one man could judge of the opinion of another, better than he who entertained it. He should have imagined, that the doctrines of *Christianity* would have proved a remedy for this error: but the reverse had turned out to be the fact, and torture and death had been introduced, to force men from their religious opinions into such

as those in power entertained, and conceived the best to ensure future happiness. Toleration, which went on direct contrary principles to perfection, he need not, he said, inform the House, was of a very modern date in any part of the world. It took place in Great Britain in the reign of King William, but was then far from being complete, as none could be tolerated except those who subscribed to 34 out of the 39 Articles. Persecution went originally, he said, upon a principle of kindness; it went first to the promotion of unity of opinion, and the extinction of those opinions which were conceived to be erroneous, and had ever, as it always must do, failed in its endeavour. Toleration, on the contrary, was founded, and that successfully, on philosophy and reason, on a just diffidence and doubt of opinion, which every friend of toleration must entertain.

The language of persecution was arrogant, contracted, and laughty; it said, I know the consequences of your opinion better than you know them yourself. The language of toleration was far different; that went to a dislike of opinion, but said, Since you profess such and such an opinion, I will not believe that you think such dangerous inferences may be drawn from it as I do. The latter mode of judging was, he said, less liable to error than the former, and far more adapted to human affairs: it was right to judge of the tree by its fruit; other modes of judging were liable to continual error: man must judge of acts, not of opinions: his opinion was, that all political and religious tests were absurd, and that the only test to be guided by was, *the test of a man's actions*. But with respect to the Test Laws, he could not avoid remarking, that a man might, in defiance of them, fill the first situations in the country, though hostile to the Constitution; the law considered no man's opinion to be injurious to the State, until such opinion was brought into action, and then the law was fully competent to punish the offender.

The custom of the country had, he said, exploded all political tests; but though they were done away directly, they were continued indirectly, and under false pretences; they were continued by means of religious tests, with which the House had nothing to do; for to them it was a matter of little concern who were Trinitarians, or Unitarians, or who were Baptists of infants or adults. The Test Act, he said, was a measure enforced soon after the civil wars, and was calculated to keep from office all anti-monarchical men; but he reprobated such an Act, as acting under false pretences, and would prefer a monarchical test at once.

He understood, and he was sorry to believe it was too true, that a report had gone abroad which led to the utmost persecution; what he meant was, an intention to separate the individuals from the cause they espoused; he contended on the unfairness of such mode, and that no real friend to toleration would countenance it; for every friend of religious toleration would suppose the opinions of another to be founded on good intentions. He would consider it impossible to disapprove of a whole body for the conduct of individuals who formed a part of that body, and that it would be unjust to deprive one single individual in a hundred of his rights, for the conduct of the ninety-nine that formed the other part of the society. He contended, therefore, that all merit or demerit in the body of Dissenters was entirely out of the question, and that the House had alone that right to decide on general principles. Though he was averse to merits or demerits having any weight, he could not avoid observing, that the conduct of the Dissenters had been highly meritorious; and when this country had been distracted with internal troubles and alarms, and with insurrections, not of warm debates in that House, but of insurrections in arms, which had taken place twice since the Revolution, that they had stood forward with their lives and property in defence; and that by their exertions, the rebellions of 1715 and 1745 were rendered unsuccessful, the Constitution maintained, and the Brunswick Family supported on the throne. He contended, that in those times the High Church were as inimical to the Family on the throne, as the Dissenters were earnest in their support. It put him in mind of an observation by Swift, that though he would not say that every Infidel was a Whig, yet he would say that every Whig was an Infidel; and with equal truth he would observe, that in the times he had alluded to, though every Jacobite might not be a High Churchman, yet every High Churchman was a Jacobite.

In speaking of the Church, however, he wished his arguments to be carried no farther than he carried them himself: he considered it in three points of view; first, in regard to its discipline, and its abstract duties, in which it wisely avoided all that was superstitious, and retained what was essential; as such, he revered and admired it, and declared himself its firm friend: the second point in which it was to be viewed, was in regard to the individuals who composed it, for some of whom he declared a respect, and for others not, which must be the case in all public bodies; but the third point in which it might be viewed, and to which his objections were

strong,

strong, was, when it acted as a party; and so acting, it was not only reprehensible as dangerous, but as directly militating against the Constitution. The Church, he said, never interfered in politics but for mischief; it was a misfortune to the country for any religious sects to be in opposition to each other, but far greater when the Church made a part.

The Church, he said, had frequently considered itself in danger; it had founded the alarm on the accession of the Brunswick Family to the throne; and, though full of authority and power, had continued that alarm, and had given its support to rebellions; since the suppression of which, it had been pretty quiet till the present year, when the cry was again renewed, of the Church being in danger.—One reason given of the Church's alarm was, that Churchmen were neglectful of their duties; but to deprive the Dissenters of their rights on such account would be a hard measure indeed, as it would be making one suffer for the neglect of another. He ridiculed all idea of the Church being in danger; and asked, from whence the danger could be expected? and insisted that none could be shewn.—He noticed the writings of Dr. Price against the hierarchy, but insisted that there would be no more danger to the Constitution in admitting him to any office in the State, than there was in permitting one who objected to the present representation of the people in Parliament to be at the head of the Treasury; the first could not injure the hierarchy, nor the latter the Constitution of the Legislature.

In America, where Dissenters had the upper hand, no one could say they were intolerant, but, on the contrary, they granted toleration to the fullest extent: he contended, that it was not decent therefore to continue such intolerant Acts in this country, especially as every year the Parliament found it necessary to condemn them by an Act of Indemnity.—He contended at length against the disabilities thrown on Dissenters by the above Acts, as militating strongly against the principles of the Christian religion; he argued that no Church was in danger by the removal of such disabilities, and instanced the state of the French Church previous to the revocation of the Edict of Nantz: he condemned the conduct of a learned Bishop in sending a circular letter to his Clergy, to discountenance all who supported the motion for a repeal, as unconstitutional; and remarking on the sermon of Dr. Price on the centenary of the Revolution, approved of its general principles, though he considered they would have come better from a Member in that House than from a pulpit. He

argued forcibly for religion and politics being ever kept separate, and concluded by moving, "That this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of so much of the said Acts as requires persons, before they are admitted to any office, civil or military, or any place of trust under the Crown, to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the Rites of the Church of England."

Sir Harry Houghton seconded the motion.

Mr. Martin said, that from the moment he had the honour of entering that House as one of its Members, to the present hour, it had been with him a fixed and constant principle, and avowedly so in public and in private, that a majority of electors of every place sending representatives to Parliament, had a constitutional right to instruct their representatives whenever they thought it expedient to exercise that right: that his constituents had thought it expedient to instruct their representatives to oppose the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts: that therefore he thought himself bound to vote against the repeal; at the same time it appeared to him a duty he owed to himself, and the consistency of his conduct, to declare that his private opinion upon this subject continued unchanged; and that he could not but flatter himself that when the unhappy heats which had been kindled by jarring opinions upon this matter, should have subsided, some favourable opportunity would be embraced by the Legislature for granting spontaneously to the Dissenters that which some persons seem to think they claim at this time with too much earnestness and zeal: that, in the mean time, he should upon this, as upon every other occasion, submit himself to the commands of his constituents, whenever they should please to communicate them to him; and that he must, in consequence of having received such commands, vote against the motion of the Right Hon. Gentleman; that before he sat down, he would beg leave to observe, that if there were any persons in that Assembly, or in the public, who felt any acrimonious disposition towards Dissenters, he hoped such feelings would be removed, at least in some degree, by a melancholy piece of news, which arrived only a few days since, that Mr. Howard, a gentleman who, as he was informed, was a Dissenter, had sacrificed almost every comfort of his life to the doing good, had at length sacrificed that life in the exercise of universal beneficence towards persons of all modes of faith and religions. Mr. Martin added, that it would be the highest presumption in him to attempt the praise of such an exalted character; that

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he would leave that pleasing office to men of elevated genius and eloquence, and content himself with cherishing in his own heart the remembrance of such uncommon worth and excellence.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer began with declaring, that he could not avoid offering himself to the Speaker's eye at that early period of the debate, wishing, as soon as possible, to reply to the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite to him, with whom upon his general principles and ideas of Persecution and Toleration contacted, he, and every other, must fully agree; but with whom he disagreed in the extent to which he conceived, if he rightly understood the Right Hon. Gentleman, he seemed inclined to push those principles.

He had heard with approbation the Right Hon. Gentleman's general arguments against Persecution, and in favour of Toleration; but he was surprized at the latitude of definition, to which he seemed inclined to carry Toleration, an extent of definition which it would not bear, and which he was convinced had never before been given it from the beginning of the world. Toleration by no means could be considered as equality; it differed from Persecution, and it differed from an Establishment; to avoid and abstain, no man could be more ready to consent, and he was equally willing to grant every protection of the laws in support of the religion and property of individuals; but the necessity of a certain, permanent, and specific Church Establishment, rendered it essential that Toleration should not go to an equality which would endanger the Establishment, and thence no longer be Toleration. The extent of the Right Hon. Gentleman's principles, he said, went to the admittance of every class of Dissenters to a full and complete equality, and even to the admittance of those who might conscientiously think it their duty to subvert the established Church. The Right Hon. Gentleman's principles went not only to the admittance of Roman Catholics, but Papists properly so called (and he observed there was now a material distinction between the two, the latter acknowledging the supremacy of a foreign, though an ecclesiastical Prince), but who, according to the Right Hon. Gentleman, with all the odious, detestable, and dangerous opinions that belonged to their Church, ought not to be kept out of the most important and official situations, before the commission of some Overt Act against the Constitution, manifested by force of arms in the open field, by which the policy of *protection* would be done away, and a dangerous door opened to the absolute ruin of the Constitu-

tion. The Test and Corporation Acts, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, had been wisely adopted to secure the Constitution; and had it not been for them, the family of Stuart might have been at this day in possession of the Throne, and the Right Hon. Gentleman not have had an opportunity to state those opinions in the House, which the House had that day heard.

He considered the Test as a sort of jealousy of the Monarch, which was never considered as unconstitutional; the persons kept out of office by that Test were not in any sort stigmatized, nor had they a juster right of complaint than those who were kept out of that House, or from voting at elections, in consequence of their being by statute disqualified from the right of an elector. In private life, it was a common policy for no man to admit another to the management of his affairs, if he did not think well of that man's principles; the same policy kept good in States, it was therefore no usurpation in the Government, if, not approving of the political opinions of the Dissenters, they excluded them from office.

He could not avoid remarking a little on the conduct of the Dissenters, who, at the moment they were reprobating a Test, had pretty publicly indicated an intention of forming associations throughout the whole country for the purpose of putting the Members of that House to a Test, and of resolving to judge of their fitness to fill their seats by their votes on this single question. They had explained themselves since indeed, and declared, that they never meant to put a Test to any one; in the explanation, however, it appeared that they had retained the substance, though they had come away the word: for in the Resolutions of their meeting, signed by Mr. Jefferies, it was declared that they meant to give their support to such Members as proved themselves to be friends to Religious and Civil Liberty, the true meaning of which general terms must strike every man. It was evident the Dissenters would not consider any one a friend to Religious and Civil Liberty, who did not vote for the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. In his opinion, therefore, they came with an ill grace to solicit the repeal of a Test, when at the same moment they threatened the House with one.

He need not, he said, trouble the House to prove that the *Executive* power if put in possession of it, since the possession of power always produced the inclination to exercise it; and, without meaning to throw any stigma on the Dissenters, he could not hesitate a moment in supposing it probable that they might feel inclined to exercise

exercise their power to the subversion of the Established Church; it would be so far from reprehensible in them, that, possessing the principles they profess, and acting conscientiously upon those principles, it would become their duty, as honest men, to make the endeavour, for those who considered the Establishment to be *sinful, and bordering on idolatry*, would not act conscientiously nor consistently, unless they exercised all the legal means in their power to do away that idolatry. He would not, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, enter into the letters of Bishops, or the sermons of Dissenting Ministers, but he fully agreed with the Right Hon. Gentleman, that it was their duty to confine themselves to good order, and to the planting of virtuous principles. Let the only competition between both ministers and professors of the two parties be a competition, which shall lead the most exemplary lives, which shall most closely follow the pattern set before them in the Gospel. Let the only competition between these rivals consist in a display of the most active zeal in visiting the sick, instructing the ignorant, and reclaiming the vicious, and thus evince the purity of their precepts, in fact, who should by their preaching and their practice induce most to further the purposes of truth, piety, virtue, and morality. The Church, he said, ought to render services to the State, by improving the morals of the people, it was calculated so to do by the form of its constitution, which was most congenial to the civil constitution of the country, and agreeable to its mixed monarchy, the balance of which would be deranged, were any of its parts lessened or increased in power.

America could not with propriety be cited on this occasion, her government was not yet formed, and it was not possible for men to foresee what principles might yet be adopted in that country. As to those who were glad that Great Britain had lost America, and that a Republic had sprung up in the latter, he believed they did not fairly state their original ideas on that question. During the American war there were two parties, which, by pursuing different measures, wished to retain the Colonies. One said, "Take care not to alienate their affections." The other said, "Take care to secure their obedience." And both desired ~~about the same~~ But there was one thing in which they both agreed, and in which he was happy to find they had both been wrong; and that was, that this country could not exist without America. This has fortunately proved to be a mistake, for though we had in fact lost a great extent of territory,

yet in point of real strength we might be said to have lost nothing but the money which it had cost us to lose the Colonies.

He next observed, that even if he had no other reason for resisting the present application, he would resist it upon this ground, that it did not appear that if the Dissenters could obtain what they now asked for, they would be contented, and ask for nothing more. He read a passage from a pamphlet of Dr. Kippis's, in which the writer stated, that if the Act preventing Dissenting Teachers to instruct their children in the tenets of their religion, were repealed, they would have nothing more to ask for.

That Act was repealed, and now an application was made for a repeal of the Test Act. Where would this end? If the Dissenters were admitted to an equality with the Establishment, they would probably then wish to be exempted from contributing towards the support of it.

He summed up a very long and most able speech with declaring, that the repeal appeared to him to be dangerous in every point of view to the Church as now established, and to the constitution and safety of the country. He then briefly adverted to the heads of the arguments he had offered to the House, and concluded with declaring himself from conviction, and on true constitutional principles, against the motion, at the same time deprecating the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, as a measure that would tend to generate and encourage a dangerous competition, and most probably occasion the revival of all the mischiefs attending religious and party contentions.

Mr Burke said, that though the question had been brought forward three times, it was the first time that he had risen to deliver his opinions on the subject. This was a thing rather new to him, for on most questions he was accustomed to find a ~~strong~~ forward principle, which guided him in the opinions and votes he gave in that House. On this subject, it was not till very lately that he had made up his mind. His mind was now made up, and he should vote against the motion of his Right Hon. Friend. At the same time he could not help expressing his surprise, that individuals, such as he had heard, should have been thrown out against his Right Hon. Friend, and the doctrines which he had promised; since, in every one of them, he was supported by authorities the most splendid. He should have thought that opinions, supported by the respectable testimonies of ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> Hoadley, would not have incurred the obloquy which had been thrown out, and which had not only the great lights of the

Church in their support, but also the most distinguished Laymen that ever sat in either House of Legislature. In proof of this, he quoted a memorable passage from a speech of the Earl of Chatham in the House of Lords, where he gave his opinion of the Dissenters, and the Members of the Church of England—*The Dissenters*, he had said, *were void of all ambition, but it was their ambition to be of the College of Libermen, not of Cardinals, and to follow the precepts of the sacred scriptures, not of avaricious and aspiring Dissenters*—Such was the opinion of that great man, and so freely did he in the face of the Bishops speak of the established religion.

The example of France had been held out. He still thought that France was, at this moment, the most miserable country upon earth. But they had, like France, got hold of the word *natural rights*, and on this they relied as their strong hold. He had, from his earliest years, turned with aversion from all those chimerical and abstract rights, which have for some time past confounded human reason, and disturbed the imaginations of statesmen. At the age of twenty he thought that all abstract rights, natural rights, and such nonsense, were unfit for men to utter or to hear, and now that his hair was silvered by age, he was more and more confirmed in his abhorrence and disgust of them. Natural rights were dangerous topics of discussion, for they superseded all social duties. They were paramount to the compact which introduced into the community new rights and other ideas—they brought us back to that stage of savage helplessness when, whatever might be our rights, we enjoyed them but precariously, depending on casual circumstances for the miserable indulgence of *crass appetite* and *ferocious passion*. Society annihilated all those natural rights, and drew to its mats all the component parts of which these rights were made up. It took in all the virtue of the virtuous—all the wisdom of the wise—it gave life, security, and action to every faculty of the soul, and secured the perfection of every comfort, which those proud and lofty natural rights impotently held out, but could not ascertain. No safety found protection for all—it gave defence to the weak—employment to the industrious—consolation to the distressed—it nursed the infant—and it soothed the dying.—In all the stages of the life of man, where either the influence of principles or the consolations of hope were wanting, society was ready, and, to confer this succour, an established religion was its powerful and necessary instrument. He argued from

this for the propriety of an established religion, in very strong and pressing terms.

On a question of power, he was willing to examine the principles of those who claimed it. When he saw them at elections come forward with Tests, proposing to sit down Members from voting on a subject in which the whole empire was involved, he was struck with horror and indignation. Such a proceeding led to the most ruinous and fatal consequences, for though he did not hold, that one bad example ought to lead to another, or that one party were justified by a pernicious precedent for assuming the same means in their own defence, yet it was to be expected, that while the Dissenters imposed these Tests on the one side, the Church of England would impose theirs on the other, and there would not be a free vote in that House. He said, the language of the Dissenters was, in every instance, declaratory of their principles. They called the Church of Rome a strumpet, the Kirk of Scotland a kept mistress—and the Church of England in equivocal lily of civility, between the one and the other. He called to their recollection the memorable era of 1760, when Lord George Gordon, from a spark much less than the present, had almost reduced every thing that was valuable in the country to ashes.

That there had been at various times idle fears pretended, and unnecessary clamours raised, was certain, but there was at this moment room for serious apprehension. He held in his hand two dissenting papers, which strongly exemplified the principles of the Dissenters. The first was a Catechism published by Mr Robinson, and recommended by the Eastern Association in Essex. In this Catechism, there was not a single trait of pure religion, but a tissue of misstatements and misrepresented calumnies against the Church of England, tending to instil into the young mind of the Catechumen an abhorrence of, and an aversion for, the established religion of the country. He confessed he dreaded what might be the effect of such doctrine on the rising generation. The second paper was the last Letter of Dr. Priestley, from which he read several passages, commenting on them as he read.

He then adverted to Dr. Price's sermon, and finally to a protest signed by Samuel Fletcher against the proposed meeting at Warrington, where the chairman confessed to them, that there were things behind-hand, which they desired to accomplish, but which it was not reasonable now to divulge. Mr. Burke, in his commentaries on all these quotations, was extremely pointed

pointed and severe, and in lofty language condemned the sentiments and practice of the Dissenters as subversive of good government: from this imputation he, however, begged leave to exempt some particular friends of his own, who joined to great steadiness in their faith, becoming moderation.

Mr. Smyth rose, and expressed with what reluctance he opposed the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Burke), from whom he was likely to say he differed in opinion on the present question; and, however he revered and admired his superior talents and abilities, he could not help observing, that he thought the principles of the Right Hon. Gentleman had been too firmly established to be moved or altered by the mere evidence of pamphlets and letters, proclaiming the tenets and sentiments of private and particular individuals. He had been very attentive to the several passages or articles cited from the pamphlet or Catechism which the Right Hon. Gentleman was in possession of; and although he had never seen it, he had good grounds for judging from whose pen it came. As to the Letter from Dr. Priestly, it doubtless was in the possession of many of the Members of the House, who, upon a reference thereto, would find how grossly it was mis-stated by the Right Hon. Member.

Mr. Wyndham, in a very honourable manner, declared himself the Representative of a borough, among the Members of which there were as great a body of Dissenters as in almost any borough or town throughout Great Britain, and who to him had behaved with the utmost liberality; for, during a strong contested election, they had conducted themselves towards him in a very handsome generous manner: he therefore could not conceive, from what he knew and from what he had experienced, that they deserved to be stigmatized in the severe manner in which he had heard them in the course of the debate; for as their candidate, to him they had nobly and liberally avowed their dislike to shackles him in political opinion,

even on the great and important question relating to them; therefore, whatever private opinion he might have on the subject, he could not subscribe to the severe declamation against Dissenters in general, when so great a body had to him behaved so honourably and disinterestedly.

Mr. Fox, exhausted and fatigued by his first exertions, commenced his reply, which continued one hour and ten minutes: he observed, that although a very formidable opposition had been made by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) and his Hon. Friend, (Mr. Burke) formidable and potent as it was, he could triumph at having the great outlines and leading principles of his speech approved and admitted by his Right Hon. Friend.

As to the comparative view of the times in this country with the deplorable condition of France, that cannot have any influence on the minds or actions of those for whom he was now pleading; though he had too great reason to apprehend, that the fertility of his Right Hon. Friend's imagination pictured to him the bleeding Nobles and tattered Ecclesiastics of that deplorable country, and that his acute sensibility blinded him from feeling the heroic, noble, and glorious acts which have transpired for its good.

Mr. Fox advanced much novel argument, and very successfully opposed it to those arguments which were used against him. He concluded a most animated and argumentative speech with observing, that it was not the question of right he was contending for, but for public justice—for justice to a worthy and oppressed set of men, and for that justice which to us is granted, and which we ought to grant to others.

The House divided at three o'clock next morning, when there appeared,

Against the Motion,	294
For it,	205
Majority	189
(To be continued.)	

## JOSEPH BENEDICT AUGUSTUS II, EMPEROR of GERMANY.

HE was the son of Francis Stephen Duke of Lorraine, and Grand Duke of Tuscany, who was afterwards created Emperor of Germany. His mother was Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary. He was born on the 13th of March 1741, and his infancy was attended with circumstances peculiarly interesting. At this juncture his mother, by the fortune of war, was in the utmost distress, obliged to retire from her capital of

Vienna, and even entertaining the melancholy thought of being forced to retire from Presbourg and fly to the utmost bounds of Christendom. Attacked on one side by the King of Prussia, on the other by the Elector of Bavaria, with the French; her enemies every where triumphant, and every where too numerous for her armies to encounter; she was constrained to rely solely on the fidelity of her Hungarian subjects. Leaving,

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therefore,

## THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

Charlotta, Vienna on the 19th of June, accompanied by her husband, Prince Charles of Sardinia, and many of the nobility of both sexes, she arrived at Pressburg the next day, and made her entrance on horseback in an Hungarian dress. On the 25th she was crowned, and from that time took every occasion to ingratiate herself with her people by her assiduity and attention to them. On the 13th of September she sent for the States, and taking her infant in her arms, with great dignity and a serene steadfast countenance, she spoke to them in Latin as follows.

"The perplexed situation wherein I find myself by the permission of the Divine Providence, attended with such dangerous circumstances, that I see no hopes of extricating myself, unless I am speedily and powerfully succoured. Abandoned by my friends, persecuted by my enemies, attacked by my nearest relations, the only resource I have left is, to stay in this kingdom and commit my person, my children, my sceptre and crown to the care of my faithful subjects. I do not hesitate a moment to trust them with all; their courage and loyalty leave no room to doubt, that they will employ all their forces to defend me as well as themselves, speedily and resolutely in this momentous conjuncture."

This eloquent address had its effect, while she spoke, tears gushed from the whole Assembly. They immediately drew their wives and unanimously cried out, "We will support the Queen, we will defend her against her enemies, and sacrifice our lives and fortunes for her."

The effect of these speeches and this conduct was, that her troops fought everywhere not only with courage and resolution, but with rage and madness. Perhaps the annals

of the world do not furnish an instance of more attachment in subjects, more magnanimity in a Prince, or more steadiness in allies, than were displayed at this juncture by the Hungarians, by the Emperess, and by the English nation, whose united efforts broke one of the most powerful confederacies which ever threatened my state.

Of the Emperor's youth nothing has transpired striking or important enough to deserve recording. In October 1760, he married a Princess of Parma, who died in November 1763. In the year 1764 he was crowned King of the Romans, and in January 1765 married a second time with Josephine Marie, a Princess of Bavaria, who died without issue May 10, 1767.

II.—Emperor Francis died on the 10th of August 1765, on which event thus his son immediately mounted the Imperial throne. The expectations of the world were generally directed to the conduct of a young Prince new to the possession of royalty, and he usually begins his reign with every prejudice and every advantage in his favour. This was the situation of the Emperor, and the first acts of his reign were well adapted to impress mankind with a favourable opinion of him. He gave a very strict and close attention to the affairs of his kingdom; he enquired into all mispractices which by neglect, had crept into his dominions; he heard all complaints, he provided remedies for every abuse, and, that he might stand in a respectable light with the neighbouring powers, he increased his army, and spent much of his time in reviewing it, and in progressing through his kingdom, giving at the same time as equal attention to the domestic and internal happiness of the state, as to the views and designs of his rivals and enemies.

\* This scene might be recommended to the notice of painters as a fine subject for a picture. A few years afterwards Dr. Johnson described the effects of it in the following lines:

The bold Bavarian, in a luckless hour,  
Tries the dread summit of Cæsar's power;  
With unexpected glows bursts away,  
And sees defenceless realms receive his sway.  
Shout away! Fair Austria spreads her mournful charms,  
The Queen, too late, sets the world in arms,  
From hill to hill, the banners rousing blaze  
Spreads wide the hope of plunder and of prey:  
The fierce Croats and the wild Huns  
And all the sons of ravage crowd the war.  
The bloodied Prince, in Honour's fluttering bloom  
Of batty giants, finds the fatal doom,  
His foes' decision and his subjects' blame,  
And falls to death from anguish and from shame.

VANITY OF HUMAN WISDOM,

Having

Having settled his dominions in a state of security, he determined to avail himself of such information as he might acquire by travel. Accordingly, upon the death of the late Pope in 1769, notwithstanding the severity of the season, the roughness of the country through which he was to pass, and the badness of the roads, which at that time of the year, being the month of March, are almost deemed impassable, he set out privately for Rome with a small retinue, under the title of Count Namur. This journey was so secretly concerted, that nobody, except the Empress Queen, knew any thing of it within a few hours of his departure.

At Rome he met the Great Duke of Tuscany, who had been there for some days before him. The illustrious brothers continued together in that celebrated capital for several days. The Conclave was then sitting, and as the Emperor remained *incognito* during his stay, he thereby avoided all the honours that were designed to be paid him, and to which he was entitled. He afterwards visited Naples, Florence, Leghorn, Turin, and his own Italian dominions.

He continued a considerable time at Milan, where he listened to every complaint that was brought before him, and redressed every grievance with which he was acquainted. From many peculiar circumstances attending this Duchy, the administration of government in it was liable to numberless evils and abuses. The Emperor applied himself with the greatest attention to remedy them. Advertisements were posted up, that all persons, to the meanest of the people, should have free access to him upon any cause of business, or any complaint of grievance. The effects corresponded with his patriotic intentions, and the people soon experienced the happy difference between the most despotic and the mildest of administrations. To secure this happiness for the future, he appointed a Council, composed chiefly of natives, to serve as a check upon the Governors, and to act as mediators and judges between them and the people.

The travels of great monarchs to other countries, and their mutual visits, are among the peculiarities that distinguish the present age. The Emperor, upon his return home, having immediately gone to inspect into the state of the camps which were formed upon the borders of Bohemia and Hungary, took that opportunity to pay a visit on the 25th of August to the King of Prussia, who was then at Neisse, a strong city of Silesia. Though rivals in the strictest sense, and jealous of each other, nothing could be more cordial or friendly than the behaviour of these Princes, who spent two nights and a day to-

gether, and had upon that one interview the subject of their conferences was probably the division of the Polish dominions, and they parted with the strongest mutual confidence, friendship, and esteem.

On his return to Vienna, the Emperor adopted the same plan which he had executed at Milan; he set apart one day in the week to hear complaints, and to receive petitions from all his subjects without distinction of rank or birth; declaring at the same time that it behoved him to do justice, and that it was his invariable intention to render it to all the world without respect of persons.

In the autumn of the year 1770, he formed a camp and had a grand review at Neustadt, in Moravia, which seemed chiefly intended for the entertainment and reception of the King of Prussia, who returned the Emperor's visit at that place on the 3d of September. The meeting between these monarchs was in appearance so cordial and affectionate as greatly to affect the beholders, particularly the troops, many of whom remembered and had experienced the fatal consequences of the animosity that had so long subsisted between the two families.

The subject of these conferences was soon made known to the world, by the two rival powers, with the Empress of Russia, entering into Poland, and taking possession of such part as each separately claimed; which seems to have been previously settled between them. Though the kingdom of Poland had been left weak and divided than it then proved to be, it would have been impossible to contend against such adversaries by force of arms. Complaints and romances were the only weapons which could be used against its invaders, and how successful these are, every page of history will inform us. They had their usual success at this time, being received and neglected; and although the iniquity of the proceeding was universally acknowledged, the intruders were permitted to keep possession of their new acquired territories without any effort to prevent them.

Norwithstanding the appearance of friendship which subsisted between the Emperor and the King of Prussia, a mutual jealousy of the other's power had taken place, or prompted them to every measure which prudence could dictate to guard against a rival. For this purpose each increased his army to a number which almost excites credulity. In the year 1773, it was known that the Emperor had drawn 80,000 troops from his hereditary dominions, of which Hungary alone yielded 50,000, besides the troops that were raised in the new Polish territories which now obtained the names of *Galic*

and Padonaria. In this manner both these  
 forces were nearly at the instant expense  
 of a war, and the Emperor at last under-  
 went all the personal labours that the most  
 active General could in that situation; his  
 duties forming continual and remote in-  
 cements along his wide extended frontiers,  
 and he was constantly on horseback, either in  
 the act of travelling between, or immediate-  
 ly superintending them. It was computed  
 in the tour he made this summer, that he  
 travelled on horseback above 700 German

miles, which are considerably more than  
 equal to 3000 English. In this tour he only  
 eat once in 24 hours, which was on the  
 evening of each day, and that of such fare  
 as without any preparation happened to be  
 ready at the places where he stopped; after  
 which he lay upon a straw bed, without any  
 other covering than his cloak, as if he emu-  
 lated Charles the XIIth of Sweden, and in-  
 tended to form such another iron constitu-  
 tion as that impenetrable madman possessed.

(To be concluded in our next)

## P. O E T R Y.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I MET the other day in a note in Mr. MORRIS's ingenious and elaborate Inquiry  
 into the Subject of Suicide, the following Ode, written, as it is there said, by "a Lady;"  
 who, with all the delicacy that attends true genius, does not permit her name to be men-  
 tioned. I was so pleased with the novelty of thinking, the power of imagination, and the  
 classical verification which it contains, that I cannot help wishing you would give it a place  
 in your Repository; making no doubt but that your readers will be as highly gratified by  
 the perusal of it as was

Your humble servant,

G. P.

### THE PROGRESS OF NOVEMBER;

AN ODE.

By a LADY.

I.

NOW yellow autumn's leafy ruins lie  
 In faded splendor on the desert plain,  
 Far from the noise of madding crowds I  
 fly,

To where in solitude the mystic strain:  
 A theme of import high I dare to sing,  
 While song impels my hand to strike the  
 trembling string.

II.

Bright on my harp the meteors gleam,  
 As thro' the shades they glancing shine;  
 Now the winds howl, the night-birds  
 scream,

And yelling ghosts the chorus join:  
 Chimeras dire, from Fancy's deceitful Hell,  
 Fly o'er yon hall-w'd tower, and toll the  
 passing bell.

III.

November hears the dismal sound,  
 As slow advancing from the pole  
 She leads the months their winter round:  
 The blackening clouds attendant roll,  
 Whose frowns a giant-band, the fane of  
 Care,  
 Dark thoughts, and ages fell, and vapors of  
 despair.

IV.

O'er Britain's isle they spread their wing,  
 And shades of death dismay the land,  
 November wide his mantle flings,  
 And lifting high his vengeful hand,  
 Hurls down the demon Spleen, with powers  
 combin'd  
 To check the springs of life, and crush  
 th' enfeebled mind.

V.

Thus drear dominion he maintains,  
 Beneath a cold inclement sky;  
 While noxious fogs, and drizzling rains,  
 On Nature's sickening bosom lie:  
 The opening rose of youth untimely fades,  
 And Hope's fair friendly light beams dimly  
 thro' the shades.

VI.

Now prowls abroad the ghastly fiend,  
 "Fell Suicide!"—whom Phrenzy bore,  
 His brows with withering serpents twin'd,  
 His mantle steep'd in human gore.  
 The livid flames around his eye-balls play,  
 Stern Horror stalks before, and Death  
 sues his way.

VII.

Hark! is not that the fatal stroke?  
 See where the bleeding victim lies,  
 The bonds of social feeling broke,  
 Dismay & the frantic spirit flies.

C. caution

Creation starts, and shrinking Nature views,  
Appall'd, the blow which Heav'n's first right  
subdues.

VIII.

Behold, the weight of woes combin'd  
A "woman" has the pow'r to scorn;  
Her infant race to shame consign'd,  
A name disgrac'd, a fortune torn,  
She meets resolv'd and, combating despair,  
Supports alone the ills a "coward" durst not  
share.

IX.

On languor, luxury, and pride,  
The subtle fiend employs his spell;  
Where selfish, sordid passions bide,  
Where weak, impatient spirits dwell,  
Where thought oppressive from itself would  
fly,  
And seek relief from time, in dark eternity.

X.

Far from the scenes of guilty death,  
My wearied spirit seeks to rest,—  
Why sudden stops my struggling breath?  
Why throbs so strong my aching breast?  
Hark! sounds of horror sweep the troubled  
glade,  
Far on a whirlwind borne, the fatal Month  
is fled.

XI.

I watch'd his flight, and saw him bear  
To Saturn's orb the fullen band;  
There winter chills the lingering year,  
And gloom eternal shades the land:  
On a lone rock, far on a stormy main,  
In o'erlefs prison pent, I heard the ghosts  
complain.

XII.

Some Pow'r unseen denies my verse  
The hallow'd veil of fate to rend,  
Now sudden blasts the sounds disperse,  
And Fancy's inspirations end:  
While rushing winds in vile discordance jar,  
And Winter calls the storms around his icy  
car.

O D E

T O

H Y P O C H O N D R I A.

AH! life depressing Pow'r, forbear—  
bear  
I see thy hideous form—thy silent glare;  
I feel thy cold damp hand  
The humid South, while from his flagging  
wings,  
Thro' cloudy air, relaxing mists he flings,  
Ours thy dread command,  
and shakes his torpid dart;

For now that sunning some vapour  
Thy thrilling shiver  
Trembling  
Yet still thy

Lo!—beside my bed  
Squats the demon of repose,  
And when I rest my weary head,  
The spectre dyes a vapoury  
I know thee, Incubus—I know thee  
ning fiend!

Oh! weigh not on my lab'ring breast  
Help! guardian pow'r is of life—defend I  
Ah! let me—let me rest.

What dreadful form is that who snatch'd the  
dart

From Death?—'Tis Apoplexy dread,  
I know his giant-stride—his dark'ning brow,  
And at his fell approach instinctive start:  
Why shak'st thou then thy thund'ring  
spear

Against my helpless head, terrific pow'r,  
And yet delay the stroke?

'Tis feeble Palsy stays thy arm;  
Yes—yes—for sure no false alarm  
Deceives me now; along my side  
I feel her wath'ring finger glide,  
While by her numbing touch my nerves are  
shook.

But whence this glow—this paralytic heat?  
My aching temples!—how throb they beat!  
What chilling terrors freeze my heart!

'Tis Fever shakes my shudd'ring frame;  
See! blue Contagion in her train,  
That shades her poison on each vital part:  
Thy baneful spell my veins not long  
Shall feel, when thou, bright maid,  
Quinquina, lend'st thy friendly aid,  
From blest Hygieia sprung.

Once, as th' immortal wood-nymph stray'  
O'er many a hill and flow'ry mead,  
'Till led at length, by laughing Loves,  
To cloudless Quir's palmy groves,  
With flutt'ring robes and loosen'd zone,  
Blythe Zephyr saw the lovely prize  
(As on ætherial Andes' brow he stood)  
With love-desiring eyes,  
And, like a mountain flood,  
Rush'd down,

And seiz'd her blooming charms;  
She, rising from his nervous arms  
Disorder'd, fled; but soon was born  
A nymph, whose waist, and brow austere,  
Light feathery wreaths adorn,  
Rough as her father,—as her mother fair:  
Scar'd at her frown, Contagion fled,  
And vile Corruption hid his livid head;  
And thou—pale spectre!—with them fly,  
I fear thee not while this is by.



But is it *Health* that paints my cheek,  
So long a *Stranger* there?  
Sweet rosy cheeks, then I seek,  
Ah! no—I fear—  
Fell *Phibis* lurks beneath the crimson dye,  
Assumes thy mien, and takes thy glis'ning eye.

'Tis not that transient bloom—that sickly  
Rush,  
Nor yet thy proffer'd arm—as if to save  
(Dost meanst to push me in the yawning grave),

Fall'st *Satan's* bond, shall me beguile,  
For while I breathe, unruined yet by thee,  
From this damp isle, thy misty throne, I'll fly.

While yon the heaving springs of life are free,  
And breathe the gales of *Lust* and *Love*,

Yet sure go for aye thou,  
Thine thro' my casement peep,  
With soul-enchant'ng mien,  
And biowy serene.

As when a faint'ng infant sleep  
*Hypocrite*—hear my vow!

O push not quack, but,  
I feel thy life-reviving glance

Hart from thy vivid eye,  
And joyful wake, as from a death-  
trance

For, lo! before th' invigorating *North*  
Roll'd in his cloud, the hideous spectre  
flies,

And as the sun from darkest shades bursts  
forth,

Thou, lovely wood nymph, stand'st confest,  
O'erhanging rapture is my breast,  
Delicious tears thy eyes

O dreadful phantom! any power!

Thy visitations I could bear,  
Thy stroke depressive—sick'ning hour,  
If light-wing'd *Health* still hovered near,  
So should'st this anxious servid mind

By thee be rais'd, by thee refin'd,  
Beyond what clownish *Flangib* can ever know,

No sighing moment should I miss,  
But feel existence as a bliss,  
Alive to ev'ry joy—and ev'ry woe.

E. W.

Edinburgh, Feb. 20.

## SONNETS

By JOHN KINNIE.

### SONNET I.

To FANCY.

**S**WEET Fancy! friend of Nature and the  
Mute,

With heavenly visions charm thy poet's  
eyes,

Spread o'er the landscape more attractive  
scenes,

And paint with brighter gold the vivid sky.

Nor check the youth that boldly would  
aspire

To raise the song of sympathy and love,  
But as the fond enthusiast strikes the lyre,

Let all the trembling strings in concord  
move,

And, at the blaze of thy celestial fire,  
Wake into life the sentiment refin'd,

For hope defend us from the desire,  
And cast a sickly languor o'er the mind.

But thou to rapture canst the spirit warm,  
And give to glowing thought its imperishable  
charm!

## SONNET II

Written at DUNNATTAR CASTLE in  
November 1796.

**T**HISSE piles of grandeur please my fancy  
well,

Must e'en in ruin they appear  
And loary time, with ceaseless labour pale,

Frowns o'er a gloomy desolation here.

As deeply marring the despairing mind,  
My wishings sighs thro' yonder towers re-

sound,  
With low murmurs swell'd, the sadden'd  
wind

Still laments mournful dev'ls that round  
swirl'd by the tempest of the North

(While slow I move thro' these desolated  
halls,

Gray ransoms once of hospitable worth,  
With awful din the pond'rous fragment  
falls,

Fear flies—and shudders at its overthrow,  
But, smiling at destruction—Danger still  
behoes!

## SONNET III.

To MERCY.

**V**ICTOR PINT of the everlasting God,  
Whose throne unchanging majesty sur-

rounds,  
Whose presence gilds Affliction's dir' abode,

And cheers the sorrowing wretch that  
gulf confounds!

As fiery Vengeance lifts the threat'ning sword,  
To crush the trembling victim of his hate,

While rigid Justice seals the stern award,  
From thee he hopes—and meets a milder  
fate

Meek angel! still, ~~with thy~~ mild,  
Thy sacred virtues to my soul convey,

And as I wander o'er life's barren field,  
Be still the blest companion of my way

Still from my path the fiends of darkness  
chase,

And purify my heart with heav'n reflected  
grace!

SONNET

## SONNET IV.

**A** GAIN Aurora pours her purple light  
O'er all the scenes which ev'ning bath'd  
in dew;  
The blooming landscape brightens on the  
light,  
And Nature wakes her melodies anew.  
The blythe lark, mounted high on downy  
wing,  
With sweetest harmony salutes the morn;  
And, yielding balm to all the gales of spring,  
The wild rose opens on the dewy thorn.  
The gentle tenants of the grove rejoice,  
As, rich in beauty, Nature decks the  
plain:  
But, ah! the tuneful warblers raise their  
voice,  
And vernal Nature smiles for me, in vain:  
I sadly note their varied charms, and hear  
Deep in my soul the winter of despair!

## ON THE DEATH OF MR. HOWARD.

BY DR. AIKIN.

**H**OWARD, thy task is done! thy master  
calls,  
And summons thee from Cherfon's distant  
walls.  
"Come, well approv'd! my faithful ser-  
vant, come!"  
"No more a wand'rer, seek thy destin'd  
home."  
"Long have I mark'd thee with o'er-ruling  
eye,  
"And sent admiring angels from on high,  
"To walk the paths of danger by thy side,  
"From death to shield thee, and through  
"snarles to guide.  
"My minister of good, I've sped thy way,  
"And shot thro' dungeon-glooms a leading  
ray,  
"To sooth, by thee, with kind unhop'd  
relicf  
"My creatures lost—and whelm'd in guilt  
"and grief,  
"I've led thee, ardent, on thro' wond'ring  
climes.  
"To combat human woes and human  
crimes,  
"But 'tis enough—thy great commission's  
o'er,  
"tho' thy zeal, thy love, no  
more:  
"Nor droop, that far from country, kin-  
dred, friends,  
"Thy life, to duty long devoted, ends;  
"What boots it where the high reward is  
giv'n,  
"Or whence the soul triumphant springs  
to heav'n?"

\* The calamity here alluded to came suddenly upon Sir Joshua, while he was painting.  
\* 1790. XVII H h

LINES ON A LATE RESIGNATION AT  
THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

By Mr. JERRINGHAM.

**Y**E to whose souls kind Nature's hand im-  
parts  
The glowing passion for the liberal arts;  
Ye great dispensers of the magic brand,  
Whose harmony delights almost to pain,  
Ye to whose touch (with Damer's skill) is  
known  
To charm to life, and wake the sleeping stone:  
Ye rare Prometheus, to whose hand is giv'n  
To snatch the flame that warms the breast of  
Heav'n:  
Ye too, ye Bards, illustrious heirs of song,  
Who from the sun your mental flames claim;  
Approach and see a dear and kindred Art  
Unhallow'd maxims to her sacred fount,  
See her (become wild Faction's ready tool)  
Insult the Father of the Modern School.  
Yet he first enter'd on the barren land,  
And raised on high Armida's pow'rful wand:  
From him the Academies boast a name,  
He led the way, he smooth'd their path for  
fame:  
From him th' instructive lore the Pupils  
His doctrine nurtur'd and his voice had learn'd  
Oh, and is all forgot?—The sons repeat  
And, Regan like, their hallow'd sire sing:  
Cou'd not his faculties, so meekly borne,  
Arrest the hand that fix'd the rankling thorn?  
Cou'd not the twilight of approaching age,  
The silver hairs that crown'd th' indulgent sage,  
Domestic virtues, his time-honour'd name,  
His radiant works that crowd the dome of  
fame;  
Say, cou'd not these suppress th' opprobrious  
And charm to slumber Academic spleen?  
Mark, mark the period, when the chil-  
dren stung  
The parent's feelings with their serpent  
It was while dimness veil'd the pow'rs of sight,  
And ting'd all nature with the gloom of  
night\*!

(Not many days remov'd) the master came  
With wonted zeal to touch the swelling spleen!  
The pregnant canvas his creation caught,  
And drank his rich exuberance of thought:  
Deck'd with the beams of Inspiration's sky,  
Glanc'd o'er the work his finely-frenzy'd eye.  
—Malignant Fate approach'd—the Lines  
decay,  
To him the new creation fades away;  
Thick night abruptly shades the mimic sky,  
And clouds eternal quench the frenzy'd eye!  
Invention shudder'd—Taste stood weeping  
near—  
From Fancy's eyelid gush'd the glittering  
tear—  
Genius exclaim'd, "My matchless loss de-  
plores,  
The hand of Reynolds falls to rise no more."

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

MARCH 8.

**THE Czar**, a Comic Opera, by Mr. O'Keefe, was acted the first time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mrs. Billing-ton. The characters are as follow :

The Czar, -	Mr. Bannister.
Court Counsellor,	Mr. Blanchard.
Lehit, -	Mr. Johnstone.
Philip, -	Mr. Edwin.
Crown Prince Swetoff,	Mr. Drury.
Justice Applejack,	Mr. Quick.
Ship, -	Mr. Egan.
Romanoff, -	Mr. C. Powell.
Billybooth, -	Mr. Rock.
Bob, -	Mr. Farley.
Orskoff, -	Mrs. Billington.
Mrs. Applejack,	Mrs. Mountain.
Ench, -	Mrs. Martyr.

*The Czar* is founded on the well known fact of Peter the Great having visited and worked in our brick yards, *inco.* for the purpose of enabling himself to improve the shipping of his own country; and several characters and incidents are interwoven with the circumstance, in order to render it dramatic. These characters and incidents, however, are not such as can be much approved. They are neither original nor interesting, but on the contrary, so confused, and of so flimsy a texture as rather to fatigue than to entertain. The character of the Czar is insipid beyond measure. The music however is very good, and most of the performers were excellent. By such aid the piece may probably be kept some time on the Stage, but it promises a small share of success.

On the same evening *The Rover, or the Banished Cavalier*, of Mrs. Behn, was revived at Drury-Lane, by Mr. Kemble, under the title of *"I was in many Masks."* The characters are as follow :

Don Antonio,	Mr. Barrymore.
Don Pedro, -	Mr. R. Palmer.
Belville, -	Mr. Wroughton.
Wilmore, -	Mr. Kemble.
Frederick, -	Mr. Whitfield.
Blunt, -	Mr. J. Bannister.
Stephano, -	Mr. Snett.
Philippo, -	Mr. Benson.
Sancho, -	Mr. Philimore.
Floinda, -	Mrs. Powell.
Hellen, -	Mrs. Jordan.
Valeria, -	Mrs. Kemble.
Angelica, -	Mrs. Ward.
Mosetta, -	Mrs. Hedge.
Calla, -	Mrs. Heard.
Ennetta, -	Mrs. Tidswell.

This Play, about thirty years ago, used to be performed at Covent Garden, where the characters of Wilmore, Blunt, and Hellen were represented by Mr. Smith, Mr. Shuter,

and Mrs. Woffington. The licence of the scene as then exhibited, was truly a reproach to decency and morality. In the present alteration, propriety has been attended to, and the sprightliness and variety of the comic scenes have not suffered much by the necessary curtailments employed on this occasion. The scene lies at Naples. Though much of the play is farcical and extravagant, we are notwithstanding amused, though we cannot recommend the performance as inculcating any thing laudable, or worthy of approbation. The successors of Smith, Shuter, and Woffington, were not inferior to those performers. The rest of the characters deserved the appl. use they received.

*The Adventurers*, a Farce by Mr. Morris, was acted the first time at Drury-Lane. The characters are as follow —

Peregrine, -	Mr. J. Bannister.
Sir Peregrine, -	Mr. Snett.
Marall (Metaphor),	Mr. Whitfield.
Shift, alias Lord Gleanwell,	Mr. R. Palmer.
Peter, -	Mr. Burton.
Lord, -	Mr. Muddocks.
Water, -	Mr. Benson.
Lady Peregrine, -	Mrs. Hopkins.
Harriet, -	Mrs. Collins.
Kitty, -	Mrs. Heard.

The story turns upon two sharpers having got into the family of Sir Peregrine; Mar-all as tutor to his son, and Shift under the assumed character of Lord Gleanwell, as a tutor to the daughter. Sir Peregrine, his wife and daughter, have been to France, and the Farce commences with their return to Dover on account of the troubles—here also young Peregrine is come upon a school, his parents suppose him and his tutor upon their travels. The two sharpers know each other at first sight, and immediately enter into a confederacy to carry off the young lady. Young Peregrine having an intrigue with Kitty, she agrees to go with him in the night, and is met by the pretended Lord, who, supposing her to be Miss Harriet, instantly marries her, in consequence of which their real characters are discovered, and they of course quit the family.

The character of Sir Peregrine is well conceived and executed. Supposing himself to be unlucky in every instance, he abounds in whimsical notions, and most of which had a wonderful effect upon the audience, indeed, we scarce ever saw them more pleased than on his idea of being obliged to quit his house upon Fish-street Hill, lest he should have a good-natured visit from the Monument. Young Peregrine is a buck of the present day, and is tolerably well managed.

ged. The other characters have nothing very particular about them, but are so well adapted to render it a pleasing, laughable and entertaining Farce: it was heard with much approbation, and given out for a second representation without a dissenting voice.

This piece, as the production of a youth at College, deserves particular attention. Talents so early displayed, promise when they become mature to arrive at considerable excellence, and deserve every kind of encouragement.

The following Prologue was spoken by Mr. Whitfield:

TO point the shaft that, wing'd with humour, luts

The Courtier's follies and the humbler Cui's,  
Wide o'er the field Dramatic Scribblers range;  
From gay St. James's to the sober 'Change;  
Join Fashion's circle, where my Lady doats  
On the soft wublings of Italian throats,  
Or least with those on more substantial fire,  
Where smoking haunches taint the luscious

'Till from the weeds which choak a gen'rous  
soil,

Some curious *non d script* repays the toil;

To-night a stripling with adventurous aim  
Draws a *long bow*, and shoots at *flying game*.  
A restless roving grouse he brings to view,  
Like birds of passage, to the sportsman due;  
Let fly the shaft of mirth at those who roam,  
When every wish can best be crown'd at home.

Scarce has the bard his *swanlike* winter seen,  
A sprig of quick and forward growth, but green:

Let soft'ring Zephyrs round the budding  
play,

And find the blossom struggling into day.  
For you he writes, who love the free-born jest,  
Without the aid of foreign cook'ry dress;  
Prefer the scene where nature passions glow,  
To *VULGARIS* turning on the *pivot* toe!  
Not led by Fashion's varying taste to seek  
Refin'd amusement in a *puppet's* squeak;  
But laugh when pleas'd, the *Ridicule* is known.

To point the joke at manners like your own,  
Should Critic pedants, lurking in the pit,  
Those thread inspectors of dramatic wit,  
Each error mark, expose him to default,  
And swear he 'as smuggled all his *stitch* salt;  
By you, his Judges, let his fame be clear'd,  
And, ladies, spare him—till he gets a beard!

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

*Vienna, Feb. 15.*

SOME alarming symptoms, which attended the Emperor's illness within these two days, induced his Imperial Majesty to receive the Sacrament in the Royal Apartments this morning, at which ceremony the principal Officers of the Court, together with a considerable number of the nobility of both sexes, assisted.

*Vienna, Feb. 20.* His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor Joseph the Second, expired between five and six this morning.

And on Thursday morning last died her Royal Highness the Arch-Duchess Elizabeth, after having been delivered of a daughter, who is still alive.

The Great Duke of Tuscany (now King of Hungary and Bohemia) is expected here in a day or two.

*Vienna, Feb. 24.* On the evening of Monday last the remains of the deceased Emperor were interred in the same vault, in the Carthusian convent of this city, where his parents were buried.

The general mourning began the same day, and is to last for six months.

The new horn daughter of the Arch-Duke gains strength daily.

The Crown of Hungary was sent off from hence to Buda on Thursday last, and was received, at various stages on the road, with the greatest demonstrations of national exultation.

*Harrisaw, March 6.* Yesterday arrived in this city a person from Cherison, who brings an account of the death of Mr. Howard, so well known from his travels, and plans of reform of the different prisons and hospitals in Europe. This gentleman fell a victim to his humanity; for, having visited a young lady at Cherison, sick of an epidemic fever, for the purpose of administering *supper* medical assistance, he caught the distemper himself, and was carried off in twelve days. Prince Potemkin, on hearing of his illness, sent his physician to his relief from Jassy.

## MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

FEBRUARY 23.

A COUNCIL of the Royal Academy was held at Somerset-house, to deliberate on Sir Joshua Reynolds's intimated resignation

of the Presidency. A letter from Sir William Chambers to Sir Joshua was read, in which it was stated that at an interview with the King, his Majesty had expressed to Sir  
H H 2 William.

William, that he should be happy if Sir Joshua would continue President. Sir Joshua's reply acknowledged the honour conferred on him by his Majesty's wishes, but contained a firm avowal of his continued intention to resign; and that as he could not consistently hold a subordinate situation in the Society, over which he had so long presided, he also relinquished the honour of Royal Academician.

MARCH 1. A bill of indictment was found by the Grand Jury against John Frith, for high treason, in compassing the life of the King, by throwing a stone against his coach, as he went to the Parliament House.

2. The following convicts received sentences of death at the Old Bailey, viz. James East, William Wilson, James Betts, Samuel Dering, Joseph Phillips, Thomas Alexander, and Henry Jones, alias Denton. Three were sentenced to be transported for 14 years, 21 for seven years, seven fined and imprisoned, seven publicly whipped, and 24 discharged by proclamation.

3. A general Court of Proprietors was held at the India House to ballot for a Director in the room of the late Joseph Sparkes, Esq. at the declaration of which the numbers were, for S. Williams, Esq. 643—J. Purdoo, Esq. 418—Majority for Mr. Williams—225.

4. Her Majesty's birth-day was celebrated in Dublin, when a ball was given at the Castle. The ladies dresses were superb and elegant, all of Irish manufactures. Lady Westmoreland's was of poplin, white ground, with gold spots and stripes. The trimming crimson silk, with tassels mixed with gold, the edges ornamented with gold spangled fringe.

13. At a general Assembly of the Royal Academicians, met to elect a President in the room of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mr. T. Sandby made the following motion, which was seconded by Mr. Copley, viz.

"Resolved, that, upon enquiry, it is the opinion of this meeting, That the President acted in conformity with the intentions of the Council, in directing Mr. Bonemi to send a drawing of drawings to the General Meeting, to evince his being qualified for the office of Professor of Perspective; but the General Meeting, not having been informed by the Council of this new regulation, nor having consented to it, as the laws of the Academy require, the generality of the Assembly judged their introduction irregular, and consequently voted for their being withdrawn."

This motion having been carried in the affirmative, another was proposed by Mr. Copley, and seconded by Mr. T. Sandby, viz.

"That it being the opinion of this meeting Sir Joshua's declared objection to resun-

ing the Chair was done away, it should be moved, That a Committee be appointed to wait upon Sir Joshua, requesting him, that, in obedience to the gracious desire of his Majesty, and in compliance with the wishes of the Academy, he would withdraw his letter of resignation."

Which motion having been made, and carried in the affirmative, a Committee was accordingly appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen: viz. Mr. West, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Russell, Mr. T. Sandby, Mr. Cofway, Mr. Catton, Mr. Farrington, Mr. Copley, and Mr. Richards.

15. The above gentlemen waited upon Sir Joshua Reynolds, and received his consent to withdraw the letter of resignation, and promise of taking the Chair the next evening; but having upon farther consideration, seen the impropriety of refusing the Chair till his Majesty's leave was obtained, he declined it then.

18. The above difficulty having been removed, at this Council Sir Joshua again took the Chair.

#### MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF CAPTAIN BLIGH.

A Mutiny has happened on board the Bounty sloop, which was sent to the South Sea Islands for plants of the Bread-fruit tree. Mr. Christian, the Mate, conspired with the major part of the crew to secure Captain Bligh, who had the command.

Captain Bligh discovered, when he came upon deck, several of his crew, and most of the officers pinioned; and while he was thus contemplating their perilous state, the ship's boat was let over her side; and all who were not on the part of the conspirators, to the number of eighteen, besides the Captain, were committed to the boat, and no other nourishment afforded them than about 140 pounds of bread, 30 pounds of meat, one gallon and a half of rum, a like portion of wine, and a few gallons of water. A compass and a quadrant were secured by one of these devoted victims, as he was stepping into the boat; and thus abandoned, the mutineers, after giving them a cheer, stood away, as they said, for Otaheite!

The Captain, in this dreadful situation, found his boatswain, carpenter, gunner, surgeon's mate, with Mr. Nelson the botanist, and a few inferior officers, among those who were likely to share his fate. After a short consultation, it was deemed expedient to put back to the Friendly Islands; and accordingly they landed on one of them in hopes they might improve their small stock of provisions, on the 30th of April; but were driven off by the natives two days after, and pursued with such hostility, that one man was killed and several wounded,

It was then deliberated, whether they should return to Otaheite, and throw themselves on the clemency of the natives; but the apprehension of falling in with the Bounty determined them, with one assent, to make the best of their way to Timor; and to effect this enterprize, astonishing to relate, they calculated the distance, near four thousand miles; and in order that their wretched supply of provisions might endure till they reached the place of destination, they agreed to apportion their food to one ounce of bread, and one gill of water a day, for each man, with, on extraordinary occasions, a spoonful of rum. No other nourishment did they receive till the 5th or 6th of June, when they made the coast of New Holland, and collected a few shell fish, and with this scanty relief they held on their course to Timor, which they reached on the 12th, after having been forty-six days in a crazy open boat, too confined in dimensions to suffer any of them to lie down for repose; and without the least

awning to protect them from the rain, which almost incessantly fell forty day. — A heavy sea, and squally weather, for great part of their course, augmented their misery.

This they accomplished after a dreadful suffering of six weeks on short allowance, both of bread and water. They were hospitably received by the Dutch Governor of Timor, and Captain Bligh got a passage to Batavia, from whence he is since arrived in London.

The Bounty had made good the object of her voyage so far as to have received on board upwards of 1000 bread-fruit-trees, in the finest preservation, all of which were obtained from the native soil, with immense labour. Some of these had been on board the ship more than two months; and a mode of treatment was discovered, by which the plants might have been preserved.

Captain Bligh since his arrival in town has been presented to his Majesty.

## PROMOTIONS.

THE Earl of Leicester to be Master of the Mint, vice the Earl of Chesterfield; and Viscount Falkland to be Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, vice the Earl of Leicester.

James Metcalfe, of Roxton-house, esq. to be Sheriff of Bedfordshire.

Charles Duncombe the younger, of Duncombe-park, esq. to be Sheriff of Yorkshire.

Earl Harcourt to be Master of the Horse to her Majesty, vice the Earl of Waldegrave, dec.

Doctor William Black to be First Physician to his Majesty in Scotland.

Edward Bolcawen Frederick, esq. to be Standard-Bearer to his Majesty's Band of Pensioners.

Watkin Williams, esq. to be Lieutenant of the County of Merioneth.

John Hunter, esq. to be Surgeon-General

of his Majesty's forces and Inspector of the regimental hospitals, vice Robert Adair, dec. Surgeon Thomas Keare, of the 1st reg. of foot guards, to be Surgeon of Chelsea-hospital.

Sir William Scott, to be Master of the Faculties, in the room of the late Bishop of St. Asaph.

Commissioner Martin, of the Duck-yard at Portsmouth, to be Comptroller of the Navy, vice Sir Charles Middleton, resigned.

The Rt. Hon. Dudley Ryder, to be one of his Majesty's Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

Mr. Nicholas, Member for Cricklade, and Mr. Buller, to be Commissioners of Excise.

The Rev. Mr. Anguish, brother to the Duchess of Leeds, to a Prebendal Stall in Norwich Cathedral.

## MARRIAGES.

THE Rev. Edward Christian, of Brancaster, Norfolk, to Miss Robina Northland, late of Rindmuir, near Glasgow.

John Saunders, esq. of Edward Street, Portman Square, to Miss Chalmers, of Chelsea.

Philip Lybbe Powys, esq. jun. of the 1st troop of grenadier guards, to Miss Louisa Michell, daughter and co-heiress of the late Richard Michell, esq. of Culham-court, Berks.

\*\*\* Delaney, esq. to Miss Peers, eldest daughter of N. Peers, esq. of Southampton.

Benjamin H. Larroche, esq. of Great Field-street, to Miss Lydia Selson, daughter

of the Rev. William Selson, minister of Clerkenwell.

At Edinburgh, Miles Sandys, esq. of Graythwaite-hall, Lancaster, to Miss Dalrymple, eldest daughter of Sir John Dalrymple Hamilton Macgill Bart. of Cowdall, one of the Barons of the Exchequer of Scotland.

Amброse St. John, esq. to Miss Hamlyn, only daughter of James Hamlyn, esq. of Clovelly-court, Devon.

Henry Otway, esq. son of Cooke Otway, esq. of Castle Otway, Ireland, to Miss Cave, daughter of the late and sister to the present Sir Thomas Cave, Bart.

Thomas

Thomas Martin, esq. of Saffron-Walden, to Miss Eleanora Amey, of Baltham, Cambridgeshire.

At Llandovery, Mr. Price, late officer of excise, aged 75, to Miss Anna Scanduff, aged 18.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY for MARCH 1790.

JAN.

**A**T Cheriton in Ruffia, John Howard, esq. (see p. 163. and vol. x. p. 315).

**FEB. 4.** Mr. Tichard Tidswall, merchant, at Oporto.

**5.** At Yarmouth, the Rev. Francis Turner, one of the Ministers of the Chapel in that town.

**6.** At Pisa, Count James Lockart, of Lee; General in the service, and one of the Chamberlains to his Imperial Majesty.

**10.** At Hasted, Essex, Mr. Thomas Stack, hay-maker.

**11.** At Ashburton, Mrs. Palk, lately returned from the East Indies.

**12.** At Wigan in Lancashire, Ralph Thicknesse, M. D. in the 72d year of his age.

**13.** At Morlaix, Lower Brittany, the Count de Guichen, the French Vice-Admiral who commanded in America during the late war.

George Taylor, esq. of Thura in Caithness.

**18.** At Aberdeen, Mr. John Still, of Millden, merchant.

The Rev. Richard Hind, D. D. Vicar of Rochdale, and also Vicar of Skipton in Craven. He was formerly Rector of St. Anne's, Soho.

**19.** T. Hill, esq. at his chambers in Lincoln's Inn, aged 90.

At North Allerton, John Consett, esq.

Lately, Mr. Tiffin Yair, surgeon, at Selby, Yorkshire.

**20.** Mr. Jeremiah Forth, distiller and brandy-merchant, at Kingston upon Thames.

The Rev. Matthew Austley, Vicar and Lecturer of Rotherhithe 59 years, and Chaplain to the London Hospital 50 years.

The Rev. Thomas Patten, D. D. Rector of Childery, in Berks. He was formerly Fellow of C. C. College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. Feb. 17, 1736; B. D. April 10, 1744; D. D. July 17, 1754. He was author of—1. The Christian Apology, a sermon, preached at Oxford, July 13, 1755, 8vo.—2. St. Peter's Christian Apology, as set forth in a Sermon preached, and further illustrated and maintained against the objections of the Rev. Mr. Ralph Heathcote, Preacher Assistant at Lincoln's Inn, 8vo. 1756.—3. The Sufficiency of the External Evidence of the Gospel faith supported against the Regis of the Rev. Mr. Heathcote to St. Peter's Christian Apology, 8vo. 1757.—4. The Opposition

between the Gospel of Jesus and what is called the Religion of Nature, a Sermon, preached at St. Mary's, Oxford, July 1, 1739, 8vo.—5. King David vindicated from a late misrepresentation of his character in a Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 8vo. 1762.

Patrick Monerus, esq. of Reddie.

**21.** Mrs. Elizabeth H. Drummond, wife of the Rev. Edward Auriol Hay Drummond.

Mrs. Tuting, wife of the Rev. Mr. Tuting, Vicar of Partney, Lincolnshire.

**22.** Mrs. Terrick, widow of Dr. Terrick, Bishop of London.

Mrs. Le Mesurier, wife of Mr. Le Mesurier, surgeon, Greek-street, Soho.

John Vere, esq. Justice of Peace and many years Receiver-General of the Land-tax for the county of Norfolk, aged 80.

Mr. Robert Tomkins, of Forethill, Oxfordshire, in his 75th year. His wife died the 16th.

Mr. Dighton, merchant, at Dewsbury, Yorkshire, aged 84.

Lately, in the 57th year of his age, the Rev. Richard Bile Riland, formerly of Queen's College, Oxford, and Rector of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.

**23.** At Woolwich, Neil Campbell, Esq. Clerk of the Survey in his Majesty's Warren.

Mr. Henry Sevecke, of Paddington-green, aged 82.

Mr. William Buckle, Attorney in the Sheriff's Court, York.

Lately, Richard Wainham, esq. of Carhead, in Craven, Yorkshire.

**24.** Mr. Thomas Felton, at Clapham.

**25.** Jane Lady Lindores, widow of Lord Lindores, aged 94.

Mrs. Champion, mother of Colonel Champion.

Daniel Minet, esq. F. R. S. and S. A. S.

John Blake, esq. Parliament Street, Westminster.

Capt. Robert Martin, in the Antigua Trade.

Dr. Ainslie, Physician at Kendal.

**26.** At Tending Hall, Suffolk, Admiral Sir Joshua Rowley, Bart.

Mrs. Hingeston, New North-street, Red Lion-square.

John Hayward, esq. at Long Wittingham, Berkshire.

Lately, Lieut. Edward Rock, of the Artillery.

**27.** Mr. Thomas Huber, of Warminster, wine-merchant.

Miss Martha Hawkins, daughter of the Rev. Philip Hawkins, of Ashford, Kent.

Mrs. Maurice, wife of the Rev. Thomas Maurice, of Woodford.

Mr. Stubbs, Printer at Rochester, aged 87.

Mr. Burke, Chaplain to the Imperial Ambassador.

Lately, at Copenhagen, J. Porfden, Professor of Painting in the Royal Academy there.

Lately, at Donaghmore in Ireland, Edward Menemon, aged 110.

23. Mr. Richard Monk, many years Parish Clerk of St. Bartholomew's church, Royal Exchange.

Mr. Robert Parsons, 40 years Pastor of the Baptist Congregation in Garret-street, Bath.

The Rev. James Simpson, Minister of Eastwood, near Glasgow.

MARCH 1. The Rev. Peter Syms, Minister of a Dissenting Congregation at Titcherton in Wiltshire.

At Belfast, the Rev. Dr. Crombie, 20 years Minister of the Old Dissenting Congregation of that town, and Principal of the Belfast Academy.

Lately, at Clappergate Ambleside, Westmoreland, Mr. James Cookson, an opulent estate-man.

2. Stephen Dentstone, esq. of the Abbey Foregate, Salop.

Mr. Thomas Finney, Frith-street, Soho.

Mr. Nathaniel Highmore, late of Coleman-street Buildings.

Lieut. Col. Francis Sutherland, in the 76th year of his age, near 60 of which were spent in a military life, first in the British army, and afterwards in the Scots Brigade in the service of Holland.

The Rev. Henry Gervais, L. L. D. Archdeacon of Cashell, aged 80.

Lately, at Genoa, Signor Tenducci, the celebrated singer.

3. Edward Argles, esq. aged 82, Senior Jurat and Justice of Peace for Maidstone.

Mr. Bond, at Bath.

At Lineham-house, near Wootton Bassett, the Right Hon. Susanah Viscountess Chetwynd. She was the youngest daughter of the late Sir Jonathan Cope, Bart. and was in 1751 married to the present Viscount Chetwynd.

Nicholas Smyth, esq. of Condovery, Salop.

Mr. William Coates, hat maker, Worcester-street, Southwark.

Capt. Alexander Mure, late of the 19th reg. of foot.

Lately, at Dublin, John Herman Ohmann, esq. Chief Book Keeper of the Bank of Ireland.

4. Dr. Samuel Hallifax, Bishop and Archdeacon of St. Asaph, Rector of Wrexham in

Nottinghamshire, and Master of the Faculties.

He was the son of an apothecary at Chesterfield, was educated at Cambridge, and was entered of Jesus College, where he took the degree of B. A. 1754; M. A. 1757. He then removed to Trinity Hall, where he became LL. D. 1764, and S. T. P. 1775, by his Majesty's mandate. He was the author of 1. "St. Paul's Doctrine of Justification by Faith explained" in three Discourses before the University of Cambridge," 8vo. 1760; 2. "Three Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge, occasioned by the attempt to abolish Subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion," 4to. 1772; 3. "An Analysis of the Roman Civil Law compared with the Laws of England; being the heads of a course of Lectures publicly read in the University of Cambridge," 8vo. 1774; 4. "Twelve Sermons on the Prophecies concerning the Christian Church, and in particular concerning the Church of Papal Rome; preached in Lincoln's Inn Chapel at the Lecture of Dr. Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester," 8vo. 1776; also some single sermons. He was the editor of Dr. Ogden's Sermons, and of Bishop Butler's Analysis; to each of which he wrote a preface.

The Rev. Thomas Seward, M. A. Rector of Eyam in Derbyshire, and of Kingsley in Staffordshire; Prebendary of Salisbury, and Canon Residentiary at Litchfield, aged 82. He was educated at Cambridge, and was of St. John's College, where he took the degree of B. A. 1730, and of M. A. 1734. He was author of—1. "The Conformity between Popery and Paganism illustrated in several instances, and supported by variety of quotations from the Latin and Greek Classics. Being a sequel to two treatises on this subject; the one by the learned Henry Mower, in his Exposition of the Apocalypse, and the other by the learned Dr. Middleton, in his letter from Rome." 8vo. 1746.—2. "An Edition of Beaumont and Fletcher," 1750.—3. "The Folly, Danger and Wickedness of Disaffection to the Government: an Alike Sermon, preached at Stafford, Aug. 19, 1750." 4to.—4. "The late dreadful Earthquakes no proof of God's particular Wrath against the Portuguese: A Sermon, preached at Litchfield, December 7, 1755." 4to.—5. "A Charge to the Clergy of the Peculiars belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Litchfield, given at Bakewell, April 23, 1774," 4to.—6. Some Poems in Dugdale's Collection, vol. ii.

John Blackall, esq. at Great Hazeley, Oxfordshire

Mr. Stephen Hoare, Richmond, Surrey.

5. Mr. Joseph Wenman, bookseller and stationer, in Fleet-street.

6. Mr.



6. Mr. Nash, surveyor and builder, Austin Fryars

7. At Lyminster, Mr. John Jackson, late a jeweller in London.

Mr. McIntosh, of Fleet street, formerly a stock-broker.

Lately, at Henley upon Thames, Ronald Macalister, of the Earl Fitzwilliam East Indianan.

8. Mr. John Planner, of Bartholomew-close, aged 86.

At Windsor, Mr. Thomas Hodgkin, late of Thames street, distiller.

Sir John Coghill, Bart. of Coghill hall, Yorkshire.

Lately, at Gloucester, Mr. Samuel Howard, formerly a linen-draper in Cheap-side.

9. Mr. Richard Green, of Munsterley.

Mrs. Ilbert, relict of William Ilbert, esq. of Bowring-leigh, great aunt to Lord Courtney.

Sir Charles Esclape, of Cambo, in Scotland, bart.

Lady Augusta Fitzgerald, youngest daughter of the Duke of Leinster

Lately, at Audaby, near Whitby, James Benson, esq. aged 74.

10. Mr John Ellison, chymist and drug-gist, and keeper of the mineral water warehouses in St. Albans's-street, Pall Mall, and Whitechapel

Miss Elizabeth Scott, late of Reading, Berks

Lately, at Beverley, Mr. Papplewell, Dissenting Minister there.

Lately, at Bevington Bush, Yorkshire, Mr. Bryan Blundell, formerly a considerable merchant in Liverpool

11. James Smit Amour, esq. Equerry of the King's Crown Stable.

Miss Wemyss, daughter of Mr. Wemyss, of the Prince of Wales's household

Miss Darby, wife of Admiral D'arby.

The Rev. Thomas Osborne, LL. D. Rector of Clifton and Campton, in the county of Bedford, and Prebend of Salisbury and Lincoln, aged 88

The Rev. Mr. Baker, Vicar of West

Hendred, Berks, and formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

Lieutenant General Lang, lately returned from the East Indies.

12. Mr. Samuel Capper, linen and wool-len draper, Birmingham

13. Mr. William Hamilton, Professor of Anatomy and Botany at Glasgow.

16. Mr. John Buckmaster, at Windsor. Robert Adam, esq. Surgeon of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea.

Mr. William Reid, sen. Silversmith, at Portsmouth.

17. Mrs. Cocks, wife of James Cocks, esq. of Cleveland-row.

18. James Cates, esq. of Green-street, Kentish town.

Mr. J. McDonnell, at his apartments in the Temple.

Lately, Mr. Matthew Newsam, of Rippon Common.

19. Edward Bromley, esq. formerly a major in the 31st regiment of foot, aged 64.

John Wilker, esq. Ashborne, Derbyshire, aged 77.

20. Lady Browne, relict of Sir George Browne, bart. of Kiddington, in the county of Oxford

21. Dr. Anthony Addington, Physician at Reading, father to the Speaker of the House of Commons. Dr. Addington was of Trinity College, Oxford, where he took the degrees of M. A. May 13, 1740, B. D. February 5, 1740-41, and D. M. January 24, 1744. He was admitted of the College of Physicians in London in 1756. He wrote "An Essay on the Scurvy, with the method of preserving Water sweet at Sea," 8vo. 1753, and a Pamphlet concerning a negotiation between Lord Chatham and Lord Bute

Mr. John Townsend, Castle-street, in the Borough.

22. Mr. Charles Minier, sen. formerly a freedman in the Strand.

Lately, in the 82d year of his age, Mr. Jacob Titley, who formerly carried on the salt works in Bear-lane, Bath.

**ERRATA**—In our Magazine for January last, p. 40. col. 1, l. 9, from the bottom, after the word *kept*, place a full stop, and l. 7 from the bottom, after the word *be*, there should be only a comma. In col. 2, after the paragraph ending in l. 26, insert the following: "Many other ways of adulteration have been practised, but all so gross and palpable that I shall say nothing of them." After the paragraph ending *operation carefully performed*, add: "In the present year 1787, I had only 16 tubs, or about eight ounces, of attar, from 54 mounds, 23 lbs (4366lb.) of roses produced from a field of 33 biggahs, or eleven English acres, which comes to about two d. per 100 pounds.

In our Magazine for February, p. 97, col. 1, l. 19, from the bottom, for *marking countenance*, read *marked countenance*

Page 99, col. 1, l. 39, for *Sistmur* read *Sistmus*

\* Page 102, l. 1. ut *for* conducted very liberally, read *conducted not very liberally*.



# European Magazine,

For A P R I L, 1790.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of WILLIAM PENN. 2. A FAC SIMILE COPY of a LETTER from JOHN HOWARD, Esq. to —, F. R. S. on his presenting him with "Relation de la Peste de Marfeilles, en 1720" And 3. View of the New BRIDGE at Kew.]

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L O N D O N :

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And J. DEBRET, Piccadilly.

# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS to CORRESPONDENTS.

In our next we shall present our Readers with an original Portrait of JAMES BRUCE, Esq. *A Citizen of the World* in our next.

H. S.—Ignotus.—G. D.—Omai.—An Antiquarian.—Fido.—Juvenis—William ———  
P. T.—and Clifford, are received.

Some others also have been received, and returned to the Post-Office unread, the postage not being paid.

Our Correspondent from Yorkshire having sent his performance to another Magazine, it cannot be inserted in our's.

The Letter on the *excellent Print of Mr. Howard visiting the Prisons*, with other beautiful Engravings, published by Mr. Wilkinson, of Cornhill, is unavoidably deferred till next month.

The Publisher acknowledges with equal pleasure and thankfulness the receipt of several very valuable Communications on the important Subject of the Improvement of Ship-building.

The Critique on Captain *Topham's Life of Mr. Elmer*, is unavoidably postponed till our next.

## AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from April 12, to April 17, 1790.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	6	3	4	3	2	2	0	2	9
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	1	0	0	2	10	2	4	3	0	
Surry	9	0	3	2	2	4	4	1		
Hertford	4	0	3	2	2	6	3	10		
Bedford	10	4	3	3	0	2	6	3	7	
Cambridge	4	3	6	3	0	2	0	3	0	
Huntingdon	7	0	3	0	2	3	3	2		
Northampton	6	10	1	1	3	4	2	4	3	7
Rutland	6	10	9	3	9	2	4	4	7	
Leicester	7	2	5	0	3	10	2	5	4	8
Nottingham	6	10	4	8	3	7	2	4	4	3
Derby	7	0	0	3	9	2	7	4	4	
Stafford	7	9	0	4	1	3	2	4	10	
Salop	7	10	5	7	4	3	3	5	0	
Hercford	7	2	0	3	6	3	10	0		
Worcester	7	6	0	3	6	3	4	4	3	
Warwick	7	3	0	3	5	3	1	4	2	
Gloucester	7	10	0	3	10	0	0	0		
Wilts	7	3	0	3	4	2	7	4	6	
Berks	6	11	0	2	10	2	7	4		
Oxford	7	8	0	3	3	2	6	4	0	
Bucks	6	10	0	3	0	2	7	3	8	

## COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	7	10	0	2	11	2	12	11		
Suffolk	6	7	3	5	2	10	2	13	2	
Norfolk	6	4	3	3	2	9	2	20	0	
Lincoln	6	7	4	10	3	0	1	14	4	
York	6	2	3	11	3	2	2	33	10	
Durham	5	7	0	0	0	2	10	0		
Northumberland	5	6	4	0	2	9	1	10	3	9
Cumberland	6	10	4	8	3	5	2	7	4	4
Westmorland	7	3	4	4	3	3	2	5	4	0
Lancashire	7	4	5	0	3	5	2	5	4	0
Cheshire	7	8	4	7	2	2	11	0	0	
Monmouth	7	3	0	6	3	7	2	20	0	
Somerset	7	6	0	3	3	2	5	3	10	
Devon	7	0	0	3	3	1	7	0	0	
Gloucester	6	6	0	3	7	1	7	0	0	
Dorset	7	2	0	3	1	2	6	0	0	
Hants	6	9	0	2	10	0	3	5		
Suffex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kent	6	5	0	2	11	2	2	2		

## WALES.

North Wales	7	3	5	3	4	5	2	5	4
South Wales	6	7	5	2	4	1	2	0	0

## STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

### MARCH, 1790.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.		WIND.
26—30	04	43	E.
27—29	97	45	E.
28—29	93	44	N.E.
29—29	96	45	N.
30—29	98	44	E.
31—29	93	47	E.

### APRIL.

1—30	05	42	E.
2—30	16	41	E.
3—30	25	40	E.
4—30	19	43	E.
5—30	21	43	N.E.
6—30	02	44	E.
7—29	75	45	E.
8—29	18	48	E.
9—29	57	43	E.
10—29	39	38	E.
11—29	36	35	E.
12—29	35	39	F.
13—29	57	42	E.
14—29	81	41	N.N.W.
15—29	60	33	E.
16—29	74	41	N.E.
17—29	96	40	N.

18—29	03	40	N.E.
19—30	02	41	N.E.
20—30	26	45	E.S.E.
21—30	23	47	S.
22—29	94	51	S.
23—29	70	55	S.S.W.
24—29	47	54	W.
25—29	60	51	S.W.
26—29	70	49	N.N.E.
27—29	93	47	N.

## PRICES of STOCKS,

April 28, 1790.

Bank Stock, 186	3	India Sump. —
187		3 per Cent. India Ann.
New 4 per Cent. 1777		India Bonds, gl. 17s.
100	3	prem.
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785		South Sea Stock,
120	3	Old S. S. Ann. —
3 per Cent. red. 79	3	New S. S. Ann. —
2	2	13 per Cent. 1751, —
3 per Cent. Conf. 80	3	N. Navy & Vict. Bills
2		dnc.
3 per Cent. 1725		Exchequer Bills —
Long Ann. 23	3	Lot. Tick. 7s. 6d. a 8s.
16ths		a 7s. 6d. prem.
30 Years Ann. 1778 & Fontine,		100
1773, 13	7	16ths a 2
India Stock, —		a 2 d.f.c.

T H E

# EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

A N D

## L O N D O N   R E V I E W,

For   A P R I L,   1790. .

An ACCOUNT of WILLIAM PENN.

[With a PORTRAIT.]

**C**ONVINCED that virtue and abilities, in whatever garb, however distinguished, or wherever to be found, are worthy of being pointed out to the notice of mankind, we present our readers with the Portrait of the illustrious WILLIAM PENN, as Voltaire in his Letters styles him; a man who in his life-time exhibited an instance of the possibility of uniting probity with politics, moderation with zeal, and firmness with lenity. The Legislator of Pennsylvania is entitled to every mark of respect, and will not be forgotten so long as any part of the mild and equitable system which he established in that quarter of the world shall remain to reward his praise.

WILLIAM PENN was the son of Sir William Penn, Knight, an eminent English Admiral in the reign of Charles II. He was born in London 1644. His father took care in his education by placing him in schools where he might improve, and about the fifteenth year of his age he was placed in Christ Church College, Oxford\*. Here his ardent desire after

pure and spiritual religion began to shew itself; so that withdrawing from the national way of worship, he, with certain other students of that University, held private meetings for the exercise of religion. This giving offence to the Heads of the College, he was at last obliged to leave it, and returned home; where he still took delight in the company of sober and religious persons; which his father knowing to be a block in the way to preferment, endeavoured to deter him from: but not being able to prevail, he was at length so incensed, that he turned him out of doors; but his anger abating, he was sent to France in company with some persons of quality. He continued there a considerable time, till a different conversation had diverted his mind from the serious thoughts of religion; and upon returning, his father found him not only a good proficient in the French tongue, but of a pious and courtly behaviour, which afforded him pleasure.

About this time the respect of his friends and acquaintance, and his father's favour,

\* None of Mr. Penn's biographers have taken notice of the following Latin Verses written by him on the Duke of Gloucester's death.

“ Publicæ, Dux Magne, dabant injuria genti,  
 “ Sed facta est nato princeps fida triumpho.  
 “ Te moriente, licet celebraret læta triumphos  
 “ Anglia; soleas solvit, lacrymas.  
 “ Solus ad arbitrium moderans pectora; solus  
 “ Tu dolor accedis, deliciaque tuas.”

GUL. PENN, Eq. Aur. fil natu max ex Ald.

Christi supernis oraculis Commensalis.

[Extracted from “Epicedia Academicæ Oxoniensis in Obitum Celsissimi Principis Henrici Ducis Gloucestrensis,” 4<sup>to</sup>. 1660.]

strongly pressed him to embrace the glory and pleasures of this world: and such a combined force seemed almost invincible. He persevered, however, in spite of every obstacle, and in the end subdued all opposition.

About the year 1666, and the 22d of his age, his father committed to his care a considerable estate in Ireland, which occasioned his residence in that country; where, instead of frequenting the amusements of the place, he became serious and retired; and being at Cork, he was informed, by one of the people called Quakers, that Thomas Lee, whom he had heard before at Oxford, was to be at a Meeting there. He went to it, and by the powerful testimony of this man was effectually convinced, and afterward constantly attended the Meetings of that people, even through the heat of persecution. This soon brought him into the way of suffering; for he was apprehended with many others at a Meeting, and committed to prison; but upon his writing a letter to the Earl of Ormonde, he was soon discharged.

This imprisonment was so far from terrifying, that it strengthened him in his resolution of a closer union with a people whose religious innocence was the only crime they suffered for. But now his more open joining with the Quakers brought himself under that reproachful name; his companions' wonted compliments and caresses were changed into scoffs and derision; he was made a bye-word both to profane and profane.

His father, being informed of this, remanded him home, and he readily obeyed; and although there was no great alteration in his chiefs, yet the manner of his deportment, and the solid concern of mind he appeared to be under, were manifest indications of the truth of the information he had received. His son's being thus disposed was a great disappointment to him; but finding him too fixed to be brought to a general compliance with the customary compliments of the times, he seemed willing to bear with him in other respects, provided he would be uncovered in the presence of the King, the Duke of York, and himself. After taking some time to consider this proposal, he informed his father that he could not comply with it. All endeavours proving ineffectual to shake his constancy, his father the second time ordered him out of doors, by which means he was exposed to the charity of his friends (except what his mother privately sent him). However, after a

considerable time, his integrity was so far shewn, that his father's anger became mollified towards him so as to admit of his returning home; and though he did not publicly countenance him, yet, when imprisoned for being at Meetings, would privately use his interest to get him released.

About the year 1668, being the 24th of his age, he first appeared in the work of the Ministry, as one commissioned from on high to preach to others that holy self-denial himself had practised. He also wrote several Treatises about this time, and particularly that excellent one entitled, "No Cross no Crown."

In the next year he spent some time in Ireland, where he afforded his friends some signal services, and settled his father's concerns to his satisfaction. Returning to England in 1670, he was not long after apprehended in a Meeting for preaching; and committed to prison in London: but being tried for this offence at the Old Bailey, he was acquitted by the Jury.

Not long after this his father died, perfectly reconciled to his son, and left him a plentiful estate. In the year 1672, and 28th of his age, he took to wife Guliama-Maria Springett, daughter of Sir William Springett, formerly of Darling, in Sussex, who was killed in the time of the civil wars. Soon after his marriage, he took up his residence at Rickmersworth in Hertfordshire, often visiting the Meetings of Friends and returning home again. He also published divers Treatises in answer to adversaries, and to promote the cause of religion and virtue.

In 1677 he, with G. Fox and other friends, travelled into Holland and Germany upon a religious visit to those parts, of which he wrote an account, and some time after it was published. In this journey he was not only concerned to visit his friends, but many religious persons of other societies, and among others he had frequent conversations with the Princess Elizabeth Palatine, sister to the Princess Sophia, grandmother to King George the Second. She received him, and some of his friends who accompanied him, with great kindness; and divers religious meetings were held in the family to mutual comfort.

After his return he continued to be serviceable in the Society, by writing and otherwise: and in the year 1681 a great concern came upon him, by King Charles II. granting to him the Province of Pennsylvania: this was thought to be in consideration of the services of his father, and for sundry debts due to him from the Crown at the time of his decease.

He published a brief account of the Province, proposing an easy purchase of lands, and good terms of settlement for such as were inclined to remove thither; and many single persons, and some families, out of England and Wales, went over. He also appointed Commissioners to confer with the Indians about land, and to confirm a league of peace, which they accordingly did. He further sent them a letter, which is inserted in the Account of his Life prefixed to his Works. His friendly and pacific manner of treating the Indians begat in them an extraordinary love and regard to him and his people; so that his name is mentioned among them to the present time with much gratitude and affection.

In June 1682, accompanied by divers of his friends, he took shipping for his Province of Pennsylvania; and after a prosperous voyage of six weeks, they came in sight of the American coast, from whence the air, at twelve leagues distance, smelt as sweet as a new blown garden. Sailing up the River, the inhabitants, as well Dutch and Swedes as English, met him with demonstrations of joy and satisfaction.

After about two years residence there, having taken measures to cause his infant colony to thrive and flourish, he returned to England, where he met with some trouble from false suspensions and reports of his favouring King James II. in his endeavours to establish Popery: he wrote some pieces fully clearing himself from this charge.

In the year 1693 his wife died, which was a great occasion of sorrow to him, "such (himself said) as all his other troubles were light in comparison of."

In the next year he travelled, in the work of the Ministry, in the counties of Gloucester, Somerset, Devon, and Dorset, having Meetings almost daily in the most considerable towns, and other places in those counties, to which the people came abundantly; and his testimony to the truth answering to that of God in their consciences, was assented to by many.

On the 5th of January 1695-6, he accomplished his second marriage with Hannah the daughter of Thomas Calowhill, merchant of Bristol. She was a sober religious woman, with whom he lived comfortably during the rest of his life, and had issue by her, four sons and one daughter. Shortly after, his eldest son by his former wife, named Springett, died at Worninghurst of a consumption, in the 21st year of his age; a most hope-

ful and promising young man. This was a great loss to him. He also had a large share of trouble and exercise from various persons, and some who had been of the Society, but were now become adversaries and opposers.

In February 1698 he set out, together with John Everot and Thomas Story, from Bristol, where he then lived, for Ireland, where he travelled in the work of the Ministry, to the edification of the Churches. The year after his return from thence he took shipping with his wife and family for his Province of Pennsylvania, where they arrived after a long passage of near three months, and met with a kind reception from the inhabitants. During his absence, some persons endeavoured to undermine both his and other proprietary governments, under pretence of advancing the prerogative of the Crown; and a bill for that purpose was brought into the House of Lords. This occasioned his return to England in the latter end of the year 1701: and the bill, having been postponed the last Session of Parliament, was now wholly laid aside.

In 1707 he was involved in a suit of law with the executors of a person who had formerly been his steward, against whose demands he thought both conscience and justice required his endeavours to defend himself. But his cause (though many thought him aggrieved) was attended with such circumstances that the Court of Chancery did not think proper to relieve him; upon which account he was obliged to live within the Rules of the Fleet some part of this and the ensuing year, till the matter in dispute was accommodated.

Now, although the infirmities of age began to visit him, and to lessen his abilities of continuing his services in the work of the Ministry with his wonted alacrity, yet he travelled into the West of England, as also in the counties of Berks, Buckingham, Surrey, and other places.

In 1710, the air near London, not being agreeable to his declining constitution, he took a handsome seat at Rushmore, in Buckinghamshire, where he resided during the remainder of his life. About two years after, he was seized at distant times with three several fits, supposed to be apoplectic, by the last of which his understanding and memory were so impaired as to render him incapable of public action, as formerly; yet he remained cheerful in his disposition, and of a loving deportment to all that came near him; "many sensible and laudable expressions (to wit, the expression

tion of one of his friends) came from him, which rendered his company acceptable, and manifested the religious settlement and stability of his mind." He also continued the attendance of Meetings for some years, and in them from times uttered short but very sound and lively expositions.

After a continued and gradual declension for about six years, his body drew near to its dissolution, and on the 30th day of May 1718, he departed this life in the 74th year of his age; "his last (to repeat again the words of one of his friends) being prepared for a more glorious habitation! And as the Lord had made choice of him in the days of his youth for great and good services, and had been with him in many dangers and difficulties of various kinds, so he did not leave him in his last moment." His remains were interred on the 5th of June, in the burial-ground at Jordans, a large Meeting being held on the occasion.

He wrote and published many valuable treatises, mostly on religious subjects, in his life-time; which, some years after his decease, were collected together, and printed in 2 vols. folio, with an Account of

his Life prefixed. Two Editions of his Select Works have been also printed since, 1 vol. folio, and 5 vols. 8vo.

Much might be said in praise of this excellent man! great, as to his natural abilities, but made more valuable by the qualifications obtained through faithfulness to the visitations of Truth in his mind.

He was eminently serviceable in the Society with which he had joined himself in his youth; and continued a member of it to the end of his days—distinguished by his virtues, the probity of his life, and his diffusive benevolence. As a lawgiver and founder of so flourishing a Colony as Pennsylvania, he is entitled to the esteem of posterity! In the relation of a husband, and parent, he was exceeded by few; and as his care was to have his conversation ordered in the fear of God, so he endeavoured to bring up his family in the same good way, as appears by the orders of domestic economy, which he drew up for the well-governing of his family in a Christian Conversation: these have been printed since his death, and are worthy the notice of families.

[Some farther account of the Society of Quakers will appear in a future Number.]

#### ANECDOTES of the BISHOP of MARSEILLES.

[Illustrative of the FAC SIMILE of a LETTER of the late JOHN HOWARD, Esq.]

M. DE BELSUNZE, EVEQUE DE MARSEILLE,

"Marseilles' good Bishop," as Mr. Pope calls him;

"Who drew pure breath

"When Nature sick'n'd and each gale was Death."

**THIS** illustrious Prelate was of a noble family in Guenée, had been of the Order of Jesuits, and was made Bishop of Marseilles in 1709. The assistance he gave his flock during the plague of 1720, that desolated the city of Marseilles, is well known. As some French writer says of him, "Il courut de rue en rue pour porter les secours temporels & spirituelles à ses ouailles." He was seen everywhere during that terrible calamity, as the magistrate, the physician, the almoner, the spiritual director of his flock. In the Town-house of Marseilles there is a picture representing him giving his benediction to some poor wretches who are dying at his feet. He is distinguished from the rest of his attendants by a golden cross on his breast. Louis the XVth, in 1723, in consideration of his exemplary behaviour during the plague, made him an earl of

the Bishopric of Laon, in Picardy, a see of greater value and of higher rank than his own. Of this however he would not accept, saying, that he refused this very honourable translation "pour ne pas abandonner une Eglise que la sacrifice de sa vie & de ses biens lui avait rendu chère." The Pope honoured him with the Pallium (a mark of distinction in diets worn only by Archbishops), and Louis the XVth insisted upon his acceptance of a patent, by which, even in the first instance, any law suit he might be so unfortunate as to have, either for temporal or spiritual matters, was permitted to be brought before the "Grande Chambre du Parlement de Paris." He died in 1755, closing a life of the most active benevolence with the utmost devotion and resignation. He founded at Marseilles a College, which still bears his name. He wrote "L'Histoire des Evêques de Marseille;" "Des Instructions Pastorales;" and in 1707, when he was very young, he published "La Vie de Madeleine de Foix Candale," a relation of his, who had been eminent for her piety. A particular account of the exertions of this benevolent prelate during the terrible calamity that afflicted Marseilles is to be found

Five

to ..... H.R.S.

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my "Publicat." on the  
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during the plague, made him an out of country, and

found in "Relation de la Peste de Marseilles, par J. Bertrand," 12mo. and in "Oratio Funeris Illust. Domini de Bel-funze Massiliensis Episcopi, avec la Traduction par L' Abbe Lanfant, 1756, 8vo."

The "Relation de la Peste de Marseilles," by M. Bertrand, is a very well written and a very authentic account of it. He was a physician, and staid in the town during the whole time of its ravages.

The following Letter from this excellent Bishop to the Bishop of Soissons, is transmitted by a correspondent, who we desire to accept our acknowledgements for it.

Sept. 20, 1720, N. S.

"I WISH, my Lord, I were as eloquent as you are full of zeal and charity, to testify my grateful acknowledgement of your liberality, and the charities you have procured us; but in our present consternation, we are not in a condition to express any other sentiment than that of grief. Your alms came at a very seasonable time, for I was reduced almost to the last penny. I am labouring to get money for two Bills for 1000 livres, which the Bishop of Frejus was pleased to send us, and six more of Mr. Fontaineau, though just upon the heels of the Bills of one thousand livres, they are not very current; yet I hope I shall succeed. You, my Lord, have prevented the difficulties, and we are doubly obliged to you for it. Might I presume to beg the favour of you to thank, in my name, Cardinal de Rohan, M. and Madame Langau, and the Curate of St. Sulpice, for their charities.

"It is just now I give you some account of a desolate town you was pleased to mention. Never was desolation greater, nor ever was any like this. There have been many cruel plagues, but none was ever more cruel: to be sick and dead was almost the same thing. As soon as the distemper gets into a house, it never leaves it till it has swept all the inhabitants one after another. The fright and consternation are so extremely great, that the sick are abandoned by their own relations, and cast out of their houses into the streets, upon quilts or straw beds, amongst the dead bodies, which lie there for want of people to inter them. What a melancholy spectacle have we here on all sides! We go into the streets full of dead bodies half rotten, through which we pass to come to a dying body to excite him to an act of contrition, and give him absolution. For above fourteen days together, the Blessed Sacrament was carried every where to all the sick, and the extreme unction was given them with a zeal of which we have few examples. But the

churches being infected with the stench of the dead bodies flung at the doors, we were obliged to leave off, and be content with confessing the poor people. At present I have no more confessors; the pretended corruptors of the morality of Jesus Christ (the Jesuits), without any obligation, have sacrificed themselves, and given their lives for their brethren; whilst the Gentlemen of the severe morality (the Jansenists) are all flown, and have secured themselves, notwithstanding the obligations their Benefices imposed on them; and nothing can recall them, nor ferret them out of their houses. The two Communities of the Jesuits are quite disabled, to the relief of one old man of 74 years, who still goes about night and day, and visits the hospitals. One more is just come from Lyon, purposely to hear the confessions of the infected, whose zeal does not favour much of the pretended laxity. I have had twenty-four Capuchins dead, and fourteen sick, but I am in expectation of more. Seven Recollets, as many Cordeliers, five or six Carmes, and several Minims, are dead, and all the best of the Clergy, both secular and regular; which grieves us extremely.

"I stand in need of prayers, to enable me to support all the crosses that almost oppress me. At last the plague has got into my palace, and within seven days I lost my steward, who accompanied me in the streets, two servants, two children, and my confessor; my secretary and another he sick, so that they have obliged me to quit my palace, and retire to the first President, who was so kind to lend me his house. We are destitute of all succour; we have no meat; and what ever I could do, going I about the town, I could not meet with any that would undertake to distribute broth to the poor that were in want. The doctors of Montpellier, who came hither three or four days ago, are frightened at the horrid stench of the streets, and refuse to visit the sick till the dead bodies are removed, and the streets cleaned. They had been much more surprised had they come a fortnight sooner; for nothing but frightful dead bodies were on all sides, and there was no stench without vinegar at our doors, though that could not hinder our perceiving the filthy stench of them. I had 200 dead bodies that lay rotting under my windows for the space of eight days, and but for the courtesy of the first President they had remained there much longer. At present things are much changed; I made my round about the town, and found but few; but a prodigious number of quilts and blankets, and of all sorts of the richest clothes, which

people would touch no more, and are going to burn.

"There are actually in the streets to the value of above 200,000 livres. The disorder and confusion has hitherto been extremely great; but all our hopes are in the great care of the Chevalier de Langeon, Governor of the town. He has already caused some shops to be opened. The change of the Governor, and of the season, by the grace of God, will be advantageous. Had we not affected to deceive the public, by assuring that the evil which reigned was not the plague; and had we buried the dead bodies which lay a whole fortnight in the streets, I believe the mortality had ceased, and we should have nothing to do but provide against the extreme misery which ne-

cessarily must be the sequel of this calamity.

"You cannot imagine the horror which we have seen, nor can any believe it that has not seen it; my little courage has often almost failed me. May it please Almighty God to let us soon see an end of it. There is a great diminution of the mortality; and those who hold that the Moon contributes to all this, are of opinion, that we owe this diminution to the decline of the Moon; and that we shall have reason to fear, when it comes to the full. For my part, I am convinced, we owe all to the mercies of God, from whom alone we must hope for relief in the deplorable condition we have been in so long a while.

"I am, &c.

"HENRY, *Bishop of Marseilles.*

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Should esteem it a favour if you would insert in your entertaining Magazine the following translations of the inscriptions on the pewter cups mentioned in the Memoirs of Baron Trenck, as proofs of his ingenuity. Mr. Holcroft, in his translation, mentions only two, which I think are not literally rendered; and as a friend of mine has, according to my opinion, been more successful in his translations, I trouble you with them, as it may incite, perhaps, some of your readers to oblige the public with another more perfect; the French poetry being elegant.

*First in French.*

Ma vigne fleurissoit par mes soins et travaux,  
J'esperais des beaux fruit, pour le prix des  
mes maux;  
Mais malheur pour Nabot! Jezebel la  
cherie,  
Et pour boire de ma vin me fait perdu  
la vie.

*By Mr. Holcroft thus:*

By my labours my vineyard flourished,  
and I hoped to have gathered the fruit;  
but Ahab came. Alas! for Naboth.

*[Thus by my Friend:]*

My vineyard improved by labour and care,  
And I hop'd for fine fruit, as my ill  
fate's reward;  
But unfortunate Naboth! for Jezebel fair  
Now cherishes thee,  
And to drink of thy vine  
She dooms thee to death without fear  
or regard.

*The second is a bird in a cage.*

Ce n'est pas un moineau  
Gardé dans cette cage,  
Cette un de cette oiseau  
Qui chant dans l'orage.

Ouvrer, ami des sages,  
Bûtons fers et verroux,  
Ses chants dans nos bocages  
Reteniront pour vous.

*Thus by Mr. Holcroft.*

The bird sings even in the storm—open  
his cage, break his fetters, ye friends of  
virtue, and his songs shall be the delight of  
your abodes.

*Thus by my Friend.*

It is not a sparrow confin'd in this cage,  
But a bird that does sing when strong  
tempests do rage;  
Ye friends to philosophers, loosen his  
chains,  
He will chaunt in your groves as reward  
for your pains.

*The third, which Mr. Holcroft has not  
inserted, runs thus:*

Le rossignol chant—voici le raison  
Pourquoi qu'il est pris—pour chanter en  
prison.  
Voyons le moineau qui fait tant de dom-  
mage,  
Jouer de la vie sans craindre la cage.  
Voilà un portrait  
Qui montre l'effet  
Du bonheur des frippon du des être de sage.  
The nightingale's notes do so sweetly en-  
gage,  
He is taken to warble alone in this cage;  
While the sparrow mischievous enjoys  
liberty,  
Without fear of a cage, and is happy and  
free.

By this emblem is shewn, that knaves have  
success,  
And while sages are hapless, they taste  
happiness.

ALCANDER.

D R O S S I A N A.

NUMBER VII.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND LITERARY ANECDOTES.

(Continued from Page 175.)

FREDERICK PRINCE OF WALES, WHO was a great reader of French memoirs, had written the History of Prince Titi, in imitation of some of them; it was corrected by Ralph the historian, amongst whose papers it was found by one of his executors. A nobleman much attached to the Prince had notice of this, and by the liberality of the executor was put in possession of the MS. It has been said, however, that he took no notice of the person or of his family through whose generosity he had been entrusted with a work which, had it been printed, must have turned out a very lucrative one.

Of the rise of a great favourite in this country, this account has been given:—He resided in the vicinity of K. and had an apothecary for his neighbour, who kept a chariot. The apothecary, Mr. M. intending to go to see a cricket-match at M. proposed to take his neighbour with him in his carriage. This kind offer was accepted of, and they went together to the ground. It being, however, to rain whilst they were there, the Great Personage (at whose command the cricket-match was played) took to his tent, and wished very much to play at whilst until the weather should become fair. There was no small embarrassment to find a fourth; at last somebody spying Lord — in the apothecary's carriage, asked him if he would have the honour of filling up the Prince's party. To this he consented, and so pleased the august Personage by his conversation and manners, that he desired him to come and see him at K.

How often do great events arise from trifling causes! An apothecary keeping his carriage may have occasioned the peace of Paris, the American war, and the National Assembly in France.

Mr. POPE

is said to have received two thousand pounds for the suppression of Atossa, from the Dukes of Marlborough, whose character it is said to have been.

THE Tale of Fontenelle's, from which Swift has been supposed to have taken  
VOL. XVII.

his Tale of the Tub, is not in the works of that elegant and ingenious writer. It is to be found in Bayle's *Nouvelles de la Republique des Lettres*, for January 1686, and is entitled, "*Histoire Allegorique d'une Guerre Civile dans l'Isle de Borneo.*"

THE great CARDINAL RICHELIEU was originally intended for the army, and had a military education. His brother, however, giving up the Bishopric of Luçon, near Rochelle, it was offered to him, though under age, if he could procure his Bulls from Rome. In this, however, by great finesse, he succeeded, deceiving the Pope, who said of him, "This young gentleman will go very far by and bye, I think." In a print of him, by Mellor, the famous French engraver, he is represented writing at a table, with a crucifix before him; and in the further part of the picture is a View of the Siege of Rochelle, which he directed with such success as to take it, in spite of a large fleet of English ships that were lying off the port.

He was extremely hypochondriacal, and had always a physician about his person, who used to say honestly to him, "My drugs can do your Eminence no good; we must call in Boissierot;" a man of that time, of great pleasantry and humour, and who excelled in telling stories, of which he was so fond, that when he thought the company present not large enough to animate him, he used to desire the servants might be called in to increase the number of his hearers.

FONTENELLE,

though a writer of great imagination, had, it seems, no feeling. Madame de Tencia used to say of him, that "God had given him a moiety of brains, but not a bit of heart."

His company was, however, very eagerly sought after at Paris. "How comes Fontenelle," said a lady to the same Montesquieu, "to be cared for by all sorts of persons, and to make himself so agreeable to them?"—"Madam," answered the President, "it is because he really  
K k likes

likes nobody :—C'est parcequ'il n'aime personne."

THE LATE LORD MARSHAL KEITH was a man of great worth, and of great good sense. He is supposed, when Minister from the King of Prussia to the Court of Madrid, to have given Lord Chatham the first intelligence of the Family Compact that was entered into by that Court and the Court of France. There is a passage in one of his letters, I think, which is very sensible. It refers to the folly of some parents in overdoing the heads of their children with more knowledge than they can bear. "On n'en fera (dit-il) que des fots. Leur pauvre petite tête tourmentée & fatiguée par des marches forcées qu'on lui fait faire des les premiers jours du voyage, n'arrivera pas a moitié du chemin. Ne forcez point la nature. Elle sçait mieux que nous, ce qu'il nous faut, & nous donnera chaque chose, en son temps. Laissez la faire."

A FONDNESS for reading is a very happy acquisition to any mind; for it fills up that time which is unemployed by business or amusement. Many bustling men, many persons displaced from great situations, have felt themselves miserable for want of this resource. The old Lord Holland used to say, that being one day in the library at Houghton, he saw Sir Robert Walpole (then Lord Oxford) come into the room, and take down many books, one after the other: not able, however, to attach himself to any one, he bust into tears, and on perceiving Lord Holland (then Mr. Fox), he said to him, "Charles, you have caught me. I always used to think I could amuse myself with reading when I had done with business, but I find it won't do. Let me advise you not to forget your Greek."

When the Duke of Newcastle's Administration was broke up, his Grace, then not very young, had some pointers broke for him, and took to shooting. Lord Sandwich (who had always loved reading, and who, when Bowen's Lives of the Popes had appeared, had, even in the midst of his employment, found time to read them through before any Head of a House in Cambridge) took to read the voluminous but most excellent History of Thucydides; a striking instance of the truth of Aristotle's observation, that the excellence of a good education is, that it teaches a man how to employ his leisure.

One of the greatest Generals of modern times is now employing his leisure in collecting prints, and in the nummeries of the German Illuminés.

"What did Sir Horace Vere die of?" said Marquis Spinola to one of his contemporaries. "Of having nothing to do," answered he. "Faith," said Spinola "that is enough to kill any General of us all."

THE concluding part of the will of PIERRE PITHOU, the great French lawyer, is curious: he says, "De patrimonio ac bonis meis (quantulacunque post mortem meam erunt) legibus potius quam mihi, judicium permisi, permittoque." He concludes thus: "Sit hoc apud posteros testatio mentis meæ quam ab illis sic candidè accipi velim, ut simpliciter & ingenuè ex animi mei sententia a me probata est.

"Veni Domine, miserere.

"P. Pithæus scripsi kal. Novembris, natali quondam meo die. Lutetiae, Paris, 1587, anno Christi."

This great man was supposed to have been the author of the satire, "Menippée;" a publication so well written, and so much read at the time, that it contributed very much to the restoration of Henry the Fourth to the Crown of France. M. Pithou was brought up a Calvinist, but was converted to the Catholic religion. Joseph Scaliger says of him: "J'excepte M. Pithou, jamais apostat n'avoit rien fait de bon apres son changement."

THE eloquence, the reasonings of Bossuet had, it seems, no effect upon the mind of Marshal Turenne to make him change his religion. However, upon seeing the flames stop (when the Palace of Versailles was on fire) upon the Host's approaching them, he was immediately converted from the Protestant to the Catholic Faith.

How the wisest and the greatest men should keep guard upon themselves! The only slur that malignity itself has ever been able to throw upon the character of this illustrious General, as well as virtuous and honest man, was his weakness in telling to his mistress a secret (the projected expedition against Holland) with which Louis XIV. had entrusted him.

Pending the preparations for this attack upon Holland, Louvois himself, the Minister of War to Louis XIV. was in that country, in disguise, buying up stores, &c. to employ against the Dutch.

**SIR ROBERT WALPOLE** was so little vindictive, that when he once met with some treasonable letters of his old antagonist Mr. Shippen, he sent for him and burnt them before his face. The only revenge he took was, when soon afterwards Mr. Shippen was to be sworn into a new Parliament, he stood before him whilst he was taking the oaths, and smiled.—He procured for Mr. Pope (who had occasionally satirized his manner of governing, though he had always praised his personal qualities, his understanding, his good-humour), by the recommendation of Cardinal Fleury, a benefice for Abbé Southcote, a great friend of that Poet.

**DR. MIDDLETON,**

The **AUTHOR** of the **LIFE** of **CICERO**, was by no means a brilliant man in company. He wrote with great labour, and was early in life ridiculed by Dr. Bentley, for playing on the violin. For this ridicule, however, he had very ample revenge, by criticising his Proposals for an Edition of the New Testament, in such a manner as to prevent the publication of it.

Of his coolness in his last moments, **Dr. P.** of Cambridge used to tell this Anecdote: The Doctor found him one day propped up by a bed-chair, and writing with a desk before him. On seeing the Doctor, he asked him, how long he thought he could live? The Doctor replied, "Perhaps twenty-four hours." "Well then," said he coolly, "I shall not have time to finish what I am about." So he ordered the chair to be taken away, and resigned himself quietly to his fate.

**THE LATE LORD KAIMES**

was for three or four days before he died, in a state of great languor and debility of body. Some friend came in upon him in that situation, and found him dictating to some one who was writing for him. He expressed his surprise at his being so actively employed at that time. "Why, mon," replied he, "would you have me stay with my tongue in my cheek till Death comes to fetch me?"

Lord Kaimes's mind was active to the last, and was such in those moments as it had been in all the others of his life. He was no great scholar, but had a mind of great ingenuity, and of great ardour of pursuit. He had written on a great variety of subjects; on law, on equity,

on farming, on education, on metaphysics. Dr Johnson used to think well of his best work, "The Elements of Criticism."

**SIR WALTER RALEIGH**

is said to have defaced the nose of Camden's bust on his monument in Westminster Abbey; that historian having mentioned in his *Annals* Sir Walter's intigue with a lady of fashion.

**ARCHBISHOP POTTER**

is said to have published his *Grecian Antiquities* when he was only nineteen years of age. He published an edition of *Lycophron* (a very difficult Greek poet), at a very early age, to show to the world he had been unjustly suspended from his degree on account of his insufficiency in the Greek language.

**HEYNE,**

The famous **GERMAN CLASSICAL SCHOLAR**,

a few years ago, wrote a Treatise against our plan of classical education in England. It was published in one of the *Latin Journals* that come out in Germany every month.

**MR. STANHOPE,**

**LORD CHESTERFIELD'S NATURAL SON,**

told ——— that he had been so long pestered with Letters from his father, about Politeness and the Graces, that he at last ceased to read them, well knowing what they would contain.

**JOHN, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH**, had a very fine person, and a very handsome face. He had, however, a very squeaking voice. An old General, who received his first commission from him, used to say, he had seen him marching at the head of his regiment, with a needle and thread, mending his gloves.

**MARSHAL SAXE**

(of whose courage no one could ever doubt) used to decline he would never fight a duel, and always looked under his bed at night, and locked his chamber-door.

**A LATE** very eloquent and ingenious Chief Justice, in a commercial cause, twice sent back the Jury on a verdict they had given that displeased him.

K k 2

They,

They, however, at last gave it according to his directions. Some time afterwards, revising the verdict in his own mind, he imagined he had been mistaken in his directions, and desired one of the Counsel to make application for a new trial.

To some gentleman who was going Governor to the West Indies, and who (as not being used to legal decisions) was afraid of not being able to satisfy his own mind, when he should have occasion to decide as Chancellor, he said, "Decide as well as you can, but do not give any reasons for your decision. You will most probably decide well and justly, but most likely give bad reasons for your decision."

**POPE BENEDICT THE XIVth**  
was a man of wit, as well as of learning and virtue. During the conclave that elected him to his high office, he used to say to the Cardinals, "If you want a politician, chuse Stoppani; if you want a saint, chuse Gotti; if you want a *"un ben cogliuto,"* chuse me. Vult he himself addressed verses to this Pontiff. Mr. Hor. Walpole wrote a most elegant character of him, and the King of Portugal erected a statue to him.

His works, many of which are on very serious subjects, the Canonization of Saints, &c. are in many volumes &c.

Cardinal Fathonet (who was his Secretary of Briefs) was a great hater of the Jesuits. He would not even suffer a book written by one of their order to have a place in his very fine library. He wished most heartily for the destruction of that very celebrated body. They, however, outlived him, and put upon his Hermitage, near Fiescati,

**CARDINALI-PASSIONEI**  
Societas e Jefa  
Superstes  
Posuit.

THE duel mentioned in the Spectator, under the names of Speramante and —, alludes to a duel that was fought in Kent, by Sir Edward Deering and Mr. Thornhill, about the time in which the paper was written.

**MARSHAL TURENNE**  
could, it seems, never salute with grace at the head of his regiment. It seems strange that a man who could do greater things so well, should fail in so trifling an one. The Marshal's parents were afraid, when he was a young man, that he would not

have strength of constitution to bear the fatigues of the service. The method, however, he took to undeceive them was, to slip away one evening from his tutor, and pass the whole night asleep upon a cannon on the ramparts of Sedan.

A VERY ingenious and able commercial writer in our times used to say, that one of the first things he can remember to have made any impression upon his boyish mind was, some transactions relative to smuggling in the sea-port where he lived.

IT is said that BISHOP WARBURTON, during the controversy he had with Dr. Sykes, happening to pass nearly Doctor's house in Wiltshire, on the first of April, sent his servant to his house, to make him the compliments of the season, in his name.

Warburton, who was not well with the Ministry when Mr. Wilkes's affairs began to make a noise, and when some one was saying that he was afraid that they would cause the Ministry to be turned out—"Wh," said he, "that would be casting out Devils by Beelzebub, the Prince of the Devils."

When Lord Bortetourt, who was a great Martinet in militia matters, was one day finding fault, before the Bishop, with some passages in our Liturgy, particularly that passage which says, "Give peace in our time, O Lord, because there is none other that fighteth for us but only thou, O God," as if it implied some want of confidence in the power of the Supreme Being; the Bishop replied, that he supposed that passage was written at a time when we had no standing army, and had only our militia to defend us.

No one united more learning and more wit than the Bishop; no one said stronger and more pointed things; and no one spoke or wrote with less disguise than he did. A Warburtoniana compiled from his Letters, and from the bons mots that are remembered of him, would make a work of great entertainment, as well as of great information. His comprehensive strength of mind pervaded every subject, and his of expression, united to his power of observation, made his aphorisms very forcible indeed.

**SALVATOR ROSA**  
is, in general, known to most persons as a painter only. He wrote, however, some most excellent satires against the Court of Rome, in which there is great force of  
expression,

expression, and some powers of imagination. There is a very curious satyrical picture of his painting at Badminton (the seat of the Duke of Beaufort). It represents an ass covered with the Papal Pallium, surrounded by other animals in obedience to it, as a cock for France, an eagle for the Empire, &c. Under one of his etchings, representing himself, he put these lines :

"Ingenuus, liber, pictor, succensor & æquus, [genius."

"Spretor opum mortisque, hic meus est The Latinity is not very good. The character, however, contained in them is an honest, open, and spirited one.

A GENTLEMAN at Brussels has many original Letters of Rubens. In one of them he says, how happy he is in being about to be employed by our Charles the First; who, he says, was one of the best connoisseurs in art amongst the Princes of his time.

Charles himself drew very well, and was a man of a most elegant mind, and of very polished manners. Had the war not broke out between him and his Parliament, Vandyke was to have painted a room in Whitehall with the procession of the Knights of the Garter (for which he was to have been paid 80,000l.).

Rubens was fondest, it seems, of the last picture he painted: it is the Crucifixion of St. Peter, with his head downwards; and is in some church at Cologne.

Of the manner of life of this very great man there is a detailed account, by Dr. Piles, in a small work (not often met with), containing a description of some of his pictures, and a history of his manner of living. His diligence, his knowledge of all kinds, his hospitality, his address, his virtues, render him one of the greatest men that any country has ever produced.

There is a street called after his name in his native town of Antwerp. The large fine picture of the Adoration of the Magi, now at Lord Lansdown's, was said to have been given out of his hands in nine days.

THE character of the Mechant, Greshet's famous Comedy, is said to have been that of M. de Choiseul when he was young.

In his Memoirs, published in 1789, he makes his master Louis XV. so malignant, when he says, his mind seemed to be totally passive, till it was

stirred into action by some desire of doing mischief. Speaking of the acquisition of Corsica to the French, he says, "Les Anglois ont vu aussi que moi les avantages de la Corse. Ils ne s'y sont point opposés, ils n'ont marqué que un mecontentement impuissant, parcequ'ils n'avoient point un système de politique."

#### CARDINAL FLEURY

has been falsely accused of endeavouring to keep his old pupil Louis XV. in a state of ignorance and inactivity. He one day told him, that he was a complete *l'air Éclairci*. "Well," says the Prince to him, "what pension will you allow me if I remain one?"

#### THE LATE LORD CHATHAM

was a man of a very strong and ardent mind, but by no means a man of much reading. Cunning, the Quaker, used to say of him, that when he first talked out any particular business, he never found any one more ignorant; when he came to him, however, for the second time, he never found any one more informed.

For some particular expedition, he had the ordnance sent over-land to Portsmouth, in spite of the remonstrances of the Lords of the Admiralty; and when the Lord at the head of them told him, it could not be done, he said, "Sir, you lose your place if it is *not* done."

For the appointment of a particular person in the expedition to Quebec (who was personally disagreeable to George the Second), he sent in the Secretary at War three times into the King's closet, and succeeded at last in the appointment.

Lord Chatham had great knowledge of the characters of men, and applied himself with great dexterity and fineness to make use of them.

He always thought very highly of his son the present Mr. Pitt's talents and merits; and when some Nobleman called at his house to take his eldest son to the House of Peers, he said, "You must not think of taking my youngest son (who was then about twelve years old); by God he will speak."

Dr. Johnson used to wish that Lord Chatham, in the American War, had been made Dictator for six months only. "We should then," said he, "hear nothing more of these disputes at the end of that time."

"Mr Pitt," said one of our famous Admirals, "can alone carry on the war: he



hgalone" added he, "should alone have the making of the peace."

The late King of Prussia, in his *Memoirs*, says of him, "Fox fut remplacé par M. Pitt, que son éloquence, & son génie, avoient rendu l'idole de la nation, c'étoit la meilleure tête d'Angleterre. Il avoit subjugué la Chambre Basse par la force de la parole. Il y regnoit, il en étoit, pour ainsi dire, l'âme. Parvenu un timon des affaires, il appliqua toute l'étendue de son génie à rendre à sa patrie la domination des mers, & pensant en grande homme, il fut indigne de la convention de Closter Seven, qu'il regardoit comme l'opprobre des Anglois."

Whoever heard Mr. Pitt speak, brought away some image, or some strong expression at least; his eloquence was like that of Pericles; he thundered and lightened; he was dark, occasionally, as well as luminous. Of the speakers of the present times, the hearers only say, "They speak well, they speak finely," nothing particular or distinct remains upon the mind of the hearer.

Mr. Pitt was a man of great taste in gardening, and could occasionally write very elegant verses, as those he addressed to Mr. Garrick evince. He was the highest bred man in this, or, perhaps, in any other country: no one could be familiar with him. Shakespeare he used to read in private companies with great power of voice and manner; he used to read only the speeches of the heroic characters, as Hotspur, Henry the Fifth, giving the parts of Falstaff, and the low characters, to some of his relations to read. Dr. Johnson, who disliked Lord Chatham's, whiggish principles, and talks of his "feudal gabble," still compares him to the great Cardinal Richelieu, applying to him Corneille's famous verses:

"Il a fait trop de bien, pour en dire du mal."

Lord Chatham was very elaborate in his conversation, and dignified in his manners. A Lady who knew him intimately said of him, that he was never natural but when he was in a passion.

Lord Clive he used to call a "heaven-taught General." Lord Amherst, and General Wolfe, he was much attached to. He used to say of Admiral Boscawen, that he was as ready to execute as he could be himself to direct any plan.

Lord Chatham is supposed, soon after he had begun to be Minister, to have taken fright, and to have offered the

Spaniards Gibraltar, if they would join us against the French, 1757.

#### LORD CLIVE

was a very indifferent school-scholar. When he was at some seminary of education near Shrewsbury, he distinguished himself by his love for frolic and intrepidity of mind. He once swarmed up to the top of a very high spire in that town.

Lord Clive was a man of such presence of mind, that once, on a reconnoitring party with a sergeant and four or five men, he burst into a house where several French officers were at dinner. He told them, they were his prisoners, and requested them to finish their meal, in the mean while tipping the wink to the sergeant, who surrounded the house with a large body of men.

WHAT a fine rant of the King of Prussia, in the Preface to his *Memoirs*! *Tromperais-je la postérité moi qui n'ai jamais trompé personne*!—Yet this Monarch sent a copy of the same treaty, at the same time, to Cardinal Fleury and Sir Robert Walpole.

THE character of Mezentius, in Fitzosborne's *Letters*, is supposed to have been that of Dr. King of Oxford, whose daughter Cleora that elegant and ingenious writer Mr. Melmoth married.

One of the most successful as well as of the best treatises of practical piety is, "The great Importance of a Religious Life," written by Mr. Melmoth's father, a Counsellor at the Bar, and a very excellent and worthy man. The account of the Author appended to it, is done by the son, who, in elegance of literature and in the practice of every virtue,

"Sequitur patrem passibus aequis."

His translation of Pliny's *Letters*, and of some of *Jully's Treatises*, are, perhaps, the best in any language.

Columbus's will is still extant in the Archives of the State of Genoa, of which Republic that great man was a native. One of his immediate descendants is said to have been married into one of our noble houses. A young nobleman of the Durazzo family, a few years ago, wrote an eulogium upon him, in which, it seems, there are some particulars relative to this great man, not usually known. Columbus, in one of the letters he wrote to the King of Spain, as he was

lying

lying before Jamaica ill with the gout, has this very curious passage in it :

"Les richesses que j'ai decouvertes appelleront tout le genre humain au pillage, & me fusciteront des vengeurs. La nation un jour souffrira peut-être pour les crimes que commettent aujourd'hui, la mechancete, l'ingratitude, & l'envie."

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, is supposed, during her confinement at Loch Leven Castle, to have had a son by the Douglas. He is said to have preached the Coronation Sermon of Charles the Second at Secone.

The medal of Mary struck at Paris in her life-time does not make her handsome. She had, according to that, un petit nez retroussée.

Bothwell (according to Lord Hailes) was only thirty-two years of age, when Mary is supposed to have been first in love with him.

MARGUERITE DE VALOIS, HENRY THE FOURTH'S FIRST QUEEN, was a woman of great literature as well as of great gallantry. Her Memoirs, written by herself, are extremely curious and entertaining. Her style is very much like that of Amyot, the famous Translator of Plutarch. Once, on seeing a poor man lying on a dunghill, she exclaimed, "Pauper ubique jacet."

He, who was a scholar, replied :

"In thalamis, Regina, tuis, hac nocte jacerem, Si verum hoc esset, pauper ubique jacet."

She answered :

"Carceris in tenebris plorans, hæc nocte jaceres, Si verum hoc esset, pauper ubique jacet."

HENRY THE FOURTH OF FRANCE used to say, there were three things that puzzled him : Of what religion himself was of ? Whether Queen Elizabeth was a modest woman ? and, Whether the Prince of Orange was a man of courage ?

PIERRE PITHOU,

THE FAMOUS FRENCH LAWYER IN HENRY THE FOURTH'S TIME, says, in his will : "Mula præsentia, quam metum impendentem fortius tuli, extremaque facilius quam dubia."

"Conjugem ut in ipsum habui. Liberis parum indulgi. Famulis ut hominibus usus sum."

"Patiam unice dilexi. Nullum duxi gratiorem diem, quam quo publico aut amicis adesse, aut prodesse, datum est."

MARSHAL BERWICK was a very able and a very honest man. When some one asked the Queen of Spain, Why she had caused him to be recalled from the command of the French army in Spain ? "Que voulez vous donc que je vous dire ? C'est un grand diable d'Anglois sec, qui va toujours droit devant lui."

J. J. ROUSSEAU

was very angry when they would not receive his subscription to Voltaire's statue ; and when some one seemed surprized at this, "Je meurs de gloire," was his answer.

WHEN some one shewed the late Mr. Charles Townsend a book written with some refinement, but with no great justness of thinking, he said, "I perceive, this is a dull man becoming whimsical."

A FAMOUS free-thinker of our time was so fearful that some injury should be offered to his body after his death, that he requested by his will, that some persons should watch his grave for some days.

He was once at the house of a lady of quality in the country, and, in conversation, contradicted the generally-received opinion, that no one would venture to write his own character fairly. He said he would write his own, and bring it down to them the next morning at breakfast. This he did, and gave it to the lady of the house, owning in it, that the great passion of his mind was a desire of distinction. Towards evening, however, he begged to have it again to correct the language of it. He, however, put it in his pocket, and never produced it afterward.

He used to say, that the most ingenious and most elaborate defence of Christianity was contained in Bishop Butler's Analogy.

IN a book called, "Maxims, Characters, and Reflections," written by Mr. Greville, as many persons have supposed, and written with great elegance of style, and acuteness of observation, there are very many characters that have figured away within these last fifty years ; Praxiteles, Mr. Charles Townsend ; Pericles, Lord Chatham, &c.

IN the archives of the town-house of Brussels is the donation of England to the Duke of Burgundy, by Perkin Warbeck.

CARDI-

## CARDINAL RICHELIEU

is supposed to have interfered in our troubles in England, during the time of the war between Charles and his Parliament.

M. de Rochefort says in his Memoirs : " Je fus en Angleterre & en Ecosse porter des lettres en chiffres, & comme il y avoit déjà du bruit dans ce pays là ; je fus arrêté par un parti du Roi d'Angleterre, que j'aprehendois bien autant que un de ceux des revoltéz. mais je rendis mes dépêches, & dont je rapportai la reponse." His cypher was made from corresponding words in a Treatise of St Augustine's.

WERE every one who frequented the company of the great, and of the learned, to put down upon paper the anecdotes, the bons mots, the observations he had occasionally heard from them, how much

would our civil and literary history be benefited ! Many things escape in the warmth of conversation, that would not be hazarded in any other method of communication ; many persons from indolence, from carelessness, and from want of motive, not thinking it worth while to commit to writing what they will gladly and freely enough tell, when there is no appearance of constraint or effort upon their minds.

Huetius de Rebus ad eum pertinentibus, Abbe de Marolles Memoires de son Temps, with a few of the *Ana*, are good models for composition, which, without pretending to the merit of originality, have very often much of utility and much of amusement in them, and are produced by the united force of an aggregation of minds brilliant, forcible, and scientific.

(To be continued.)

## On the AGE of RICHARD THE THIRD.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IT did not occur to Mr. Walpole, or Sir John Fenn, who both built upon Cox, that Edmund Earl of Rutland, who was assassinated by Clifford, at Wakefield, the 30th of December 1460, was then scarce twelve years old, and must have been born in 1448 ; and that, after his birth, the Duchess of York, his mother, had eight more children, of whom Richard the Third was the seventh ; and that if she had bred every year after the birth of Rutland, Richard could not have been born till the year 1455. And supposing Rousle, the Hermit of Guy's Cliffe, knew that she went two full years from the birth of her sixth till the birth of Richard, Richard could not have been born till the year 1456, and might not have been born till 1457 or 1458 ; for she would, even in that case, have had two years more to breed her eighth child in : I mean her eighth child from the birth of the Earl of Rutland ; for she had bred Anne, Henry, and Edward, before Rutland, who was her fourth child, and all together made twelve, as they are ascertained by Mr. Walpole [on the credit of an ancient Monkish manuscript, dated in May 1460, a little before the Duke's death] ; and therefore I calculate upon the same list : though I can prove that the Duchess had no less than fifteen in all, six of whom outlived her in the year 1495, when she

died ; two of whom are said to have died, in Mr. Walpole's list ; circumstances overlooked, or not attended to, I presume, because unknown even to Mr. Walpole (however strange it may appear that Henry the VIIth suffered so many Plantagenets, actually sprung from the loins of the Duke of York, to continue in existence after he had wrested the crown from that family) ; but I chuse to suspend my evidence of this fact at present, because I will not blend it with the subject under consideration. Rouse has given us the day of Richard's birth as on the feast of St. Ursula, being the 21st of October ; but not the month or the year. If he was born in 1456, he could have been little more than fourteen ; if in 1457, then thirteen ; and if in 1458, then twelve years of age in 1471, when the battles of Barnet and Tewkesbury were fought, and when Henry the VIth died ; too early an age to impute the suggested murders of that King, or Edward the son of Margaret of Anjou, to Richard ; though we may take it upon the evidence of Comines that the former died valiantly fighting in the field of Tewkesbury, and rely on the public accounts, in the Court of Exchequer, of the maintenance and expence of Henry the VIth, and his numerous attendants, and the monies disbursed in the solemn obsequies of his funeral, which

discredit

discredit the most distant suspicion of his being slain in or out of the Tower.

The violence with which Mr. Hume has taken a decisive [not to say a seemingly rancorous] part against Richard, as it were, in opposition to the humane sentiments of Mr. Walpole, so well supported by strength of reason and argument from incontrovertible facts; the discovery of new circumstances and additional matter, well warrant additional observations in elucidation of the obscurity of the tale of Richard the Third, which will most undoubtedly, even yet, expose the state-impudition which palmed an infinity of lying inventions on posterity. Of this state engine I shall take occasion to explain myself on a future occasion, and, I trust, satisfactorily.

It is very remarkable that Mr. Hume hath taken upon him to make Edward the IVth (though not nineteen) twenty-one years of age when he came to the crown; and the Earl of Rutland, notoriously not twelve at the death of his father the Duke of York, seventeen; in which he can be supported by no authority but his own.

Hall relates the catastrophe of this youth in the following words, which must excite pity to the extreme in the breast of every human creature, in the antiquated style of that historian, and is here inserted to shew how the baseness of his murderer shocked even a zealous Lancastrian, and the power of the English language when it was written:—"While the battle was in fighting, a Priest, called Sir Robert, Aspell, chapellain and schoolmaster to the young Earle of Rutland, second son to the Duke of York, *scarce of the age of twelve years*, a faire gentleman, and a mayden-like person, perceiving that flight was more safe-guard than tarrying, both for him and his master, secretly conveyed the Earle out of the felde, by the Lord Clifford's bande, towards the towne; but, ere he could enter into an house, he was, by the said Lord Clifford, espied, followed, and taken; and, by reason of his appael, demanded What he was? The young gentleman, dismayed, had not a word to speack, but kneeled on his knees, imploring mercy, and desiring grace, both with holding up his hands and making dolorous countenance; for his speech was gone for fear:—"Save him (said his chappelayne), for he is a Prince's son, and, peradventure, may do

you good hereafter." With that word the Lord Clifford marked him, and sayde, 'By God's blood, thy father slew myne; and so will I do thee and all thy kin;' and with that word strake the Earle to the heart with his dagger, and bade his chappelyn 'beare the Earle's mother and brother word what he had done and sayde.' In this act the Lord Clifford was accounted a tyrant, and no gentleman; for the property of the Lyon, which is a furious and unreasonable beast, is to be cruel to them that withstand him, and gentle to such as prostrate or humiliate themselves before him; yet this cruel Clifford, and deadly blood-sucker, not contentive with this homicide or child-killing, came to the place where the dead corpe of the Duke of York lay, and caused his head to be stryck off, and set on it a crown of paper, and so fixed it on a pole, and presented it to the Queen, not being far from the felde, in great despite and much diversion, saying, 'Madam, your waire is done, here is your King's ransom;' at which present was much joy and great joycing; but many laughed then that sore lamented after, as the Queen herself, and her son; and many were glad then of other men's death, not knowing that their owne were nere at hand, as the Lord Clifford and others."

The quotation of this distressful tale disproves the *dictum* of Mr. Hume on the age of the Earl of Rutland, and (if I am not mistaken) is confirmed by every other History and Chronicle ancient or modern.

It may raise the curiosity of some to know what became of his barbarous murderer, which the same author thus relates, in speaking of the conflict at Ferrybridge, that happened not long after:—"The Lord Clifford, either for heat or pain, putting off his gorgett sodenlay, with an arrow (as some say) without a head, was stucken into the throat; and, incontinent, tendered his spirits at Dintingdale, not far from Towton. This end had he which slew the young Earle of Rutland, *kneeling on his knees*; whose young son, Thomas Clifford, was brought up with a shepherd in poor habit and dissimuled behaviour, ever in fear to publish his lineage or degree, till Henry the VIIIth obtained the crown, and got the diadem, by whom he was restored to his name and possessions."

A YORKIST in 1790.

## THE PEEPER.

## NUMBER XVII.

**M**UCH has been said upon the subject of *religious enthusiasm*, and many earnest complaints have been made of its great and apparently increasing prevalence among us.

This pernicious evil has indeed advanced itself, within these few years, to a very enormous and alarming height, and now overshadows every part of our island. There is hardly a single parish, however remote and obscure, but is visited by one of the itinerant apostles, animated by a spirit above industry, and a pride of being distinguished as super-eminently gifted.

The cobbler's stall echoes Wesley's hymns, and the barn resounds with the ravings of enthusiastic zeal, while there is scarce a single voice to accompany honest Moses in singing the hundredth psalm, and hardly the name of a congregation to deserve the Vicar's pious pains. It is not uncommon to find an unlettered rustic, who was accustomed from his infancy to pay a regular attendance upon the services of the Church, and a proper respect to his minister, become all at once, perhaps by inspiration, more learned than his teachers, full of earnestness against *dumb worship* and *carnal ordinances*, and animated by a sovereign contempt for the hireling preacher of morality, who is a blind leader of the blind to eternal destruction.

But, what is even worse than all this, the simple creatures who are led away by these cunning deceivers, become regardless of industry as being no way meritorious in a child of light, and careless of providing for future wants as arguing a distrust of Providence. To be literally poor in outward circumstances, as well as poor in spirit, is considered by them as a state which the Deity looks upon with peculiar complacency, and bestows upon those who are in it the choicest of his supernatural blessings. Hence it is no wonder to find the number of the poor increased, when to be so is publicly preached as an happiness by crafty fanatics, who find their account in it; for the people being taught to condemn the things of this world, as being full of corrosive poison, readily administer to their teachers' necessities, who cheerfully receives what he teaches them to despise. When one of these retailers (and, I may say, smugglers) of the Gospel comes into a country

village or town where there are any converts, immediately they assemble together in one of the chief brethren's house, and they are all seated in the best manner it can afford, and so on alternately through the whole flock; and this has so increased the number of these religious mendicants, that hardly is one gone from a place but another comes to receive the same benevolence. This fact is notorious and general, and the consequences must prove deplorable; for the spirit of industry and economy being hereby checked, the public body will at length be overburthened with useless poor.

Some have alledged in favour of this innovation, the good effects which it has produced in many parts of the kingdom, where the inhabitants, who had been almost savage in their manners, have become remarkably civil and religious. That this has been the case, I will not be so bigoted as to deny; but surely because it has been productive of some good consequences in some places, is it reasonable that it should create as bad ones in others? Most innovations of this nature formerly, at their origin, and for some little time, wrought wonderful changes upon immoral people, and therefore seemed to lay a just claim to the patronage of the good and great; but the issue too generally proved them to be exceedingly pernicious.

Our modern enthusiasts, it is true, affect a very great austerity in their manners and deportment; but as they carry this to an excess, it is to be feared that they make use of it as a convenient cloak to cover their private enormities: for I have generally remarked, that when a man puts on the appearance of a very extraordinary piety, the event has proved that he had an interested end to answer by it, and that end none of the best.

I must allow that a considerable part of this evil has had its origin among ourselves. The lax discipline in our Universities, and the little care taken in the education of candidates for the ministry, and particularly to instruct them in theological literature, have produced too many disgraceful partakers of that sacred office; and consequently afforded a plea for intruders, which they and their deluded followers have generally used with success in their own vindication.

It must also be confessed, that our clergy have not, in general, been sufficiently earnest in counteracting the endeavours of enthusiasts, by out-labouring them, and gaining a proper influence over their flocks by engaging their affections. Where a clergyman is assiduous in the performance of his duties, tender over, and familiar with, his parishioners, the attempts of the fanatic disturber will prove in vain to draw them from the path of duty and affection. And till such a face of things appears general among us, it will be in vain to expect the declension of Methodism, and the flourishing of the Church over Sectaries.—If any servants of the altar vouchsafe to give this paper a perusal, it is earnestly to be hoped that

they will zealously endeavour to check the evil it has exposed, by using the remedy laid down, in which case they will be sure to receive the completest satisfaction which can possibly result from a persuasion of having done what is calculated for the best advantage of their fellow-creatures. And if any deluding enthusiast read this, let him seriously reflect upon the iniquity of making rents in the church, and of drawing ignorant creatures into the paths of idleness, poverty, and despair; and may that reflection reduce the vanity of his spirit, and bring him to a right mind, a sober faith, and a rational understanding in all things!

W.

### Mr. H O W A R D.

The following CHARACTER of this GENTLEMAN, who appears to have been born at HACKNEY, is extracted from Mr. PALMER'S "FUNERAL SERMON."

"MR. HOWARD was a man of genuine piety, and of fervent but unaffected devotion. He feared God from his youth, and was so happy as to escape the snares to which the early possession of an ample fortune might have exposed him. He was a firm believer in the great truths of the Gospel, lived under the influence of them, and tasted their sweetness. He was naturally fond of retirement, and spent much time in the private-exercises of religion, as well as in literary pursuits. His house was *no other than the house of God*, where the strictest orders were observed by all his domestics. He was constant and exemplary in attending the public worship of God, in which his deportment was such as commanded the respect of every beholder; and the whole of the Lord's day was spent by him in a manner suited to the design of its institution.

"Being educated in the principles of Non-conformity, he was steadily attached to them, and never ashamed to avow them. Being a Dissenter upon conviction, he made a point of attending the worship of the Dissenters wherever he went, though the places and the people were ever so mean; for he had no idea of fashion in religion. And he shewed his attachment to the common cause, by contributing towards the support of it in several societies of different denominations. He himself was an Independent, and one of those who are called moderate Calvinists. But he loved good men of all parties, and discovered the utmost catholicism towards the members and the Clergy of the established church, which he always frequented when

he spent his Sabbaths where there was no dissenting worship.

"He was equally conscientious in every part of his conduct. No man had a higher sense of honour, and no man was freer from all temptation, for the sake of interest, to do what his conscience did not thoroughly approve.

"His whole deportment corresponded with the character of a gentleman, and a Christian, which in him were happily united. And both were adorned with an unaffected humility, and an amiable diffidence. While he was a fit companion for persons in the highest ranks of life, he knew how to *condescend to men of low estate*, and was easy of access to the meanest peasant,

"He was *temperate in all things*, and abstemious even to excess; in which however he was actuated by a principle of virtue and religion. He had all his passions in a happy subjection. Being addicted to no animal indulgence, he was fitted for a life of activity; and possessing uncommon resolution (which might sometimes be thought a culpable inflexibility), he went through such arduous labours with ease, as to most other persons would have been insupportable. These were mostly of the beneficent kind. It might truly be said, that he *lived not to himself*, but for the good of the Public. To this, the chief of his time and ability and fortune were devoted. The distinguishing feature in his character was benevolence; and he grudged no labour or expence, in serving individuals, or in promoting schemes of public utility.

"While he lived in retirement, in an obscure village, it was his meat and drink to make his neighbours happy. His neat but humble mansion was ever hospitable to a few select friends, but was never the scene of riot or luxurious banquetting. Though polite to all, he neither sought nor admitted the company of the profligate, however distinguished by rank or fortune. The corrupt fashions of the gay world had no influence upon him; he nobly dared to be singular. And he knew too well the value both of wealth and time to employ either in the manner so common among persons in what is denominated high life. Inclination, as well as a sense of duty, led him to consecrate both to nobler purposes. As a faithful steward, he improved the talents committed to his trust for promoting human happiness and the honour of his maker.

"In him the poor found a friend and a father. His charity had no bounds, except those of prudence and was not more commendable for the extent of it, than for the manner in which it was exercised. He was ever careful to bestow it so as to answer the most valuable purposes. He gave not his bounty to countenance vice and idleness, but to encourage virtue and industry. He was singularly useful in furnishing employment for the labouring poor, of both sexes, at those seasons when a scarcity of work rendered their situation most compassionate. And at other times, though never inattentive to the tale of woe, he was not easily impressed upon by it, but made himself acquainted with the cause. He had induced a general acquaintance with the cases and characters of the poor around him, and made it his business to visit the abodes of affliction. In circumstances of bodily disorder he often acted the part of a physician as well as a friend.

Justly may the words of Job (ch. xxix. 21—26.) be applied to him: "When the ear heard him then it blessed him, and when the eye saw him it gave witness to him, because he delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon him, and he caused the widow's heart to sing for joy. He was a father to the poor, and the cause which he knew not he searched out."

"But his kindness was not confined to the bodies of his fellow creatures, it extended to their spiritual and immortal part. He carefully watched over the morals of his neighbourhood, and used his advice, his admonitions, and influence, to discountenance immorality of all kinds, and to promote the knowledge and practice of religion. As a most effectual means to this great end, he

provided for the instruction of poor children, by erecting and supporting schools, which he carefully superintended. In short, he was a universal blessing to the village where he resided, in every part of which are to be seen the pleasing monuments of his munificence and taste.—His liberality extended also to adjacent places, in which there are many who will call him blessed. Nor was it confined to persons of his own religious persuasion; but comprehended the necessitous and deserving of all parties; while he was particularly useful in serving the interest of the christian society to which he belonged.

"What wonder if such a man were universally beloved? Was it possible he should have an enemy? One however he had (and I never heard of more), an idle and dissolute wretch, who, having been often reproved by him for his vices, formed the desperate resolution to murder him as he was going to public worship, which he almost always did on foot. But Providence remarkably interposed to preserve so valuable a life, by inclining him that morning to go on horseback a different road.

"The sphere in which he had hitherto moved was too narrow for his enlarged mind. From the time that he served as Sheriff of Bedford, in the year 1773, his scene of usefulness was extended, and he at length became the benefactor of the kingdom, and the PATRIOT OF THE WORLD. On frequently visiting the prisoners in the county jail (as by virtue of his office he thought himself bound to do), he observed such abuses, and such scenes of calamity, as he had before no conception of; and he soon exerted himself in order to a reform. With a view to obtain precedents for certain regulations which he proposed, he went to inspect the prisons in some neighbouring counties. But finding in them equal room for complaint and commiseration, he determined to visit the principal prisons in England. The farther he proceeded, the more shocking were the scenes presented to his view; which induced him to resolve upon exerting himself to the utmost, in order to a general reform in these horrid places of confinement; considering it as of the highest importance, not only to the wretched objects themselves, but to the community at large.

"Having received the thanks of the House of Commons for his patriotic endeavours, he afterwards revisited all the prisons in the kingdom, together with the principal houses of correction. He now also enlarged his circuit by going into Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, where he found the same need of reformation.

"One grand object which he had in view was, to put a stop to that shocking dissem-

per 'called the-jail-fever; which raged so dreadfully in many of the prisons, as to render them to the last degree offensive and dangerous. A distemper, by which more had been taken off than by the hands of the executioner; and which, in several instances, had been communicated from the prisoners into the courts of Justice, and had proved fatal to the Magistrates and Judges, and to multitudes of persons who attended the trials, as well as to the families of discharged felons and debtors.

"Another end he proposed was, to procure the immediate release of prisoners, who, upon trial, were acquitted, who had often been long and unjustly detained, for want of being able to pay the accustomed fees. As also to abolish many other absurd and cruel usages which had long prevailed.

"But the great object of all was, to introduce a thorough reform of MORALS into our prisons; where he had found the most flagrant vices to prevail in such a degree, that they were become seminaries of wickedness and villany, and the most formidable nuisances to the community; in consequence of the promiscuous intercourse of prisoners of both sexes, and of all ages and descriptions; whereby the young and less experienced were initiated, by old and hardened sinners, into all the arts of villany and the mysteries of iniquity; so that instead of being reformed by their confinement (which should be the chief end of punishment), those that were discharged became more injurious to society than before.

"These were objects (not now to mention others) which all must allow to be worthy the zealous attention of a good citizen and a good christian. In order to the attainment of them, Mr. Howard spared no pains, nor expence, and cheerfully exposed himself to much inconvenience and hazard; particularly from that malignant distemper, of which he saw many dying in the most loathsome dungeons, into which none, who were not obliged, besides himself, would venture. And his preservation could only be ascribed to the peculiar care of that Providence which he always acknowledged, and in which he cheerfully confided, while he thought himself in the way of his duty.

"What occasioned him to feel the more strongly for PRISONERS was, his having himself experienced some of their dreadful hard-

ships, in the early part of life, when, in a voyage to Lisbon, he was taken prisoner by the French, and closely confined at Brest \*.—None feel for others, like those who have been fellow-sufferers.

"His laudable endeavours he had the pleasure to see, in some instances, crowned with success; particularly in regard to the healthiness of prisons, some of which were rebuilt under his inspection. Through his interposition also, better provision has been made for the instruction of prisoners, by the introduction of bibles, and other pious books, into their cells, and a more constant attendance of clergymen †.

"But in order to a more general and happy regulation, and the reformation of criminals, he determined to visit other countries, to see the plans there adopted; in hope of collecting some information which might be useful in his own country. For this purpose he travelled into France, Flanders, Holland, Germany, and Switzerland. Afterwards through the Prussian and Austrian dominions. He visited also the capitals of Denmark, Sweden, Russia and Poland, and some cities in Portugal and Spain. In all these expensive and hazardous journeys, he denied himself the usual gratifications of travellers, and declined the honours which were offered him by persons of the first distinction, applying himself solely to his one grand object. To him the inspection of a jail, or hospital, was more grateful than all the entertainments of a palace.—With what astonishment and gratitude he was received by their miserable inhabitants may easily be imagined, since while he made observations on their situation, he meditated their relief; and many distressed prisoners abroad, as well as at home, partook of his bounty, and some were liberated by it; for he considered all of every nation, and people, and tongue, as brethren. Nor was he sparing of advice, or of reproof, as he saw occasion, to persons of rank and influence, whereby the miseries of their countrymen might be relieved. As he courted the favour of none, neither did he fear the frowns of any, but, with a manly freedom and a christian fortitude, spoke his mind to crowned heads (particularly the late Emperor of Germany) in a manner to which they were not accustomed; which, however, in a person of such distinguished views, procured him reverence and esteem, and, in

\* See some particulars in his first Vol. p. 11. 3d. Edit. Others I had from himself.

† The keepers of jails also have, by Act of Parliament, been rendered incapable of selling strong liquors, which had been the source of much drunkenness and disorder.—But a minute detail of particulars is not to be expected here; for these the reader is referred to Mr. Howard's publications, which shew that much is yet wanting.



some instances, proved effectual for relieving the miserable and oppressed.

"On his return, he published the result of his observations for the benefit of his own country: together with a particular account of that horrid French prison, the Bastille, which, thanks be to Heaven, is now no more.

"Not content, however, with these zealous exertions in the cause of humanity, he conceived a further design, which was to visit the principal Lazarettos in France and Italy, in order to obtain information concerning the best methods to prevent the spreading of the plague, with a view to apply them, with respect to other infectious disorders. Not gaining all the satisfaction here which he wished for, he proceeded to Smyrna and Constantinople, where that most dreadful of human distempers actually prevailed, "pleasing himself (as he said) with the idea of not only learning, but of being able to communicate somewhat to the inhabitants of those distant regions." In the execution of this design, though he was so much exposed to danger, and actually caught the plague, "that merciful Providence," (as he himself piously remarks) "which had hitherto preserved him, was pleased to extend its protection to him in this journey also, and to bring him home once more in safety."

In his return he re-visited the chief prisons and hospitals in the countries through which he passed; and afterwards went again to Scotland, and then to Ireland, where he proposed a new and very important object; namely, to inspect the Protestant Charter Schools, in some of which he had before observed shameful abuses, which he had reported to a Committee of the Irish House of Commons. In this more extensive tour, he took a particular account of what he observed amiss in the conduct of this noble charity, with a view to a reformation, and not without considerable success.

"Upon his return home, having again inspected the prisons in England, and the hulks on the Thames, to see what alterations

had been made for the better (which he found to be very considerable, though yet imperfect), he published the result of his last laborious investigations; together with many useful Observations on the Plague; on the importance of a Lazaretto in this island; and likewise on Penitentiary Houses, which had been encouraged by Act of Parliament, for the correction and reformation of criminals, of which he and an eminent physician\* had been nominated by the King to be superintendents.

"Towards the close of this interesting volume, he expresses himself thus: "To my country I commit the result of my past labours. It is my intention again to quit it, for the purpose of revisiting Russia, Turkey, and some other countries, and extending my tour in the East. I am not insensible of the dangers that must attend such a journey. Trusting however in the protection of that kind Providence which has hitherto preserved me, I calmly and cheerfully commit myself to the disposal of unerring wisdom. Should it please God to cut off my life in the prosecution of this design, let not my conduct be uncandidly imputed to rashness or enthusiasm, but to a serious deliberate conviction that I am pursuing the path of duty, and to a sincere desire of being made an instrument of greater usefulness to my fellow-creatures than could be expected in the narrow circle of a retired life." Accordingly, the last summer he set off, to the great concern of his friends, on this hazardous enterprise, the principal object of which was to administer a medicine in high repute at home, in malignant fevers†, under a strong persuasion that it would be equally efficacious in the plague. He called on me a little before his departure, and took his leave with great cheerfulness, at the same time that he expressed an apprehension that he should not live to return; saying, that he was perfectly easy as to the event; and using the words of Father Paul, when his physicians told him he had not long to live: "It is well; whatever pleases God, pleases me."

## JOSEPH BENEDICT AUGUSTUS, EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

[Continued from Page 230.]

**A** HERO who was hardy enough to relinquish the luxuries and delicacies which courted him for the sake of ambition, and whose conduct seemed to be in no sort trammelled with the fetters of authority, was not likely to be enslaved

by religious fanaticism, or to relinquish any of his real or supposed rights. About this time he laid claim to the investiture of all Bishopricks in his hereditary dominions, and notwithstanding every effort of the Pope, and every concession

\* The late Dr. Fothergill.

† Dr. James's Powder.

proposed

proposed to prevail on him to relax from a resolution so injurious to the papal See, he continued fixed in his determination.

An interval of peace in 1777 induced him to visit his sister, the Queen of France. He arrived at Versailles on the 19th of April without pomp or ostentation, and almost unattended. During his stay in that kingdom he assumed the title of Count of Falkenstein, and entirely relinquished the privileges and restraints of royalty. He viewed whatever was valuable or curious in art or nature; he observed the public buildings and institutions; he was introduced to the literati; he mixed with the common people; his mind, intent on improvement, submitted to enquire after it where the footsteps of Majesty had never before been traced. His affability and concdescension won the affections of the French, who saw him depart with regret, and with every wish for his safety and prosperity.

The period now arrived that was to display his character in a light wherein it had not yet been seen. The death of the Elector of Bavaria, on the 30th of December 1777, gave rise to some claims of the Court of Vienna on part of the dominions of the deceased. The new Elector, unable to withstand the force of the Imperial army, was obliged to submit to such terms as were imposed upon him; but the great acquisition of territory which his rival by this means obtained, excited the apprehensions of the King of Prussia, who, taking upon himself to defend the common rights of the Germanic Body, interposed in behalf of the suffering Electorate. Supported by an army of 250,000 men, the Emperor refused to renounce his pretensions, and even evaded submitting them to be discussed in a treaty. Memorials and defences, all the paper triflings which precede the decision of any question by force of arms where power is not wanting, were now used.—After some months had elapsed in this manner, each party had recourse to arms. The preparations on both sides were so mighty, that had the fate of the whole Empire, or even Europe, depended on the issue of the contest, neither the force employed nor the means applied to would have appeared inadequate to the importance of the subject.

It is unnecessary to detail the events of this campaign; suffice it to observe, that all the experience and abilities of his Prussian Majesty, exerted with un-

remitting attention, could not obtain any advantage over the Austrian Hero, who shewed in this his first essay, a consummate knowledge in the art of war, an activity and address which foiled every attempt of his enemy, and a degree of wariness and caution which would have done honour to the ablest General of the age. After many efforts to dislodge him from an advantageous post, and bring him to an engagement, his Prussian Majesty, almost for the first time, found the superiority which he had hitherto maintained in war, baffled and defeated by one whom he had assumed to treat with contempt under the appellation of "*Le petit Joseph*."

The progress and end of this dispute having reflected honour on the Emperor, it would afford us satisfaction could we record that the origin of it did him equal credit; but impartiality calls upon us to observe, that in the outset he cannot be considered in any other light than a powerful invader and disturber of the public peace. The lust of empire only could prompt his seizure of the dominions of the Elector of Bavaria; and a passion more censurable could be alone his motive for the various inroads on the liberties of his subjects, which being begun in wickedness, were pursued with eagerness and relinquished in folly.

At this period, had he died, his real character, though probably known to a few, stood so high in the world's estimation, that he might have been numbered with the Titus's and Trajans of former times. Unhappily for his memory, he survived long enough to display all the bad parts of the human character; oppressions at home, unjust pretensions abroad; the former harshly adopted, weakly supported, and ridiculously abandoned; the latter formed on no system; as capriciously asserted, as ignominiously renounced. Having engaged in wars founded on oppression, without caution or foresight, he conducted them without deriving any honour even from his success in one quarter of the world. While he was conducting his warlike operations against the Turks, his own subjects, injured and irritated by repeated provocations, found themselves reduced to the necessity of throwing off a yoke which was too insupportable to be borne. In this state of affairs his health began to decline, an alarming appearance of an asthma shewed itself, and he became unable to conduct his military operations in person.

He was, however, successful against the Turks, and apparently (though it is believed not really) desirous of conciliating the matters in dispute with his Belgic subjects. But at this period he experienced the effects of his former acts of insincerity. His professions were disbelieved, his offers were slighted, and his promises were neglected. He lived to see the standard of Rebellion erected, and to feel himself unable to stem the torrent of resistance to his authority.—Finding life ebbing apace, he prepared for his dissolution with firmness and resignation; but here he was doomed to further misery. \*His last moments were imbibed by the loss of his favourite niece, the Archduchess Elizabeth, whose death he just lived to hear announced. He died on the 20th of February, 1790, after a reign of twenty-five years, begun with great reputation, conducted for a time with propriety, and concluded without honour; exhibiting a striking example of wisdom and folly, and furnishing an awful *memento* to future potentates to attend to the dictates of good faith towards their subjects.

The favourable opinion once entertained of the Emperor, cannot be better exemplified than by the following extracts from Dr. Moore's works.

"The Emperor," says he, "is of a middle size, well made, and of a fair complexion. He has a considerable resemblance to his sister, the Queen of France, which, in my opinion, is saying a great deal in favour of his looks. Till I saw something of his usual behaviour, I did not think it possible for a person in such an elevated situation to put every body with whom he converses upon to easy a footing.

"His manner, as I have before mentioned, is affable, obliging, and perfectly free from the reserved and lofty deportment assumed by some on account of high birth. Whoever has the honour to be in company with him, so far from being checked by such despicable pride, has need to be on his guard not to adopt such a degree of familiarity, as, whatever the condescension of the one might permit, would be highly improper in the other to use.

"He is regular in his way of life, moderate in his pleasures, steady in his plans, and diligent in business. He is fond of his army, and inclines that the soldiers should have every comfort and necessary consistent with their situation. He is certainly an economist, and la-

vishes very little money on useless pomp, mistresses, or favourites; and it is, I suppose, on no better foundation than this, that his enemies accuse him of avarice.

"His usual dress (the only one indeed in which I ever saw him, except at the Feast of the Knights of St. Stephen) is a plain uniform of white, faced with red. When he goes to Laxenberg, Schonbrun, and other places near Vienna, he generally drives two horses in an open chaise, with a servant behind, and no other attendant of any kind. He very seldom allows the guard to turn out as he passes through the gate. Nobody ever had a stronger disposition to judicious enquiry. He is fond of conversing with ingenious people. \* When he hears of any person, of whatever rank or country, being distinguished for any particular talent, he is eager to converse with him, and, turning the conversation to the subject on which that person is thought to excel, draws from him all the useful information he can. Of all the means of knowledge, this is perhaps the most powerful and the most proper that can be used by one whose more necessary occupations do not leave him much time to study.

"He seems to be of opinion, that the vanity and ignorance of many Princes are frequently owing to the forms in which they are entrenched, and to their being deprived of the advantages which the rest of mankind enjoy from a free comparison and exchange of sentiment. He is convinced, that unless a King can contrive to live in some societies on a footing of equality, and can weigh his own merit without throwing his guards and pomp into the scale, it will be difficult for him to know either the world or himself."

As an illustration of the latter part of his character, Dr. Moore tells the following story:

"One evening, at the Countess of Wallstein's, the conversation leading that way, the Emperor enumerated some remarkable and ludicrous instances of the inconveniences of etiquette which had occurred at a certain Court. One person present hinted at the effectual means his Majesty had used to banish every inconveniency of that kind from the Court of Vienna.—To which he replied, "It would be hard indeed, if, because I have the ill-fortune to be an Emperor, I should be deprived of the pleasures of social life, which are so much to my taste. All the grimace and parade



The motto, Sirs, from Ovid's taken,  
 A very *HIER-APPAR*. for raking, 40  
 And is as good as, all in all.  
 Could to our poor discernment fall;  
 Tho' some of keener penetration  
 May insist, perhaps, 't has no relation— }  
 Nay, even ask for demonstration. 45  
 But if such shining blades there be,  
 God knows! they're much too sharp for me,  
 Whose very *ne plus ultra* with is,  
 To piddle with the leaves and fishes;  
 And not like many a worthy soul, 50  
 Unconscious, gormandize 'em whole.  
 Yet haply, lest we should offend  
 The cause we really wish to mend;  
 Lest, scorning Cullum's Gorgon frown,  
 We jostle some fierce Buffy down,  
 I or when in fanciful confusion,  
 'The sportive mind ill brooks intusion;  
 I eat, heedless what we are about,  
 Some things belonging we leave out;  
 Or, which is full as great a sin,  
 Some not belonging we put in;  
 The safer way, perhaps, may be,  
 To let your one-ey'd Worships see  
 As much as (o yorn'd you're able  
 Into the nature of our fable; 65  
 Which, tho't may not suit every one,  
 Will yet we doubt not meet with some,  
 Who, like ourself, do hold it no sin,  
 To rouse the Devil himself when dozing.

Come then, ye Cyclopean train, 70  
 Awhile your stranger guests retain,  
 While first our motto we explain.  
 A wretch in love, we do suppose  
 You'll grant us, needs that sweet repose,  
 That lost somniferous grateful Something 75  
 By grosser mortals counted nothing:  
 This if he does—and none can doubt it—  
 Grant too, that forc'd to go without it,  
 Whether from spite or wayward nature,  
 Is neither here nor there to th' matter, 80  
 It needs must be his reason fails him,  
 And thus 'tis madness first assails him.  
 Now should this mania be but slight,  
 Poor soul, he then gets little by't;  
 But if it chance, as like it may, 85  
 Provided Love holds pow'rful sway;  
 For Protean passions always vary  
 Inversely, as the good they bear ye;  
*Effie in re—* a Maximum—  
 Well—Who'd have thought it? What a 90  
 term!  
 Pray why mayn't we, as others do,  
 When call'd on, publish all we know?  
 Is there not many a simple sot  
 Turns critic, writer, or what not; }  
 Nay, commentator—and for what? 95  
 His author's sense to clear away,  
 And his own finer sense display:  
 Such we'd advise to take great heed,  
 Nor ever shine but when there's need;

## COMMENTARY.

V. 40.] This comparison, thank Heaven and an earthly Angel, will, we trust, in a few months more be made with difficulty and doubt.

47.] We see no reason why an author may not be indulged with the liberty of speaking in whatever person best suits his purpose; especially such an author as the author of the *Heteroclite*.

54.] It were a happy thing for the whole race of mankind, could some effectual means be devised of freezing this Medusa's head into stone; it being a most abominable draw-back upon the enjoyments of life.

71.] These stranger guests request an introduction to the company; they shall have it. Come forward, ye inhabitants of every clime but our own! Enter, hand in hand, Reason and Common Sense.

82.] The number of maniacs lately visible in our northern hemisphere, doubtless forebode dreadful disasters. One great and noble maniac is lately gone the way of all flesh. Peace to Royal Joseph, to thy manes! Let thy survivors learn, that to promote public tranquillity is far more glorious than to depopulate kingdoms!—France too is in a maniacal state;—she too has her madmen: her National Assembly may bleed at every vein, ere it can convince the lunatic, the lover, or the poet, that its exertions are for the good of mankind. And thou, O little Isle of Britain! happy spot, where liberty is licentiousness, and mercy justice! thou too art not exempted from this motley calamity.—“King George is going to Hanover. “God send him a good deliverance thence!” cry the old women of every country parish.—“Charles Fox is the Devil, (say they) and our poor Sovereign may be ambuscaded by the “way.” O tender souls! feel less for thy gracious Lord and Master, and more for thyself. Keep up these jealousies and fears, and we shall have Charles Fox thrown into Newgate, to be there kept in a state of preservation till his Majesty's return.

89.] For the precise definition of a Maximum, see Simpson's elaborate Treatise upon Fluxions.

For, ah! to seem so vastly bright, 100 But for this pest, in peace might slumber .  
 May not perchance be strictly right ;  
 Since, as one wittily observes,  
 Who, by the bye, but seldom swerves  
 From mediocrity's smooth line,  
 Tho' tod'g pearl from Shakespeare's mine, 105  
 Shining's become so much the *ton*,  
 There's no fool left to shine upon.  
 Quotation on quotation heap'd,  
 May shew, we grant you, what is reap'd ;  
 But very seldom is it found, 110  
 That quality does much abound,  
 Where quantity o'erstocks the ground :  
 Besides—but hold, this deviation  
 Proceeded in, may cause vexation  
 To reader and to writer too ; 115  
 As others, therefore, so we'll do,  
 Pretend to pity—when, 'tis clear,  
 Self only in jeopardy we fear :  
 For oft times many a shallow knave  
 By such trick does his credit save ; 120  
 When, had he ventur'd one step further,  
 E'en common sense had bawl'd out murder ;  
 May more—but soft, this Will o' th' Wisp  
 Will lead us wherefoe'er it list ;  
 So back we'll sneak, since be it must, 125  
 To th' spot from whence we started first.—  
*Effie in re*—a Maximum,  
 So far, good folks, I think we 'ad come.  
 Well now, with all convenient speed,  
 Don't be impatient—we'll proceed, 133  
 Impatience is the greatest curse,  
 'Tis of all other ills the nurse :  
 To this infernal fiend we owe  
 All our mischances here below ;  
 'Tis she makes Fox so much unfit, 135  
 And COURTNEY too, with all his wit,  
 To cope with *calm, cool* BILLY PITT.

But for this pest, in peace might slumber .  
 Our modern PINDAR's lyric lumber ;  
 Nor you, ye Royal Academicians,  
 Have smarted 'neath his rank incision.  
 —Then sad indeed 's his situation,  
 Good people ! mind th' association ;  
 Then spleen runs high, then satire rages,  
 Then Poets provoke—nought, nought af-  
 fuges ; 145  
 Then gnats on foaming oceans tumbled,  
 Then feathers mid the w.k'd waves jumbled,  
 Are seen ;—then too, prophetic token !  
 Ev'n butterflies o' th' wheel are broken ;  
 Then mourns the wood, then rings the  
 grove, 150  
 These, these are signs of slighted love.  
 Now, if *we* be this slighted lover,  
 As is, God knows, too true ;—moreover  
 If, as has just before been mention'd,  
 This passion should prove ill-intention'd, 155  
 Resolv'd to wreak its unrein'd ire  
 On earth, air, *water, flood, sea, fire* :—  
 " Heav'n's ! what a combination's here,  
 Earth ! *water ! fire ! sea ! flood ! and air !*"—  
 Psha!—the growling cur must have a bone,  
 T' induce him t' let the meat alone ;  
 From such an one what can ye expect,  
 But weak remarks, and want of respect ;  
 Vile accusations, false assertions,  
 Descriptions strange, and droll diversions ? 165  
 To such an one—does any live,  
 So weak, so stupid, as to give  
 The least of credit ?—Surely not :  
 Rest then contented with your lot,  
 —Ye seers, and be your qualms forgot. 170  
 Here then my Muse, for want of room,  
 Conclude for one month hence to come.

## COMMENTARY.

V. 102.] The ingenious author of *The Observer*, whose delightful tragedy of *The Carmelite* is an admirable illustration of the truth of our assertion. To the charming even tenour of the sentiments of the above play, how inferior the rough hewn sentiments of such a fellow as Shakespeare ! What an extatic happiness, to a mind of sensibility, to have seen Mrs. Siddons whining it away in the insipid character of the Countess St. Vallour.

135.] The characters of these three great men may be summed up in a few words.—Fox, an orator whose abilities are superior to his principles. PITT, a Minister who to sound reasoning joins a probity little inferior to his sense. COURTNEY, a wit as well calculated for a Jack Pudding to the House of Commons as any man in his Majesty's dominions. To this last mentioned gentleman we would recommend the perusal of part of the Preacher's third Chapter : " To every thing there is a *season*, &c." His merry descants on a nation's woes may be good in their proper place.

139.] Against our modern PINDAR, vulgarly called PETER PINDAR, Esq. we have no particular animosity ; we only think, with others, that the actions of great and respectable characters ought not to lie at the mercy of every one who chuses to bedaub them.

148.] Yes, gentle reader, but there have before now been even stranger combinations ; and which, amid the rage for any thing like novelty, have actually passed muster too.

170.] Dear heart ! what a pleasing thing it is to write notes. Why a man may advance any nonsense in the world, provided he chuses but a *Commentary* for his vehicle.

## AFRICAN DISCOVERIES.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

**A**UTHENTICITY and earliness of communication having long distinguished your Magazine, I send you the following account of very important discoveries made in the interior parts of Africa, abridged from "The Proceedings of the African Association" written by Mr. Beutoy, and accompanied by a map from the hand of Major Rennel. The Association sent two Missionaries to Africa; Mr. Lidiard, who died of a bilious disorder at Cairo, and Mr. Lucas, who returned to England last July. The materials furnished by the latter, authenticated by other documents, that have since been transmitted to the Association, acquaint us that to the South-east of Tripoli, and about 350 geographic miles from the Mediterranean coast, stands Mourzouk, the capital of the small but compact and wealthy kingdom of Fezzan, formerly dependent on Tripoli; but now delivered from foreign jurisdiction by the abilities of the reigning Prince. Agriculture and pasturage form the principal employment of the inhabitants of Fezzan, whose territory, a cultivated speck in the midst of deserts, presents on all sides smiling fields and populous villages. But what principally distinguishes the Fezzaners above other nations of Africa, is the enterprising spirit of their merchants, who often travel three thousand miles inland, and who form, by their caravans, the great bond of communication and intercourse in a continent, which is not, like other parts of the world, indented by lakes or seas, or intersected by navigable rivers and harbours. About 700 miles right south from Mourzouk, and at nearly the same distance South-east, are the cities of Cashnah and Bornou, each larger than Tripoli, and respectively the capitals of two great empires, bounded towards the south by the Niger, and forming the chief central powers of Africa. In both countries, the natives are perfectly black, but their features are not of the Negro cast. Cashnah, which is inferior in extent and fertility, contains 1000 towns or large villages, built in nearly the same rude style with the towns in South Barbary. The subjects of Bornou are an assemblage of various natives speaking thirty different languages. The capital is surrounded by

a wall fourteen feet high; the streets are irregular, and the houses are uniformly mean, like those of the Mahometans in all parts of the world. In both Cashnah and Bornou, the ruling nation professes the religion of Mahomet; but the paganism of the dependent tribes does not appear to subject them to any hardship. In both countries the government is elective monarchy; and in both, the most distinguished senators are the electors. After the king's death, his sons, of whom, as polygamy prevails, the number is generally very considerable, are shut up in separate cells, till one of them is chosen to fill the vacant throne. The fortunate candidate is then conducted by the senators to the vault of the palace, where his father's corpse still remains uninterred; where he listens with attention and reverence, while the virtues of the deceased are extolled, or his vices arraigned; the orator concluding with peculiar earnestness—"You see before you the end of your mortal career; the eternity which succeeds toil, will be happy or miserable, in proportion as your reign proves a blessing or a curse."

The inhabitants both of Cashnah and Bornou are more cultivated than the natives of Africa have hitherto been described. They possess innumerable herds of tame animals; they cultivate Indian corn, horse beans, and the common kidney bean: from the iron of their country they fabricate slight tools for the purposes of agriculture; and in their current money, gold and silver are mixed with a due proportion of baser metals. Their military force consists intirely in cavalry: the nations on the coast, jealous of their power and numbers, carefully conceal from them the knowledge of fire-arms. Their capitals are adorned by mosques, and schools are every where established, for teaching to read the Koran. Drafts and chefs are their principal amusements. In their houses, the higher ranks of people recline on cushions, stuffed with wool: they are furnished with brass and copper utensils, handsome carpets, and candlesticks in which they burn a composition of bees-wax and tallow, instead of a vegetable oil, which is used only by persons of inferior rank. Ali, the present king of Bornou, has 500 wives, and 500 houses,

horses, and 350 children, of whom 300 are males. Their principal exports are salt, civet, gold-dust, and slaves, the last of which they obtain in the following manner: South-east of Bornou is the Mahometan kingdom of Begarmee, the natives of which are black, but not of the Negro cast; and beyond this kingdom are many Negro nations, idolaters, and feeding on human flesh. The Begarmese, mounted on fleet horses, annually invade these cannibals, driving them before them like cattle. From Begarmee they are sent to Bornou, and thence to Fezzan, from which, by the Port of Tripoli, they are transported to the Levant.

The Continent of Africa has been compared by geographers to a leopard's skin. The prevailing colour is that of a desert of sand, blended with a vegetable mould, in the neighbourhood of springs or rivulets, in some places broken by naked rocks, in others swelling into mountains; and the rivers, which in other countries flow into each other, and finally dismingle in the sea, for the most part losing themselves in Africa in the sandy desert. Such is the obscure termination of the majestic Niger, which, after watering the great central empires of Cashnah and Bornou, gradually diminishes to a scanty stream, and finally disappears in the sands of Tombuctoo.

Having before given some account of the nations more north of the Niger, which, in the language of Africa, is called *NELL IL ABEED*, that is, the Nile of the Negroes, we now proceed to mention the new information that has been obtained concerning the countries to the south of this great inland stream.

The Niger abounds in fish, which the Africans, careless of such food, leave altogether unmolested. What is equally remarkable, they never navigate the river; and the merchant, for the transportation of himself and his goods, finds but one solitary ferry on hundred miles south of Cashnah, where, instead of boats, he embarks on an ill-constructed raft, for the planks are fastened to the timbers with ropes, and the seams are closed with tough clay. In travelling southward from the Niger, the face of the country assumes an entirely different appearance, and a different mode of transportation must therefore be adopted. High mountains and narrow valleys, extensive woods and many roads, succeed to the vast plains and sandy soil of the Zachia and its neighbouring kingdoms. The traveller now finds abundance of animal and vegetable food;

but the raging heat of the torrid zone, increasing as he proceeds, requires the application of wet cloths to the mouth, especially in the woods, to allay, for the purpose of respiration, the violence of the burning sun. The broad and soft foot of the camel, which treads with security on the yielding sand, slides on a wet surface, and is injured by the resistance of stones. Though he moves with singular safety on a level plain, his hoof is incapable of fastening with any strength on the ground of a steep ascent, and in a shelving declivity, furnishes not any solid or sufficient support. The merchant, therefore, must lay aside the use of those humble companions of his toil, whom he had hitherto found so serviceable, and have recourse to mules and horses, which the country supplies in great abundance.

From the banks of the Niger to the Coast of Guinea, the Africans are divided into many small nations, some Pagan and some Mahomedan. From Major Rennel's map, it would appear that Mahomedanism prevails till the 12th parallel of North latitude; so that the acknowledgement and worship of one God has penetrated much further in this great Continent, than the accounts, or rather conjectures of preceding travellers afforded reason to believe. Time, probably, has introduced very important alterations; and many African tribes, whom Leo describes two hundred years ago as pagans, sacrificers of human victims, and cannibals, have gradually embraced the comparatively milder faith of Mahomet. The natives of this vast region, whether Pagans or Mahomedans, are now harmless and inoffensive; and travelling through their country is so perfectly secure, that a Sheriff or Vezir (a Sheriff is a dignified and sacred person descended from Mahomet, and often a merchant by profession) offered to conduct Mr. Lucas by the way of Cashnah, across the Niger, to Assent, which borders on the coast of the Christianians.

The articles of export from these countries consist in slaves and gold dust, cotton cloth, goat skins of beautiful dyes, chiefly red or yellow, hides of cows and buffaloes, and a species of nut called *Gooroo*, highly prized by the nations to the North. Fire-arms are unknown here, as well as to the people beyond the Niger, and for the same cause; the inhabitants of the Coast dreading to furnish them with an article which might render them dangerous neighbours and formidable enemies.

The



The information communicated by the African Society is equally interesting to the philosopher and the merchant. The former will rejoice that while Mr. Bruce is publishing his description of Abyssinia and other Eastern parts, and Mr. Gordon, another Scotch gentleman, who is Dutch Governor at the Cape, is preparing his journey from the land of the Hottentots through Caffraria, the munificence and discernment of this English Association has used, and is still using, the properest means for exploring the great Northern parts of Africa, and discovering the secrets of those vast inland provinces, which have hitherto been considered as inaccessible. The attention and enterprize of the merchant will be excited by the discovery of a new and boundless market; an hundred millions of Africans eagerly coveting his

commodities, for which they can make him the most valuable returns, but not able at present to obtain them, except by the land-conveyance of 3000 miles from the Mediterranean, subjected to the complicated disadvantages of a high price, inferior quality, and various exactions from the despotic governments of Barbary. Yet from the highest reaches of the Gambia the English trader might arrive, by a journey of some hundreds of miles from his ships, to the same markets, which the Fezzaners find it their interest to frequent notwithstanding the abovementioned inconveniences; a new prospect of commercial intercourse the most interesting and most magnificent that the history of the world has ever at any time presented.

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T H E  
L O N D O N R E V I E W  
A N D  
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L,  
F o r A P R I L, 1790.

*Quid sit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.*

Ethelinde; or, The Recluse of the Lake. By Charlotte Smith. Five vols. 12mo, 15s. Cadell.

THE fame which Mrs. Smith has acquired by her former writings, will not be diminished by the present performance. There is a chaste simplicity preserved throughout the work which eminently distinguishes it from the generality of modern novels; and although the *action* of the novel, if we may so express ourselves, is less interesting than we expected to find it from the refined sensibility of its author's mind; yet the elegant descriptions of the abounding scenery, and the correctly natural manners which are attributed to the respective characters, make ample compensation. To use an expression from the work itself, Mrs. Smith appears "to view the face of Nature with the taste of a painter and the enthusiasm of a poet." Scenes sometimes forcibly affect

the heart; but the mind is constantly inspired with the liveliest pleasure and admiration. The characters of Captain *Chesterville* and Miss *Newenden* are finely drawn, and the perfection with which the heroine is invested, makes us lament that it is ideal. The story, which is ingeniously conceived, is long and complicated. We propose, however, as a specimen of our author's talents in the pathetic and descriptive, to furnish our readers, in a future Number, with the beautiful episode of the story of Mrs. *Montgomery*, an humble resident on the borders of the Lake, whose son had courageously saved the life of *Ethelinde*, by swimming to her assistance on her being overturned from a fishing-boat by the haste and inexperience of Lord *Danesfort*.

A General

A General History of Music, from the earliest Ages to the present Period. By Dr. Burney. Vol. II. 4to. One Guinea and Half in Boards. Payne, Robson, and Robinson.

(Continued from Page 116.)

CHAP. V. *Of the State of Music, from the Invention of Printing till the middle of the XVIIIth Century; including its Cultivation in the Masses, Motets, and Secular Songs of that Period.*

The sentiments of the author at the beginning of this chapter seem so reasonable and well expressed, that we shall present them to our readers in his own words.

"We are now arrived at an æra when the principal materials for musical composition are prepared; when a regular and extensive scale for *Melody*, a code of general laws for *Harmony*, with a commodious *Notation* and *Time-table*, seem to furnish the Musician with the whole mechanism of his art; and if the productions of this period do not fulfil our present ideas of excellence, we must attribute their deficiencies neither to want of knowledge nor genius in their authors, but to the Gothic trammels in which music was still bound.

"The faculties of man are not only limited by nature, but by the horizon with which he is surrounded: if he lives in a polished state and enlightened times, his views will doubtless be extended; but it is allowed to no individual to penetrate much farther into the regions of science than his contemporaries. Our Shakespeare, Dryden, Bacon, Locke, and Newton, sublime as were their conceptions, and original their genius, found much already done, in their several departments, by their predecessors.

"Music being the object of a sense common to all mankind, if genius alone could invent and bring it to perfection, why is China, which has been so long civilized, still without great composers and performers? And why are the inhabitants of three-fourths of the globe still content, and even delighted with attempts at such music as Europeans would qualify with no better title than noise and jargon? It cannot be supposed that nature is entirely to blame, and that there is a physical defect in the intellects or organization of all the sons of men, except in Europe; and that a perfect ear, and the power of delighting it, are local. As the eye accommodates itself to all the gradations of light and obscurity, so does the ear to such gratifications as are within its reach; and the people accustomed to bad music enjoy it contentedly, without languishing

for better. It is the curse of an ear long accustomed to excellence, to be fastidious and unwilling to be pleased; and unluckily for the honour of music and musicians, all the miraculous powers of the art cease the instant perfection becomes common. The most hyperbolic praises have been bestowed on music and musicians, when they seem not to have had the least claim to panegyric; but the best music of every age and nation is delightful to hearers, whose ideas of excellence are bounded by what they daily hear: and about the middle of the fifteenth century, though *melody* was governed by the ecclesiastical modes, though *harmony* was confined to a small number of common chords, and though measure was unmarked, yet at this period, by their union, practical musicians among the laity began to acquire great reputation."

Other reflections subsequent to these are excellent, and seem emanations of a cultivated and thinking mind. The parallel between military and musical heroes, legislators of states and theorists, sovereign princes and original and superior composers, is fanciful, but just and ingeniously illustrated. Among the musical legislators he ranks Boethius, Guido, John De Muris, and Franchinus Gafurius.

Dr. Burney complains much of the want of a complete Musical Library, which he was unable to find either at home or in the principal countries of Europe where the art of music is cultivated. "Something like a chain or series of the writings of musical Theorists," says he, is preserved, but of Musical Compositions, the collectors of great libraries throughout Europe have been very negligent. The Emperor Leopold, indeed, began to form a Musical Library at Vienna, and the Elector of Bavaria another at Munich in the last century; but both have been long neglected, and are now in a very confused and imperfect state."

After more reflections on this deficiency, he has given in note (m) p. 445, a well-digested plan "for forming such a Musical Library as would assist the student, gratify the curious, inform the historian, and afford a comparative view of the state of the art at every period of its existence."

He next proceeds to speak of practical Musicians, or the Composers who first signalized themselves by their musical productions

ductions after the laws of harmony or music in parts were settled; and he found some very valuable examples of early counterpoint in the British Museum, particularly a collection of Masses, in four parts, the first that issued from the press after the invention of printing. The author leads the curious musical reader gradually to the specimens which he gives of these compositions, by a history and explanation of the *gummut, time-table, moods, clefs, ligatures, points of perfection, augmentation and diminution*, with a comparative view of the old harmony of the scale ascending and descending, and the new.

“But (says Dr. Burney), while Harmony was refining, and receiving new combinations, it was found, like other sweet and luscious things, to want qualification, to keep off languor and satiety; when some bold Musicians had the courage and address to render it piquant and interesting by a mixture of DISCORD, in order to stimulate attention; and thus by giving the ear a momentary uneasiness, and keeping it in suspense, its delight became the more exquisite, when the discordant difficulty was solved. And this contrast of imperfection seems a necessary zest to all our enjoyments. In Painting, a tawdry glare of vivid colours without shade would but dazzle and fatigue the sight; and to delineate figures without the intervention of shade, would be writing upon water. Sleep, if uninvited by fatigue, would unwillingly approach our dwelling: even Sunshine would lose all its charms, if not interrupted sometimes by clouds and darknets; and Happiness itself, if monotonous, and incessant, would degenerate into apathy. Contrast is the great principle of beauty, in all the arts, and indeed throughout the universe; for amidst the wonderful order and symmetry with which it is composed, an endless variety is discoverable in the proportions, forms, colours, and qualities of its most minute, as well as most magnificent parts.”

The use of the few *disfords* which early contrapuntists ventured to risk, is well explained by our author p. 463 and 464; as is the origin of *canon* and *fugue*, 467, *et seq.*

The first eminent Composers of whose works Dr. Burney has been able to find any remains, are John Okenheim, a native of Hainault; and his admirable disciple, Josquin Des Prez. The author speaks of this venerable composer with the warmth of a man who felt his merit,

though to decipher and score his productions must have cost him infinite labour. He has given a dirge, in old French, set by Josquin, in five parts, on the death of his master Okenheim, which is a great harmonical curioity.

Of Josquin's compositions for the church, Dr. Burney says, “Though they have been long laid aside, and are become obsolete by the gradual changes in notation, they still continue to merit the attention of the curious. Indeed the laws and difficulties of canon, fugue, augmentation, diminution, reversion, and almost every other species of learned contrivance allowable in ecclesiastical compositions for voices, were never so well observed, or happily vanquished, as by Josquin; who may justly be called the father of modern harmony, and the inventor of almost every ingenious contexture of its constituent parts, near a hundred years before the time of Palestrina, Orlando di Lasso, Tallis, or Bird, the great musical luminaries of the sixteenth century, whose names and works are still held in the highest reverence by all true judges and lovers of what appears to me the true and genuine style of Choral Compositions.”

The history of this great Harmonist, and account of his works, many very curious specimens of which are inserted, particularly canons of difficult solution, are extremely curious, and mixed with entertainment. Dr. Burney's apology for this author's learned style, and for old Church Music in general, from p. 507 to 509, is both candid and masterly. Indeed, his character and criticisms of the rest of the venerable masters of whom he speaks in this Chapter, and of whose productions he has inserted specimens, are testimonies of such musical erudition as eminently qualify him for the laborious work he has undertaken.

Having made us acquainted with the principal Harmonists of the Continent at this early period, our author points his enquiries to those of our own country, where he finds, from the manuscript musical tracts and specimens of composition of remote times which have been preserved, “that the natives were neither insensible to the charms of Music, nor negligent in its cultivation.”

From a very curious and valuable musical manuscript which once appertained to Dr. Robert Fayrfax, an eminent English Composer during the reigns of Henry the VIIth and Henry the VIIIth, consisting of the most ancient English Songs in parts that are extant, Dr. Burney has given

given curious specimens of our early Lyric compositions, by William Newark, Sheryngham, Robert Fayrfax, and Edmund Turges. These are secular compositions, of a coarse and uncouth texture indeed, but they are more poetical than any similar productions, equally ancient, which he has been able to find on the continent. "But (says Dr. Burney), however inelegant, uncouth, and imperfect, our Lyric compositions may have been till after the middle of the sixteenth century, our Counterpoint and Church Music arrived at a perfection with respect to art, contrivance, and correctness of harmony, about that time, which at least equalled the best of any other country."

He then gives an account of a set of books, containing Masses and Services to Latin words, some of which were composed in the time of Henry the VIIIth, and all before the Reformation is preserved in the Music School at Oxford. These volumes contain compositions by John Taverner, Dr. Fayrfax, Avery Burton, John Marbeck, William Kazar, Hugh Ashton, Thomas Ashwell, John Norman, John Sheppard, and Dr. Tye.

After characterising these compositions, Dr. Burney exhibits in score examples of Choral Music to Latin words, all anterior to the Reformation, by Taverner, Fayrfax, Shepherd, Dr. Tye, and Robert Johnson: with a Song, in five parts, by Robert Parsons, of which the modulation is so equivocal, that Dr. Burney thinks it would be difficult to find a similar example in the works of other masters, at any period of time.

After this we have an account from the Northumberland Household Book, of the chapel establishments and salaries of the Minstrels in the service of noblemen at the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Our Author next describes, from Cavendish, Cardinal Wolley's magnificent chapel establishment, "which seems (says Dr. Burney) to have surpassed that of the Roman Pontiff himself."

The musical science of Henry the VIIIth is next discussed; and afterwards, the skill, and patronage of the art, of the Emperor Charles the Vth, and other Princes of his time, are celebrated.

This volume, which is full of curious materials, well digested, concludes with an account of John Marbeck, Organist of Windsor, "who set to musical notes, and first published, in 1550, the whole English Cathedral Service, including the preces, prayers and responses. The premature reforming zeal of this Musician nearly made a martyr of him, in the time of Henry the VIIIth. He had indeed the honour of being condemned to the stake, with three other persons who were burnt for Heresy, but was pardoned by the intercession of Sir Humphry Foster."

Dr. Burney has given us four plates from this scarce book.

If it be considered that this second volume of The History of Music under consideration, is chiefly compiled from ancient manuscripts and scarce books, difficult to find, and when found, still more difficult to read and explain, we shall not only honour the author's diligence and science, but his powers of rendering such enquiries not only clear and intelligible, but pleasant and interesting, to lovers of literature in general, as well as to votaries of the art.

In our next Magazine we shall begin the Analysis of the sequel of this Work, which was published in Two Volumes, being the Third and Fourth, last April.

The Physiognomical Fragments of M. Lavater; Translated by Thomas Holcroft. 3 Vols. 8vo. 5l. 5s. Robinsons.

**PHYSIOGNOMY** is a subject so interesting, and so universal, that to imagine it a mere fashionable novelty, which it has lately on some occasions been affirmed to be, is as strange as it is absurd. This mistake has arisen from the peculiar ardour with which the study of Physiognomy has been revived by the author of the work, which we mean to give some account.

The vivid and vehement fancy of M. Lavater eagerly attaches itself to the grand and the beautiful, but does not always stay to distinguish between the glare

of false colouring and the glow of nature. We have been informed, by one of his most intimate friends, that the rapidity of his ideas is extraordinary; that his manuscript productions, of various kinds, are numerous almost to incredibility; and that, having finished writing on any one subject, he is almost immediately engrossed by some new pursuit, so as frequently to neglect and leave his last production to chance.

This temper of mind is discovered in his Physiognomical Fragments. He has committed his remarks to paper with

with the warmth with which they were made, without waiting coolly to examine in what order their truth would appear most evident. He is much more desirous to assert principles which are conspicuous, striking, and unanswerable, than to methodize them so as regularly to support the building he is labouring to erect. Of this he himself is conscious, and owns he has only collected the materials of Physiognomy, the forming of which into a beautiful structure he leaves to others. Nothing can be more natural than his surprise at those who affect to doubt whether there be any such thing as Physiognomy; of the reality of which the daily practice of all men universally declares that, till the question was precisely put to them, they never harboured the least doubt.—On this subject let him speak for himself.

"All countenances, all forms, all created beings, are not only different from each other in their classes, races, and kinds, but are also individually distinct.

"Each being differs from every other being of its species. However generally known, it is a truth the most important to our purpose, and necessary to repeat, that 'There is no rose perfectly similar to another rose, no egg to an egg, no eel to an eel, no lion to a lion, no eagle to an eagle, no man to a man.'

"Confining this proposition to man only, it is the first, the most profound, most secure, and unshaken foundation-stone of physiognomy, that, however intimate the analogy and similarity of the innumerable forms of men, no two men can be found who, brought together, and accurately compared, will not appear to be very remarkably different.

"Nor is it less incontrovertible that it is equally as impossible to find two minds, as two countenances, which perfectly resemble each other.

"This consideration alone, will be sufficient to make it received as a truth not requiring farther demonstration, that there must be a certain native analogy between the external varieties of the countenance and the form, and the internal varieties of the mind. Shall it be denied that this acknowledged internal variety, among all men, is not the cause of the external variety of their forms and countenances? Shall it be affirmed that the mind does not influence the body, or that the body does not influence the mind?

"Anger renders the muscles protuberant; and shall not therefore an angry mind and protuberant muscles be considered as cause and effect?

"After repeated observation that an active and vivid eye and an active and acute wit are frequently found in the same person, shall it be supposed that there is no relation between the active eye and the active mind? Is this the effect of accident?—Of accident! Ought it not rather to be considered as sympathy, an interchangeable and instantaneous effect, when we perceive that at the very moment the understanding is most acute and penetrating, and the wit the most lively, the motion and fire of the eye undergo, at that moment, the most visible change?

"Shall the open, friendly, and unsuspecting eye, and the open, friendly, and unsuspecting heart, be united in a thousand instances; and shall we say the one is not the cause, the other not the effect?

"Shall nature discover wisdom and order in all things; shall corresponding causes and effects be every where united; shall this be the most clear, the most indubitable of truths; and in the first, the most noble of the works of nature, shall she act arbitrarily, without design, without law? The human countenance, that mirror of the Divinity, that noblest of the works of the Creator—shall not motive and action, shall not the correspondence between the interior and the exterior, the visible and the invisible, the cause and the effect, be there apparent?

"Yet this is all denied by those who oppose the truth of the science of physiognomy.

"Truth, according to them, is ever at variance with itself. Eternal Order is degraded to a juggler, whose purpose it is to deceive.

"Calm reason revokes at the supposition that Newton or Leibnitz ever could have the countenance and appearance of an idiot, incapable of a firm step, a meditating eye; of comprehending the least difficult of abstract propositions, and of expressing himself so as to be understood."

\* \* \* \* \*

"All men (this is indisputable), absolutely all men, estimate all things, whatever, by their physiognomy—their exterior temporary superficies. By viewing these on every occasion, they draw

their conclusions concerning their internal properties.

"What merchant, if he be unacquainted with the person of whom he purchases, does not estimate his wares by the physiognomy, or appearance of those wares? If he purchase of a distant correspondent, what other means does he use, in judging whether they are or are not equal to his expectation? Is not his judgment determined by the colour, the fineness, the superficies, the exterior, the physiognomy? Does he not judge money by its physiognomy? Why does he take one guinea and reject another? Why weigh a third in his hand? Does he not determine according to its colour or impression, its outside, its physiognomy? If a stranger enter his shop as a buyer or seller, will he not observe him? Will he not draw conclusions from his countenance? Will he not, almost before he is out of hearing, pronounce some opinion upon him, and say, 'This man has an honest look;'—'This man has a pleasing or forbidding countenance?' What is it to the purpose whether his judgment be right or wrong? He judges. Though not wholly, he depends in part upon the exterior form, and thence draws inferences concerning the mind." \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \* "The traveller, the philanthropist, the misanthrope, the lover (and who not?), all act according

to their feelings and decisions, true or false, confused or clear, concerning physiognomy. These feelings, these decisions, excite compassion, disgust, joy, love, hatred, suspicion, confidence, reserve or benevolence.

"Do we not daily judge of the sky by its physiognomy? No food, not a glass of wine or beer, not a cup of coffee or tea comes to table which is not judged by its physiognomy, its exterior; and of which we do not thence deduce some conclusion respecting its interior good or bad properties.

"Physiognomy, whether understood in its most extensive or confined signification, is the origin of all human decisions, efforts, actions, expectations, fears, and hopes; of all pleasing and unpleasing sensations which are occasioned by external objects."

It is our intention to give further extracts, with our remarks, from this very curious, interesting, and extraordinary work. We shall only add at present, that this octavo edition is executed with great care and accuracy; that, as a book, it is worthy a place in the most splendid library; that it deserves the attention of all mankind; and that, considering the excessively heavy expence of the quarto edition, it was here, as it had been in Germany, a publication much to be desired.

(To be continued.)

**The English Peerage; or, A View of the Ancient and Present State of the English Nobility:** To which is subjoined, a Chronological Account of such Titles as have become extinct, from the Norman Conquest to the Beginning of the Year 1790. In Three Volumes Quarto. 5l. 5s. Robinsons.

**WE** have commonly little to do with works of this nature, because works of this nature will seldom have any thing to do with us. Our province is literature: and how shall we connect literature with an Index of Names and Offices, with a Court Calendar or a Peerage?

This does not result from the nature of things, but from the stunted understandings, or the misconception, of the persons who have usually been employed in the compilation of Peerages. The subject itself is of considerable magnitude, and to treat it in a manner proportionate to its dignity, requires talents of no mean description: a clear head; a perspicuous style; a penetration into human character; a general acquaintance with antiquity, without any absurd attachment to it; a judgement to

discern what facts are worthy to be recorded; and to all this a profound knowledge of, and even a taste for history. A Peerage properly executed may indeed be regarded as the handmaid of History. From the days of barbarism, when there was no science but that of arms, and honours and distinctions were bestowed only on bravery, because bravery was the principal virtue, to the present refined state of Arts and Sciences, learning, laws, and government, a Peerage should contain in one comprehensive view, "all that is heroical in character, and all that is illustrious in story." The author of the work before us appears to have felt the importance of his undertaking, and to have possessed in a considerable degree the requisites for executing it properly.

There are two Peerages, and we recollect but two, that have obtained, or are entitled to any considerable share of reputation; that of Collins and that of Edmondson. Collins was a man of indefatigable industry. He ransacked all the records of old times, gazettes, histories, chronicles, hospitals, churches, tomb-stones, and even the very ashes of the dead; and his work is accordingly interspersed with copious extracts of charters, wills, deeds of gift, and monumental inscriptions. Of these materials many are valuable, and the collector is intitled to considerable applause; they are the wood, the brick, and the mortar for a building, but they are heaped together in strange confusion: there is no uniformity of appearance, and no regularity of proportion.

The Peerage of Edmondson is chiefly valuable for its engravings, which, however, are inferior to those of the present work. His View of the State of the English Nobility consists merely of genealogical trees, traced with tolerable accuracy, and accompanied with dates of many of the great facts of our history.

Our author has steered clear of both these extremes, and has given us a work of a new nature. We cannot describe it better than in his own words.

"Impressed with a proper sense of the magnitude of the subject, it has been our endeavour not to add to the number of Peerages, without, at the same time, improving its form, its style, and its composition. The first object that struck us as deserving to be studied, was an exact uniformity, the not indulging to any sort of slovenliness or caprice; but the resolving, with all the severity of a Geometrician, to describe the same circumstance, wherever it occurred, in the same mode of expression. Such an attention must contribute to perspicuity, facilitate the apprehension of the reader, and be a source of gratification to the man of judgement and taste. The next thing we had to consult was, the manner in which character was to be described so as to avoid the coldness of a mere Chronologist, and the minute particularity that becomes an Historian. To succeed in this, justice was our grand consideration; and, as the medium of justice, we sought for expressions simple, clear and emphatical, which at the same time we should not suffer ourselves to clog with an unnecessary word. If any fact presented itself strongly illustrative of character, that fact we started with all

possible brevity, while we endeavoured to preserve in it such features as seemed calculated to interest the heart and impress the memory."

We wish our readers neither to be guided by our assertions or those of the author, but to judge for themselves how far he has succeeded in his attempt. The following account of the famous Marquis of Montrose is one of the many instances in which he has enlivened his work with sketches of character, and little epitomes of history and biography.

"James, fifth Earl of Montrose, was the most adventurous and intrepid character of the age in which he lived. In early youth he engaged in the party of the Scottish Covenanters; but, being deputed to negotiate with King Charles the First at Berwick, in the year 1639, he became reconciled to his Sovereign, and ever after devoted himself to his service. In the year 1644 he was created Marquis of Montrose, and received a commission from the King constituting him Captain-General and Commander in Chief of the forces in Scotland. Upon this occasion, by the most incredible efforts, he raised a small army, and gained six victories in one year against a great inequality of numbers. He then marched to Edinburgh, and put himself in possession of the metropolis; but was at length defeated, 13th September 1645, by a detachment from England at Philiphaugh. In the following year, when King Charles surrendered himself to the Scottish army at Newark, he received orders from the Sovereign to retire from the kingdom, which he obeyed. Having resided for some time at Paris, he contracted an acquaintance with Cardinal de Retz, by whom his genius and courage are highly celebrated. In the year 1650 his commission of Captain-General was renewed by King Charles the Second; and, having collected a small force of about five thousand men, he sailed for Scotland. Here he was defeated and taken prisoner by the adherents of the Covenant, who were then negotiating with the King, and treated with every species of indignity. By the Magistrates of Edinburgh he was put into a cart, in which there was a high chair or bench, upon which he was placed, and was bound with a cord drawn over his breast and shoulders, and fastened through holes made in the cart. The hangman then took off the hat of the prisoner, and rode himself before the cart in his livery and with his bonnet on. Being brought before

fore the Parliament, the Marquis displayed the utmost firmness and dignity, and was sentenced to be hanged upon a gibbet thirty feet high, and then to have his head stuck up at Edinburgh, and his legs and arms at four principal towns of the kingdom. When his judgment was pronounced, he replied, "that he was prouder to have his head set upon the gate of a prison, than to have his picture hanged in the King's bed-chamber;" adding, "that he wished that he had limbs enough to be dispersed into all the cities of Christendom, there to remain as testimonials of the cause for which he suffered." He was executed the 21st of May 1650."

We will add to this extract the character of Lord Bolingbroke, which is drawn with the impartiality, the elegance and strength of a true historian.

"Henry, the eldest son, possessed all those accomplishments which characterise a superior genius. He was graceful in his person, and of an attractive eloquence. The style of his compositions is rich, nervous, full of the strongest reflections and the most lively imagination. He was equally skilled in philosophy and in politics, and cultivated the acquaintance of the first literary characters of his age. But with these excellencies he was occasionally proud, assuming and imperious; and the revenge he conceived against those who had injured him, repeatedly led him to an immoderate extreme. In his youth he was educated in the house of his great uncle, Lord Chief Justice St. John, a man of strong talents and flexible principles, and a rigid Presbyterian. When he broke loose from these unnatural shackles, he entered into all the riot and dissipation that were frequent to that age. Having afterwards applied to business, he was appointed, April 20, 1704, Secretary at War to Queen Anne, which office he resigned in February 1708, at the same time that Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford, resigned the office of Secretary of State. Upon the dismissal of the Whig Ministry in the year 1710, Mr. St. John was constituted one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and two years afterwards Baron St. John, of Lydiard Tregose, and Viscount Bolingbroke, with remainder to Lord Viscount St. John, his father. Upon the accession of King George the First he was dismissed from office. The chief measure of his administration was the peace of Utrecht; and

at the close of the reign of Queen Anne, a violent misunderstanding broke out between him and the Earl of Oxford, Lord High Treasurer. Upon the accession of King George the First, a resolution being taken to impeach himself, the Earl of Oxford, and two more of Queen Anne's Ministers, he withdrew to the Continent, and a Bill of Attainder passed against him. In France he entered into the service of the Pretender, with whom he soon after quarrelled. He was restored in blood the 28th of May, 1723, but not admitted to his seat in the House of Peers; and he soon after engaged in the Opposition to Sir Robert Walpole: upon which occasion he produced a series of papers in a publication called the Craftsman, which are among the best political writings of this country. His other works are principally, An Idea of a Patriot King; Letters on the Study of History; and a Collection of Philosophical Essays unfavourable to the Christian Revelation. He died the 12th of December 1751, in the seventy-ninth year of his age."

Much more might be said of the excellence and novelty of these volumes. One circumstance we cannot omit; a circumstance that in our opinion renders them peculiarly valuable: we mean the attention they display to politeness and literature. If any Peer, or remote collateral to a Peer, is any where recorded to have written so much as a pamphlet, it is mentioned; if he served, or desired to serve the cause of the human mind by patronage, it is equally noticed; and all our great writers, poets, philosophers, historians, Chaucer, Spenser, Pope, Locke, Swift, and Hume, stand side by side with their respective patrons.

The work is valuable even for its omissions. In Peerages in general, the living are confounded with the dead; the fool with the sage; men who served their country, with men who merely fretted their hour upon the stage of life, without performing one action that should distinguish them from the herd of mortals. The author has omitted all this, wisely judging that a Peerage is not a register of the births and deaths of men, women and infants, who had nothing but existence to distinguish them; is not a record of the number of children, or the prowess of our Nobility in the field of Venus, but a monument of their virtues and talents, of their exertions to serve their country and benefit mankind. Mean-while



while the progress of descents is carefully attended to, and nothing omitted that deserved to be noticed.

In perusing these volumes, however, we have observed instances in which the author has deviated from his general plan. He professes to give in a few words an idea of the personal merits of the most distinguished characters of our Nobility: but has he done this, when he says merely of the Duke of Marlborough, to whom this country owes so much, that "he illustrated the reign of Queen Anne by the victories of Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet?" He was probably influenced in this and in other instances by a persuasion that their merits were not so great as had commonly been imagined. Marlborough, it is true, was infected with selfish ambition, and degraded by sordid avarice. But is this a sufficient apology?

With respect to the accuracy of dates and descents, we have in like manner perceived a few errors, but they are not in matters of importance. Works of this nature will always be accurate in proportion to the understanding and clear conception of the writer.

The mere antiquary, who loves nothing that is not eaten with rust and mouldered with age, who prefers an account of the broad-sword of Guy Earl of Warwick to the motives of heroism that probably influenced his employment of it, will perhaps complain of scanty gratification. The man whose object is historical knowledge, will find no omissions; he who is anxious to see virtue obtaining its desert, and vice and folly treated with silent contempt, will in general be satisfied; and to the man of true taste, who derives pleasure from correct composition and elegance of sentiment, a gratification

is here created from a source to which the subject was before considered as altogether foreign.

The plates with which the work is accompanied are so splendid, that it is not impossible that the composition itself, meritorious as it is, owed its existence to them in the first instance. They appear to be an excellent specimen of the improvement of Arts in this country, and afford us the first instance of fancy and invention in so cold a subject as Heraldry. Frigid observers might object to the position of the animals or figures known by the appellation of Supporters, which have hitherto been constantly placed upon their hind legs, and resting with their fore legs upon the shield. But the objection is unreasonable. Can any thing be more idle than to consider a lion and a tyger, for instance, as bearing up the shield of a Prince? Can any thing be more common than to find language, as in this case of the word Supporters, losing its primitive signification, and implying something altogether different from what its etymology suggests?—Abuse heraldry as much as you please, we shall never be persuaded that heralds intended to tame the monsters of the desert and disarm the brinded pard, in order to employ them in this ridiculous office. They are undoubtedly to be considered as ornaments, and nothing more; and as such they have been judiciously treated by the Artist of the present work, who has exhausted fancy and tasked the genius of variety to enable him to introduce so novel, so striking, and so picturesque attitudes as are here exhibited. It is needless to add, that the paper and the type correspond to the elegance of the work, and do credit to the spirit and adventure of the publisher.

*Collectanea Juridica.* No. I. Price 1s. 6d. To be continued every Term.—Brooke.

THIS Publication is intended to introduce to more general notice, a variety of valuable Tracts on subjects of the Law, and illustrative of the Constitutional History of this kingdom;—some of which, though already published, seem, from the obscure manner of their original publication, to have escaped the attention of a great part of the profession; and many others remaining in manuscript in the hands only of the curious and learned, or in our public libraries, contribute but in a small degree to the

increase of that stock of learning, which it is the principal object of this undertaking to enlarge and promote. Another purpose of this publication is, to announce such accessions of legal authorities as are from time to time produced by the wisdom of the Legislature, the learned decisions from the Bench, and communicated by the industry of those who are emulous to be ranked among the benefactors to their profession. These purposes united, cannot fail to prove of great utility to such as are engaged in the study or practice

practice of the Law, and particularly to those remote from the metropolis, to whom it is frequently of essential advantage to be apprized of the alterations in the Law, which are daily taking place from the sources just mentioned.—The contents of the present publication are—

- I. Case of the Commendams in the Privy Council, 16th James I.
- II. Vindication of the Judgment of King James, on the Jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, in the Contro-

versy betwixt Lord Chancellor Ellesmere and Lord Chief Justice Coke on that subject.

- III. Lord Chief Justice Reeve's Instructions to his Nephew, concerning the Study of the Law.

- IV. Sir James Marriott's Judgment in the Court of Admiralty, in the case of the Seizure of the Ship Columbus.

- V. Register of Law Publications from Hilary Term 1788, to Easter Term 1790.

ACCOUNT of the TRIAL of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. (late GOVERNOR-GENERAL of BENGAL), before the HIGH COURT of PARLIAMENT, for HIGH CRIMES and MISDEMEANORS.

( Continued from Page 217. )

FIFTY-EIGHTH DAY.

THURSDAY, April 22.

THE Lords came into Court about half an hour before two o'clock.

Mr. Ashmuth, on the part of the Commons, reminded their Lordships of the proofs adduced of money received by Mr. Hastings from Kellaram. He then proved the letting of certain lands in perpetuity to Kellaram; and in order to shew that such letting was done corruptly, and to the injury of the Company, he was proceeding to prove that Kellaram soon after fell into great arrears, and that the Company, instead of receiving a rent of 26 lacs, as had been agreed upon, received only about 26.

The Counsel for Mr. Hastings objected to this, because Kellaram's falling into arrears was not stated in the article of charge; and evidence could be received on no matter not found in the record.

The Managers contended, that the evidence was admissible, and ought to be received on three distinct grounds:

1st, Mr. Hastings was charged with letting the lands corruptly, and to the great injury of the Company. Mr. Hastings, in his Answer, admitted the fact of letting, but said it was not done corruptly, nor to the injury of the Company.

The point at issue therefore was, Were the lands let corruptly, and to the injury of the Company, or not? And on this the evidence offered was admissible.

2d, The substance of the crime charged consisting in the corruption, it was material to shew the consequences that resulted from so letting the lands.

3d, Every misdemeanor being more or less a crime, according to the circumstances with which it was accompanied, the prosecutor had a right to prove the circumstances as matter of aggravation; and one mode of doing this was to give evidence of the consequences which followed from the act of misdemeanor.

The whole day was spent in arguing these points; and at four o'clock the Lords withdrew to the Chamber of Parliament, to decide upon them; the Managers having first requested leave to give in their statement of the case in writing, and to be informed of the grounds of their Lordships decision in case it should be against them, in order to know whether they might be allowed, in the further progress of the trial, to give in evidence any circumstances of aggravation whatever.

After a long debate among the Lords, it was at last agreed to state a question for the opinion of the Judges; and to adjourn the trial to Tuesday the 27th inst.

K. E. W. B. R. I. D. G. E.

THIS elegant structure is but of few years standing. It takes place of a wooden-bridge which formerly disgraced the Thames for a number of years. By an Act of Parliament, in 1769, was given for which consisted of eleven arches. The two piers and their dependent arches on

each side next the shore were built of brick and stone, and the intermediate arches, seven in number, entirely of wood; the center arch fifty feet wide, and the road over the bridge thirty feet broad. This bridge being decayed, was taken down, and the present rebuilt in its stead.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

Warwick, March 30, 1790s

I inclose a short Extract from Dr. SAMUEL PARR's Version, or *Catalogue Raisonné*, of the names of our modern Antiquaries. This work (now handing about in manuscript) is compos'd in the style of Homer's Enumeration of Ships, or Virgil's Muster-roll of Troops. The Doctor's attack, however, on Mr. S. and Mr. G. being quite unprovoked, will probably be repented on some future occasion.—Some notes are added by the Rev. Mr. B. for the sake of unarchæological readers.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| “ QUID memorem <i>Peggarum</i> ? <i>Brertonum</i> ? cur <i>Hopperarsen</i> ? | “ <i>Urina</i> , irriguum cogens <i>flavescere</i> <sup>6</sup> |
| “ <i>Enfehl</i> quem genuit; quem <i>Granta</i>                              | “ <i>Cornicemque</i> , κίρξ; τῇ Ἀρδύκνυτοιο                     |
| “ eduxerat olim,   | “ ἄνακτος   |
| “ Dum <i>Benedictinis</i> <sup>4</sup> Stupor incubuisse                     | “ Ὀνοφάρον, θάνατόν τι κακόν, καὶ κῆρα <sup>7</sup>             |
| “ cavernis   | “ μίλαινον.   |
| “ Festur, nocturnusque locum circum-   | “ <i>Mula</i> , doli artificem fido sub pectore                 |
| “ dedit Horror,  | “ serva,  |
| “ <i>Anli</i> Gothica geminatis arte tenebris?                               | “ Degeneremque <sup>8</sup> Archæologum nar-                    |
| “ Sed te, Whiggismo infectum, <i>Stepha-</i>                                 | “ rare memento!   |
| “ <i>nise</i> <sup>5</sup> , cæmenus,  | “ Nec <i>Barringtonum</i> <sup>9</sup> sileam, plumasque        |
| “ Clam fraudes intextentem, falsisque  | “ crematis,   |
| “ notantem   | “ <i>Comelos</i> artus, indiscretumque ca-                      |
| “ Marmor literulis; heul prisci non  | “ daver,  |
| “ opus ævi,  | “ <i>Perdicis</i> nondum vulgatz, &c.”                          |
| “ At fictum paucis senium cui contulit                                       |   |
| “ horis  |   |

<sup>1</sup> The Rev. Mr. Pegge.] The first and happiest Dissertator on the *Marmor Hardicnutense*.

<sup>2</sup> O. S. Brereton, Esq.] This Gentleman appears to be stigmatized, only because he has the honour of being personally and deservedly respected by his Majesty.

<sup>3</sup> Hopperarsen.] This beautiful and expressive compound is employed instead of a monosyllabical proper name, un-descriptive of its owner, and of inharmonious sound.

<sup>4</sup> Benedictine cavern c.] By these our Author is supposed to mean the gloomy hall and lugubrious apartments in *Bent* College, which (for aught we know to the contrary) Father Time may have pitched on for his own sepulchre.

<sup>5</sup> Stephanisus.] More particulars concerning this unpatriotic varlet may be found in Dr. Parr's Preface to *Bellendinus*, page 36.

<sup>6</sup> Flavescere.] The Doctor's MS. is so obscure, that it is impossible to say whether he wrote *flavescere* or *scabrescere*. The former is adopted on a presumption that there is no such verb as the latter.

<sup>7</sup> It is whimsical enough that Dr. Parr, who certainly possesses a correct ear for versification, should indulge himself in Leonine gingles, and a play upon words of similar sounds, but distinct meanings. Thus in his celebrated version of *Hardyknute's* Epitaph, we have—circumspexit et exiit; and here we meet with a quibble between κίρξ, cornu, and κῆρα, fatum.

<sup>8</sup> Degenerem.] There is singular force and propriety in this epithet, Mr. S. being an obscure and undistinguished member of a Society which is directed by the celebrated Mr. G.

<sup>9</sup> Barringtonum.] The Hon. Daines Barrington, a skilful and worthy Naturalist and Antiquary, who unconsciously roasted and eat a non-descript Partridge, before the letter, designed to announce its quality, had arrived. To complete his misfortune, his maid burnt the feathers of the bird under his nose, while he was in a fainting fit on receipt of the foregoing intelligence.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant, &c. &c.

H. H.

The Printer thinks it incumbent on him to apologize for his omission of the English translation that accompanied the foregoing hexameters. Had the whole of it been as faithful as its beginning—

“ Why should I wake old Pegge's or Brereton's name? . . . .

“ Or give to Hopperarsen length of fame?”—

he would willingly have published it; but, to say the truth, Mr. B. is as licentious in his versions from Dr. Parr's poetry, as he has formerly been from his prose. Whether negligence, or design, occasioned such departures from his original, it is not a Printer's office so to determine.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE:

SIR,

Mention having been made in the Transactions of the Asiatic Society, page 347, that the holy books of the Hindous called the *Baids*, or *Vedas*, had been procured, and were in the possession of Colonel POLIER; the Public may perhaps be interested in knowing, that the valuable copy of those books—the only one ever brought to Europe—is now lodged in the British Museum, having been presented to that repository by the above named gentleman. As his letter to Sir Joseph Banks, which accompanied them, explains the mode by which those books were procured, and several other particulars, I have taken the liberty, thinking it might not be unacceptable to your readers, to send it to you, together with some few explanatory notes for such as are not conversant in those matters.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

ASIATICUS.

To SIR JOSEPH BANKS, PRESIDENT of the ROYAL SOCIETY; &c.

SIR,

SINCE the English, by their conquest and situation, have become better acquainted with India, and its aborigines, the Hindous;—the men of science throughout Europe have been very anxious of learning something certain of those sacred books which are the basis of the Hindou religion, and are known in India, and elsewhere, under the name of the *Baids*.—Many endeavours we know have been exerted to procure them, not only on the Coast of Choromandel, but also in several parts of Bengal, and even at Bennesar;—but hitherto those books could not be had, in any one of those places complete, and original; and nothing could be obtained but various *Shasters*, which are only commentaries of the *Baids*, to expound and explain such difficult passages as occur in them.—During a long residence in the upper Provinces of Hindostan, I made it also my business, particularly, to inquire for those books, and the more so, as I found that doubts had arisen in Europe of their very existence: my researches at Awd, Lacknow, Agra and Delhy were perfectly fruitless—I could not in any of those places obtain what I wanted.—Thus disappointed, I thought of sending to Jaypou for them, and was led to it, from a knowledge, that during the persecution the Hindous suffered throughout India, and which began in the 12th year of the reign of *Aurang Zeb* (the persecution was at its height, in the year 1090 of the Hegira, or of ours 1679, on account of the rebellion of *Odaipour*). The Rajah of *Anbair*, *Ram-sing*, from the important services rendered by his father, the great *Jaysing*, and his own attachment to the Emperor, escaped,

if not intirely, at least a great part of that persecution which levelled to the ground all the Hindou places of worship in the upper Provinces, and caused the destruction of all the religious books which could be found belonging to the Hindous;—in consequence, I wrote to a correspondent at Jaypou, and soon learnt from him, that the *Baids* were to be procured there—but that no copy could be obtained from the *Brehmans*, without an order or permission from *Pertab-sing*, who was then the Rajah of that place, and is the same Prince who has so lately been engaged in war with *Saindhayat*, and who is a grandson of that famous Rajah *Jaysing* (Mirza Rajah) who built the town of Jaypou close to *Anbair*, and was the founder also of the famous observatories of Jaypou and of Delhy, &c. and the editor of some curious astronomical tables, which he gave to the world under the name of Mohammed Shah, then on the throne of Delhy.

Having a small knowledge of the Rajah, whom I had seen a few years before when he paid his Court to Shah Alum, then encamped in the neighbourhood of Jaypou, I hesitated not in applying to him by letter for his permission to have the copy I so much wanted, and my friend Don Pedro de Silva, a worthy Portuguese physician in the service of the Rajah, undertook to deliver it, and to forward the application with his solicitations if necessary.

*Pertab-sing* on reading the letter, smiling, asked Don Pedro, “what use we Europeans could make of their holy books?”—on which he represented, that it was usual with us to collect and consult

sult all kinds of valuable books, of which we formed in Europe public libraries; and that the *Baids*, though much sought after, could not be met with any where else, and that without his permission the *Brehmans* refused to give a copy:—on this the Rajah immediately issued an order, such as we wanted; and in the course of a year, paying the *Brehman* transferers at a certain rate for every hundred *Astlok* or stanza, I obtained the books which form the subject of this address, and which I had so long wished to possess.

On my receiving those books at Lucknow, I still found many among the Europeans, who yet doubted their real authenticity;—so strong were the prejudices entertained—from the little success we had had hitherto in procuring them, and from the doubts cast on their very existence by some modern travellers:—but the books having been shown to the late Rajah *Anunderam*, a learned *Brehman*, then at Lucknow, and a person well known to many now in England—he immediately recognized them for true and authentic, and begged of me to leave them some time with him. At my request he afterwards separated them in manageable volumes, as they now are (and this I thought necessary the better to preserve them, for originally they were in loose sheets—the Hindous in general seldom or never binding their sacred books, particularly the *Baids*); but I was obliged to promise him, which I readily did, they should not be bound in any kind of leather, but either in silk or velvet. Rajah *Anunderam* further numbered the pages, and with his own hand wrote in Persian characters, for my information, not only the title-page of each volume, but also of each section, and the number of leaves they severally contain.—By this it may be seen how small a dependence is to be placed in the assertions of those, who have represented the *Brehmans* as very averse to the communication of the principles of their religion, their mysteries, and holy books.—In truth, I have always found those who were really men of science and knowledge, very ready to impart and communicate what they knew, to whoever would receive it, and listen to them, with a view of information, and not merely for the purpose of turning into ridicule whatever was not perfectly consonant to our European ideas, tenets, and even prejudices—some of which, I much fear, are thought by the Indians to be full as deserving of ridicule as any

they have. At the same time it must be owned that all the Hindous, the *Brehmans* only excepted, are forbidden by their religion from studying and learning the *Baids*—the *Khatris* alone being permitted to hear them read and expounded.—This being the case, it will naturally be asked—how came an European who is not even of the same faith, to be favoured with what is denied even to Hindous?—To this the *Brehmans* readily reply—that being now in the *lal jog*, or fourth age, in which religion is reduced to nought, it matters not who sees or studies them in these days of wickedness, since by the decrees of the Supreme Being it must be so.—At the same time, notwithstanding, I have not observed that the *Baids* are a whit the more explained to the two lower classes among the Hindous—the *Bais* and *Souder*.

To return from this digression:—Possessed of these sacred manuscripts, which I procured for the sole purpose of communicating to those who could benefit from their perusal—I soon after sent them to Sir William Jones, the only European then in India, I believe, who could read and expound any part of them.—From that learned gentleman, whose knowledge and merits are far, far, above my praise, we may expect to learn in the future *Memoirs* of the Asiatic Society, what are his opinions relative to them, the firmness in India and among the *Brehmans*, about the authenticity, or at least the merits, of one of the four *Baids*, called, he *Atirban*, and in all likelihood, some extracts and translations from each—and on that account, I shall beg leave to refer you, for any further information on these books, to one who is so competent to give the public the fullest and truest.

The *Baids* are now in London, and accompany this address, the purport of which is to request of you, Sir, as one of the trustees of the British Museum, to receive and lodge them in that noble and valuable repository, as a small token and tribute of respect and admiration from one, who, though not born a natural subject, yet having spent the best part of his life in the service of this Country, is really unacquainted with any other.

Allow me at the same time, Sir, to take the opportunity thus offered to me, of expressing the sentiments of respect I entertain for you, and which are so justly and on so many accounts your due.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours, &c.

A. POLIER.  
P. S.

P. S. I have further to request, that in depositing the *Baids* in the British Museum it may be specified, particularly, that either Sir William Jones now in India, or Mr. Wilkins now in London, shall at any time be allowed to have one of the volumes of the *Baids*, at a time, to take home with them, on their declaration it is for the purpose of making extracts or translations out of them, and giving se-

curity for its being returned; and I am led to do this, with the more pleasure and readiness, in consideration of what is due from the Public to those gentlemen, for the great trouble they have been at, in learning so difficult a language as the *S'hanscrit*, and by that means opening to the European world a new source of knowledge.

London, May 22, 1789.

A. P.

On the TRIAL by ORDEAL, among the HINDUS.—By ALI' IBRA'HI'M KHA'N, CHIEF MAGISTRATE at BANA'RES. Communicated by WARREN HASTINGS, Esq.

[From the FIRST VOLUME of the "ASIATICK RESEARCHES," just imported from Bengal.]

THE modes of trying offenders by an appeal to the Deity, which are described at large in the *Mitâcherâ*, or comment on the *Dherma Sâtra*, in the Chapter of Oaths, and other ancient books of Hindu law, are here sufficiently explained, according to the interpretation of learned Pandits, by the well-wisher to mankind, Ali' Ibrâhîm Khân.

The word *Divya* in Sanscrit signifies the same with *paricshâ*, or *parikhyâ* in Bhâshâ, *kasam* in Arabick, and *saucand* in Persian; that is, an *oath*; or the form of invoking the Supreme Being to attest the truth of an allegation; but it is generally understood to mean the trial by Ordeal, or the form of appealing to the immediate interposition of the divine power.

Now this trial may be conducted in nine ways: first, by the *balance*; secondly, by *fire*; thirdly, by *water*; fourthly, by *poison*; fifthly, by the *Câsha*, or water in which an idol has been washed; sixthly, by *rice*; seventhly, by *boiling oil*; eighthly, by *red-hot-iron*; ninthly, by *images*.

I. Ordeal by the balance is thus performed. The beam having been previously adjusted, the cord fixed, and both scales made perfectly even, the person accused and a Pandit fast a whole day; then, after the accused has been bathed in sacred water, the *homa* or *oblation*, presented to *Fire*, and the deities worshipped, he is carefully weighed; and when he is taken out of the scale, the Pandits prostrate themselves before it, pronounce a certain *mentra* or *incantation*, agreeably to the *Sâtras*, and having written the substance of the accusation on a piece of paper, bind it on his head. Six minutes after, they place him again in the scale; and, if he weigh more than before, he is held guilty; if less, inno-

cent; if exactly the same, he must be weighed a third time; when, as it is written in the *Mitâcherâ*, there will certainly be a difference in his weight.—Should the balance, though well fixed, break down, this would be considered as a proof of his guilt.

II. For the *fire-ordeal* an excavation, nine hands long, two spans broad, and one span deep, is made in the ground, and filled with a fire of *pippal* wood: into this the person accused must walk bare-footed; and, if his foot be unhurt, they hold him blameless; if burned, guilty.

III. Water-ordeal is performed by causing the person accused to stand in a sufficient depth of water, either flowing or stagnant, to reach his navel; but care should be taken, that no ravenous animal be in it, and that it be not moved by much air; a Brâhman is then directed to go into the water, holding a staff in his hand; and a soldier shoots three arrows on dry ground from a bow of cane: a man is next dispatched to bring the arrow which has been shot farthest; and, after he has taken it up, another is ordered to run from the edge of the water; at which instant the person accused is told to grasp the foot or the staff of the Brâhman, who stands near him in the water, and immediately to dive into it. He must remain under water, till the two men, who went to fetch the arrows, are returned; for, if he raise his head or body above the surface, before the arrows are brought back, his guilt is considered as fully proved. In the villages near Banâres, it is the practice for the person, who is to be tried by this kind of Ordeal, to stand in water up to his navel, and then, holding the foot of a Brâhman, to dive under it as long as a man can walk fifty paces very gently; if, before the

the man has walked thus far, the accused rise above the water, he is condemned; if not, acquitted.

IV. There are two sorts of trial by *poison*; first, the Pandits having performed their *bôma*, and the person accused his ablution, two *retti's* and a half, or seven barley-coins, of *viṣṇanāga*, a poisonous root, or of *Sanc'hya*, that is, white arsenick, are mixed in eight *māshās* or sixty four *retti's*, of clarified *butter*, which the accused must eat from the hand of a Brāhman: if the poison produce no visible effect, he is absolved; otherwise, condemned. Secondly, the hooded snake, called *nāga*, is thrown into a deep earthen pot, into which is dropped a ring, a seal, or a coin: this the person accused is ordered to take out with his hand; and, if the serpent bite him, he is pronounced guilty; if not, innocent.

V. Trial by the *Côsha* is as follows: the accused is made to drink three draughts of the water, in which the images of the Sun, of *Dévi*, and other deities, have been washed for that purpose; and if, within fourteen days, he has any sickness or indisposition, his crime is considered as proved.

VI. When several persons are suspected of theft, some dry rice is weighed, with the sacred stone, called *Sālgām*; or certain *Slôcas* are read over it; after which the suspected persons are severally ordered to chew a quantity of it: as soon as they have chewed it, they are to throw it on some leaves of *pippal*, or, if none be at hand, on some *b'hurja patra*, or bark of a tree from *Népāl* or *Cashmir*. The man, from whose mouth the rice comes dry or stained with blood, is holden guilty; the rest are acquitted.

VII. The ordeal by *hot oil* is very simple: when it is heated sufficiently, the accused thrusts his hand into it; and, if he be not burned, is held innocent.

VIII. In the same manner, they make an *iron bull*, or the head of a *lanœ*, red-hot, and place it in the hands of the person accused; who, if it burn him not, is judged guiltless.

IX. To perform the ordeal by *dharm-murch*, which is the name of the *slôca* appropriated to this mode of trial, either an image, named *Dharma*, or the Genius of Justice, is made of silver, and another, called *Adharma*, of clay or iron, both of which are thrown into a large earthen jar, and the accused, having thrust his hand into it, is acquitted, if he bring out the silver image, but condemned, if he draw forth the iron; or, the

figure of a deity is painted on white cloth, and another on black; the first of which they name *dharma*, and the second, *adharma*: these are severally rolled up in cow-dung, and thrown into a large jar without having ever been shown to the accused; who must put his hand into the jar, and is acquitted or convicted, as he draws out the figure on white, or on black, cloth.

It is written in the comment on the *Dherma Sâtra*, that each of the four principal casts has a sort of ordeal appropriated to it; that a Brāhmen must be tried by the balance, a *Chatriya* by fire, a *Vaisya* by water, and a *Sûdra* by poison; but some have decided, that any ordeal, except that by poison, may be performed by a Brāhmen, and that a man of any cast may be tried by the balance: it has been determined, that a woman may have any trial except those by poison and by water.

Certain months and days also are limited in the *Mitâcsherâ* for the different species of ordeal, as *Agrahan*, *Paush*, *Mâgh*, *P'hâlgun*, *Śrâwan*, and *B'hâdr*, for that by fire, *A'twin*, *Câtic*, *Jaisht*, and *A'shadh*, for that by water, *Paush*, *Mâgh*, and *P'hâlgun*, for that by poison; and regularly there should be no water-ordeal on the *Ashtmi*, or eighth, the *Cheturdasî*, or fourteenth, day of the new or full moon, in the intercalary month, in the month of *B'hâdr*, on *Sanaishch*, or Saturday, and on *Mangal*, or Tuesday; but, whenever the magistrate decides that there shall be an ordeal, the regular appointment of months and days needs not be regarded.

The *Mitâcsherâ* contains also the following distinctions: in cases of theft or fraud to the amount of a hundred gold mohrs, the trial by poison is proper; if eighty mohrs be stolen, the suspected person may be tried by fire; if forty, by the balance; if from thirty to ten, by the image-water; if two only, by rice.

An inspired legislator, named *Câyâyana*, was of opinion, that, though a theft or fraud could be proved by witnesses, the party accused might be tried by ordeal: he says too, that, where a thousand pana's are stolen, or fraudulently withheld, the proper trial is by poison; where seven hundred and fifty, by fire; where six hundred and sixty-six, and a fraction, by water; where five hundred, by the balance; where four hundred, by hot oil; where three hundred, by rice; where an hundred and fifty, by the *Côsha*; and where one hundred, by the *dharm-murch*;

dharmárch, or images of silver and iron.

The mode of conducting the ordeal by red hot balls, or heads of spears, is thus particularly described in the commentary on Yágyawalkya.

At daybreak the place where the ceremony is to be performed, is cleared and washed in the customary form; and at sun-rise, the Pandits, having paid their adoration to Ganésa, the God of Wisdom, draw nine circles on the ground with cow-dung, at intervals of sixteen fingers; each circle containing sixteen fingers of earth, but the ninth either smaller or larger than the rest: then they worship the deities in the mode prescribed by the Sáitra, present oblations to the fire, and having a second time worshipped the Gods, read the appointed *mentra's*. The person to be tried then performs an ablution, puts on moist clothes, and, turning his face to the East, stands in the first ring, with both his hands fixed in his girdle: after this the presiding magistrate and Pandits order him to rub some rice in the hulk between his hands, which they carefully inspect; and if the scar of a former wound, a mole, or other mark appear on either of them, they stain it with a dye, that, after the trial, it may be distinguished from any new mark. They next order him to hold both his hands open and close together; and, having put into them seven leaves of the *trembling tree*, or *pippal*, seven of the *sami* or *jenu*, seven blades of *darbha* grass, a little barley moistened with curds, and a few flowers, they fasten the leaves on his hand with seven threads of raw cotton. The Pandits then read the *ślokas* which are appointed for the occasion; and, having written a state of the case and the point in issue on a palm-leaf, together with the *mentra* prescribed in the Vēda, they tie the leaf on the head of the accused. All being prepared, they heat an iron-ball or the head of a lance, weighing two *śer* and a half, or five pounds, and throw it into water; they heat it again, and again cool it in the same manner: the third time they keep it in the fire till it is red hot; then they make the person accused stand in the first circle; and, having taken the iron from the fire and read the usual incantation over it, the Pandits place it with tongs in his hands. He must step gradually from circle to circle, his feet being constantly within one of them, and, when he has reached the eighth, he must throw the iron into the ninth, so as to burn some grass, which must be left in it for that

purpose. This being performed, the magistrate and Pandits again command him to rub some rice in the hulk between both his hands, which they afterwards examine; and, if any mark of burning appear on either of them, he is convicted; if not, his innocence is considered as proved. If his hand shake through fear, and by his trembling any other part of his body is burned, his veracity remains unimpeached; but, if he let the iron drop before he reach the eighth circle, and doubt arise in the minds of the spectators, whether it had burned him, he must repeat the whole ceremony from the beginning.

In the year of the *Méshiah* 1783, a man was tried by the hot ball at Benáres in the presence of me Ali Ibráhiin Khán, on the following occasion. A man had appealed one Sancar of larceny, who pleaded that he was not guilty; and, as the theft could not be proved by legal evidence, the trial by fire-ordeal was tendered to the appellee, and accepted by him. This well-wisher to mankind advised the learned magistrates and Pandits to prevent the decision of the question by a mode not conformable to the practice of the Company's Government, and recommended an oath by the water of the Ganges and the leaves of tulasi in a little vessel of brass, or by the book *Heivantá*, or the stone *Sálgám*, or by the hallowed ponds or basins; all which oaths are used at Benáres. When the parties obstinately refused to try the issue by any one of the modes recommended, and insisted on a trial by the hot ball, the magistrates and Pandits of the court were ordered to gratify their wishes, and, setting aside those forms of trial, in which there could be only a distant fear of death, or loss of property, as the just punishment of perjury by the sure yet slow judgment of heaven, to perform the ceremony of ordeal agreeably to the *Dharma Sáitra*; but, it was not till after mature deliberation for four months, that a regular mandate issued for a trial by the red hot ball; and this was at length granted for four reasons: first, because there was no other way of condemning or absolving the person accused; secondly, because both parties were Hindus, and this mode of trial was specially appointed in the *Dharma Sáitra* by the ancient lawgivers; thirdly, because this ordeal is practised in the dominions of the Hindu Káás; and fourthly, because it might be useful to inquire how it was possible for the heat of fire to be resisted, and for the hand that held it, to avoid being burned. An order was accordingly



sent to the Pandits of the court and of Benâres to this effect: "Since the parties accusing and accused are both Hindus, and will not consent to any trial but that by the hot ball, let the ordeal be duly performed in the manner prescribed by the Mitâcsherâ, or commentary on Yâgyawalkya."

When preparations were made for the trial, this well-wisher to mankind, attended by all the learned professors, by the officers of the court, the Sipâhis of Captain Hogan's battalion, and many inhabitants of Benâres, went to the place prepared, and endeavoured to dissuade the appellant from requiring the accused to be tried by fire, adding, "if his hand be not burned, you shall certainly be imprisoned." The accuser, not deterred by this menace, persisted in demanding the trial: the ceremony, therefore, was thus conducted in the presence of me Ali Ibrahim Khân.

The Pandits of the court and the city, having worshipped the God of Knowledge, and presented their oblation of clarified butter to the fire, formed nine circles of cow-dung on the ground; and, having bathed the appellee in the Ganges, brought him with his clothes wet; when, to remove all suspicion of deceit, they washed his hands with pure water: then, having written a state of the case and the words of the mentra on a palmyra-leaf, they tied it on his head; and put into his hands, which they opened and joined together, seven leaves of pippal, seven of sand, seven blades of darbha grass, a few flowers, and some barley moistened with curds, which they fastened with seven threads of raw white cotton. After this they made the iron ball red hot, and, taking it up with tongs, placed it in his hands: he walked with it step by step, the space of three gâz and a half, through each of the seven intermediate rings, and threw the ball into the ninth, where it burnt the grass that had been left in it. He next, to prove his veracity, rubbed some rice in the hulk between his hands; which were afterwards examined, and were so far from being burned, that not even a blister was raised on either of them. Since it is the nature of fire to burn, the officers of the court, and people of Benâres, near five hundred of whom attended the ceremony, were astonished at the event; and this well-wisher to mankind was perfectly amazed. It occurred to his weak apprehension, that probably the fresh leaves and other things which, as it has been mentioned, were

placed on the hands of the accused, had prevented their being burned; besides that the time was but short between his taking the ball and throwing it down: yet it is positively declared in the Dherma Sâstra, and in the written opinions of the most respectable Pandits, that the hand of a man who speaks truth, cannot be burned; and Ali Ibrahim Khân certainly saw with his own eyes, as many others also saw with theirs, that the hands of the appellee in this cause were unhurt by the fire: he was consequently discharged; but, that men might in future be deterred from demanding the trial by ordeal, the appellant was committed for a week. After all, if such a trial could be seen once or twice by several intelligent men, acquainted with natural philosophy, they might be able to assign the true reason, why a man's hand may be burned in some cases and not in others.

Ordeal by the vessel of hot oil, according to the comment on the Dherma Sâstra, is thus performed: The ground appointed for the trial, is cleared and rubbed with cow-dung, and the next day, at sunrise, the Pandit worships Ganêsa, presents his oblations, and pays adoration to other deities, conformably to the Sâstra: then, having read the incantation prescribed, he places a round pan of gold, silver, copper, iron, or clay, with a diameter of sixteen fingers, and four fingers deep; and throws into it one sêr, or eighty sicca weight, of clarified butter or oil of sesamum. After this, a ring of gold or silver or iron is cleaned and washed with water, and cast into the oil; which they proceed to heat, and, when it is very hot put into it a fresh leaf of pippala, or of bilwa: when the leaf is burned, the oil is known to be sufficiently hot. Then, having pronounced a mentra over the oil, they order the party accused to take the ring out of the pan; and, if he take it out without being burned, or without a blister on his hand, his innocence is considered as proved; if not, his guilt.

A Brâhman named Rishîwara Bhatta accused one Râmdayâl, a linen painter, of having stolen his goods: Râmdayâl pleaded not guilty; and, after much altercation, consented to be tried as it had been proposed, by the vessel of oil. This well-wisher to mankind advised the Pandits of the court to prevent, if possible, that mode of trial; but, since the parties insisted on it, an ordeal by hot oil, according to the Sâstra, was awarded for the same reasons which prevailed in regard to the trial by the ball. The Pan-

dits

ajits who assisted at the ceremony were, Bhishma Bhatta, Nānāpāt'hac, Manirāma Pāt'haca, Manirāma Bhatta, Siva, Anantārāma Bhatta, Cripārāma, Viṣṇuheri, Chriṣṇachandra, Rāmendra, Góvinda-rāma, Hercirihna Bhatta, Cálidása: the three last were Pandits of the court. When Ganésa had been worshipped, and the *hóma* presented, according to the Sāstra, they sent for this well-wisher to mankind; who, attended by the two Dáśoghas of the Dívāni and Faujdári courts, the Cotwál of the town, the other officers of the court, and most of the inhabitants of Benáres, went to the place of trial; where he laboured to dissuade Rāmdayál and his father from submitting to the ordeal; and apprized them, that if the hand of the accused should be burned, he would be compelled to pay the value of the goods stolen, and his character would be disgraced in every company. Rāmdayál would not desist: he thrust his hand into the vessel, and was burned. The opinion of the Pandits was then taken; and they were unanimous, that, by the burning of his hand, his guilt was established, and he bound to pay Rishíswara Bhatta the price of what he had stolen; but if the sum exceeded five hundred ashrasís, his hand must be cut off, by an express law in the Sāstra; and a mulct also must be imposed on him according to his circumstances.

The chief magistrate therefore caused Rāmdayál to pay, Rishíswara seven hundred rupes in return for the goods which had been stolen; but, as amercements in such cases are not usual in the courts of judicature at Benáres, the mulct was remitted and the prisoner discharged.

The record of this conviction was transmitted to Calcutta in the year of the Messiah 1783; and, in the month of April 1784, the Governor General, Imádu'ddaúah Jeládet Jang Beháder, having seen the preceding account of trials by ordeal, put many questions concerning the meaning of Sanscrit words, and the cases here reported; to which he received respectful answers. He first desired to know the precise meaning of *hóma*, and was informed that it meant the oblations made to please the deities, and comprised a variety of things: thus in the *agni hóma* they throw into the fire several sorts of wood and grass, as *palás wood*, *c'hadi a wood*, *raṣṭa chandan* or red sandal, *pippal-wood sami*, and *c'sha grass*, *dabhia*, together with some sorts of grain, fruit and other ingredients, as black *sesamum*, barley, rice, sugar-cane, clarified butter, almonds, dates, and gúgal or bdellium.

To his next question "how many species of *hóma* there were," it was answered that different species were adapted to different occasions; but that, in the ordeals by hot iron, and hot oil, the same oblation was used. When he desired to know the meaning of the word *mentra*, he was respectfully told, that in the language of the Pandits, there were three such words, *mentra*, *jantra*, and *tuntra*; that the first meant a passage from one of the *Vélas*, in which the names of certain deities occurred; the second, a scheme of figures which they write with a belief that their wishes will be accomplished by it; and the third, a medical preparation, by the use of which all injuries may be avoided; for they are said to rub it on their hands, and afterwards to touch red hot iron without being burned. He then asked, how much barley, moistened with curds, was put into the hands of the accused person; and the answer was, nine grains.

His other questions were thus answered: "that the leaves of *pippala* were spread about in the hands of the accused, not heaped one above another; that the man who performed the fire-ordeal was not much agitated, but seemed in full possession of his faculties; that the person tried by hot oil was at first afraid, but persisted, after he was burned, in denying the theft; nevertheless, as he previously had entered into a written agreement, that, if his hand should be hurt, he would pay the value of the goods, the magistrate for that reason thought himself justified in compelling payment; that when the before-mentioned ingredients of the *hóma* were thrown into the fire, the Pandits, sitting round the hearth, sung the *Sloocas* prescribed in the Sāstra. That the form of the hearth is established in the *Véda* and in the *Dharma Sāstra*; and this fire-place is also called *Védi*; that, for the smaller oblations, they raise a little ground for the hearth, and kindle fire on it; for the higher oblations, they sink the ground to receive the fire, where they perform the *hóma*; and this sacred hearth they call *cunda*." The Governor then asked, why the trials by fire, by the hot ball, and the vessel of oil, if there be no essential difference between them, are not all called fire-ordeals; and it was humbly answered, that, according to some Pandits, they were all three different, whilst others insisted, that the trial by fire was distinct from that by the vessel, though the trial by the hot ball and the head of a lance were the same; but that, in the apprehension of his respectful servant, they were all ordeal by fire.

# ACCOUNT of the PROCEEDINGS of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE since the REVOLUTION in that KINGDOM, July 14, 1789.

[ Continued from Page 213. ]

SEPTEMBER 26.

**A** Report was made from the Committee, on the subject of M. Necker's plan. After various debates, the following question was put, and resolved in the affirmative :

" The National Assembly, having considered the urgency of circumstances, and read the report of the Committee of Finance, accepts confidentially the plan proposed by the first Minister of Finance."

Such was the decree on the memorial of M. Necker, after a debate which lasted from nine in the morning till half an hour past seven in the evening.

The Marquis de Montefquieu opened the debate, by reading a plan of administration drawn up by the Committee of Finance, in which were proposed the following reductions :

	<i>Livres.</i>
The Household of the King,	
Queen, and Princes - - -	8,000,000
Foreign department - - -	8,300,000
War ditto - - - - -	8,900,000
Marine ditto - - - - -	2,000,000
Finance ditto - - - - -	1,000,000
Pensions, besides the reductions	
already made - - - - -	6,000,000
Intendants and Delegates - - -	1,800,000
Registers and Farmers General	2,600,000
Mint - - - - -	1,700,000
Premiums and encouragements	
to trade - - - - -	600,000
The Royal Gardens - - - - -	36,000
Library - - - - -	62,000
Stud (to be suppressed) - - -	800,000
Contingencies - - - - -	2,500,000
Fund reserved for Lotteries to be	
suppressed - - - - -	173,000
Plantation of forests - - - -	817,000
Clergy - - - - -	2,502,600
Charities - - - - -	551,000
<b>Livres 53,301,000</b>	

It next proposed to establish two public banks; one at the disposal of the Executive Power, with an annual receipt of 205 millions of livres, the amount of the national expenditure after the above reductions; the other with an inalienable revenue of 273 millions charged with the interest of the national debt, and the expences of the provinces, the former of which was estimated at 240 millions, and the latter at 29.

A motion was made, to carry all the plate of the Churches to the Mint, for the benefit of the public.

The Archbishop of Paris immediately said, that the Clergy, who had often succoured the State in times of distress, were still ready to make the greatest sacrifices for the good of their country; and that they willingly gave up all the Church plate, reserving only as much as was necessary for divine worship.

This patriotic proposal was received with general applause, but necessarily gave place to the main question.

M. de Mirabeau proposed an unqualified assent to the Minister's plan, as it was much too extensive to be fully discussed in a short time, it was absolutely necessary to confide in the wisdom of its author. If it should fail, all Europe would exculpate the National Assembly, and the blame would fall on M. Necker. If it should succeed, the merit and the honour would be exclusively his.

This motion was carried, as stated above, by 405 voices against 127.

In the evening, the decree respecting the revenue was carried, as drawn up by M. Anlon, with some amendments.

SEPTEMBER 28.

M. Mounier was elected President by 364 voices against 235.

The Monks of Saint Martin des Champs, of Paris (Benedictines), made an offer of their effects, possessions, and revenues, and the services of all their fraternity to the State. To apprise the Assembly of the value of this offer, they stated, that their order consists of two hundred and eighty persons, distributed in thirty-six houses; that their revenue amounts to 1,800,000 livres, one half of which goes to Abbays and Priors held in commendam; that their houses are worth about four millions; that by the sale of all their domains, allowing only a pension of 1500 livres to each Monk, the State will gain immediately an annual revenue of 900,000 livres, which will gradually double as the pensioners die off; and that for thus laying all their fortunes, all their hopes, on the altar of their country, the only favour they ask, is to be allowed to mix with their fellow-citizens, and to be employed, each according to his talents, as public teachers, or officiating Priests.

A decree was passed, declaring le Droit de Franc-Fief to be suppressed by virtue of the abolition of the feudal system, and annulling all process of recovery that may have been had upon it.

SEPTEMBER 29.

M. Thouret read a plan for a general national representation, drawn up by the Committee of Constitution, which was received with strong marks of approbation, and ordered to be printed. It is in substance as follows:

1st, France shall be divided into eighty grand divisions, or counties, of 18 leagues in length, by 18 leagues in breadth, each.

2d, Each grand division into nine Commonalties, of six leagues by six.

3d, Each Commonalty into nine Cantons, of two leagues by two.

4th, All Frenchmen born, come of age, residing in a place for one year, not of servile condition, and paying a direct tax, to the value of three days labour, shall be admitted to the primary Assemblies.

5th, Each Member shall attend in person, and no man shall be a Member of two Assemblies at the same time.

6th, There shall be one Assembly at least in each Canton.

7th, When the inhabitants of a Canton shall exceed 600, there shall be several.

8th, When the inhabitants shall amount to 900, each Assembly shall consist of 450 voters; and if to 1050, one Assembly shall consist of 600, and the other of 450.

9th, The primary Assemblies shall send Deputies directly to the Assembly of their respective Commonalty;

10th, Who, besides the above qualifications, shall pay a direct tax, to the value of nine days labour.

11th, A Deputy shall be chosen for every 200 voters.

12th, The Assemblies of the Commonalties shall form, by their Deputies, the Assembly of their respective grand division.

13th, In each Commonalty, a Deputy shall be chosen for every twenty-seventh of the population, one for every twenty-seventh of the land, and one for every twenty-seventh of the public contribution.

14th, The National Assembly shall consist of 720 Members, viz. 240 for the land, 240 for the public contribution, and 240 for the population.

15th, The Deputies of the National Assembly shall not be capable of being re-elected till after the interval of one legislature.

N. B. Paris and its liberties to form a supernumerary grand division.

M. Target then explained a plan from the same Committee, for regulating the functions of the Legislative Body, and the Executive Power, which was likewise ordered to be printed.

A third Member of the Committee proposed a decree for establishing the responsibility of Ministers.

VOL. XVII.

In the evening, M. Treilhord read the draught of a decree, for applying the Church plate to the use of the public; but the Patriotic enthusiasm which induced the Clergy to assent to this proposition on Saturday, having had time to cool, it was now warmly opposed.

To touch the plate of the Churches, it was said, without a previous indemnification, would be a sacrilegious robbery of the Temple of God, The wealth of the Churches, according to St. Ambrose, appertained not to the nation, but to the Ministers of the Lord. The piety of the people would be alarmed, who were never so devout as when kneeling before the silver images in their churches, and would not tamely suffer any outrage against them. Francis I. repaid what he took from the church of St. Bernard; and Lewis XV. had done a similar act of justice.

The debate, supported by such arguments on one side, lasted for three hours; and in consequence of an error in the mode of drawing up the decree, the decision was postponed till next sitting.

A letter was read from the Jews, many of whom had been driven from Alsace into Switzerland; and the President was directed to write to the municipality of Strasbourg, in the name of the Assembly, recommending them to the protection of the Executive Power, as equally entitled to the benefit of the law, with the rest of his Majesty's subjects.

It was proposed, as a mark of respect, to print the letter containing the generous and patriotic offer of the Monks of Saint Martin des Champs. But the proffered renunciation was by no means agreeable to the Clergy; and the motion was opposed particularly by the Cardinal de la Rochefoucault, and the Bishops of Clermont and Nancy, who maintained that, the Clergy being only usufructuaries of their possessions, the Monks of St. Martin had no right to alienate the endowments of their order. The motion was put to the vote, and, after three divisions, carried in the affirmative.

Patriotic donations are daily increasing, both in number and value; which, however inconsiderable or even ridiculous they may appear when separately viewed, form, in the aggregate, an object of national importance. The Assembly would have been justly blamed, had they, from an ostentatious parade of their own dignity, attempted to check a proceeding, which so manifestly tends to keep alive in the minds of the people that spirit of which it is a proof.

SEPTEMBER 30.

M. Demeunier proposed an article to make the Ministers responsible; to which M.

P p

GUILLEME

Guillaume proposed an amendment, "That no order given by the King should be obligatory, unless it was countersigned by a Minister."—This amendment was supported by the Duc de la Rochefoucault, M. Anson, and other Members; and the resolution was at length made in the following words:

"The Ministers, and other Agents of the Executive Power, shall be responsible for the application of the money in their several departments, as well as for all infraction of the laws, whatever be the orders which they may receive. No order of the King shall be obligatory, unless it be signed by his Majesty, and countersigned by a Secretary of State, or by the Comptroller of the department which it respects."

#### CHURCH PLATE.

The proposition of melting down the Church Plate excited the most lively and spirited opposition. Two plans were suggested. The first, by M. Treilhac, proposed that the Churches should be directed forthwith to carry the surplus of their Plate to the next Mint. The second, by the Bishop of Nancy, proposed that they should only be *invited* to do so. After putting it twice to the vote, without being able to tell which side had the majority, the question was simplified by using the words—"If they should *order*, or *invite*;" and the majority was for the second mode, and a resolution was made to that effect;—so that it is left to the discretion of the Churches, and religious houses, to carry their Plate to the National Mint, or not.

#### ORDER OF ST. MARTIN.

The superiors of the order of Cluny wrote a letter to the Assembly to disavow the offer which had been made of the property of their order; and they added, that the offer had been signed by the younger brothers only, and that they had even counterfeited some signatures. The Assembly ordered the publication of this letter.

#### CRIMINAL LAWS.

M. de Beaumetz read an excellent memorial on the reform of the criminal laws. He urged the necessity of making trials and examinations public; to permit them to employ Counsel, and to enable them to bring forward every species of justification which they might think necessary. He demanded the suppression of torture, according to the dispositions already manifested by the King.

M. Thouet then read the plan of a law, founded on the above principles, contained in 27 articles. These were in a great measure founded on the maxims of English jurisprudence, and particularly in the important

article of Jury. They were ordered to be printed.

#### LEGISLATURE.

M. Target had, on Tuesday, submitted a report from the Committee of the Constitution, on which they requested the sense of the General Assembly. They were the ten following Articles:

Art. I. The King may invite the National Assembly to take a matter into consideration, but the origination of decrees belongs exclusively to the Legislative Body.

Art. II. The Executive Power cannot make a law, not even provisional, but only issue proclamations conformable to law, either to order or to repeal the execution of them.

Art. III. The creation and suppression of offices, commissions, and employments, belong exclusively to the Legislative Body.

Art. IV. No tax, no raising of money, nor even a loan under any denomination whatever, can be made without the consent of the nation.

Art. V. Every contribution shall be equally borne by all.

Art. VI. No tax shall be laid but until the commencement of the ensuing session.

Art. VII. The Legislative Body shall present their decrees to the King to be sanctioned.

Art. VIII. The royal consent shall be expressed on each decree, in this form: "*Le Roi consent,—et fera exécuter.*"

Art. IX. The suspensive refusal, by these words: "*Le Roi aviserà.*"

Art. X. The King shall order the decrees to be sealed, and that they be sent to the Courts and secondary Assemblies, to be registered, and executed without deliberation.

The three first of these Articles were this day taken into consideration. M. Demeunier proposed an amendment to the first, by using the words "Representatives of the Nation," instead of "Legislative Body," and it was adopted. It was afterwards proposed to use the word "Laws," instead of "Decrees," and this was also adopted; and the Article, though M. Treilhac argued that it was useless, was agreed to by the majority.

The second Article occasioned more discussion. M. Malouet said, they should at least leave to the King the power of making rules of administration for the departments holding under him. This opinion was supported by the Bishop of Langres, the Viscount de Mirabeau, and M. de Clermont Ludeve; but it was combated with admirable force by M. Target, Anson, Rebell, Lapoule, Gony de Prefeluz, Buzot, Dupont, Peyton de Villeneuve, Demeunier, Leherthon, de Bonnet, and St. Fargeau. They were for postponing the detail of the Depart-

ments

ments until they came to the organization of the Executive Power, and the article was carried.

They then came to the third Article.—The Clergy and Noblesse, who have ever tasted the sweets of the King's power to multiply places *ad infinitum*, were strongly against this article. M. de Virieux said, if the King had not the power to compose his army as he pleased, it would indeed open a wide field for the National Assembly; and that, in fact, the King would be dethroned. In fine, after it had been with various amendments put to the question four several times, the amendments were lost, and the Article was carried.

The three Articles, finally digested, stood thus :

“ 1. The King may invite the National Assembly to take a matter into consideration; but the proposition of laws belongs exclusively to the Representatives of the People.

“ 2. The Executive Power cannot make a law, not even provisionally, but may merely to issue proclamations conformable to the laws, to order or to repeal their observance.

“ 3. The creation and suppression of offices can only take place in execution of an act of the Legislative Body sanctioned by the King.”

#### OCTOBER 1.

M. Necker this day appeared in the Assembly and read a memorial, suggesting a decree for forwarding the object embraced by the National Assembly, for extricating the State from its pecuniary embarrassments. He began by thanking them for the confidence they had placed in him. “ If some one,” he said, “ must be committed, if some one must be loaded with reproach, is it not better that it should be myself, than the National Assembly, on whom the hopes of the nation are placed?” He lamented that they were reduced so low as to depend on contributions; but it was dire necessity; and a respectable number of opulent citizens having made the offer of a voluntary aid, he wished the National Assembly to give effect to the design.

He then proposed a decree, consisting of three heads:—1<sup>st</sup>. To ascertain an exact equilibrium between the receipt and expenses. 2<sup>dly</sup>. To provide for the extraordinary wants of the State: And, — 3<sup>dly</sup>. To provide for the approaching payments, and to assist the Royal Treasury.

Under the first head, the reductions and suppressions already enumerated, to be agreed to and ordered, namely, the War, Marine, and Finance departments; the King's household, the Princes, the Clergy, the Charities, &c. &c. and on the whole, the Assembly

solemnly to resolve that the expenditure shall be reduced and made equal to the receipt, by the first of January 1790.

Under the second, of extraordinary wants, the National Assembly to decree, That every person shall be called upon for a fourth of his net revenue after the deduction of the taxes, &c. That the contribution shall be made but once—on the declaration of the individual. The contribution to be paid by instalments, in three equal parts, the first of April 1790, the first of April 1791, and the first of April 1792. Those who shall pay the whole at once, to receive 5 per cent. interest. No one whose revenue is not 400 livres shall be subject to the contribution, except voluntarily; nor shall labourers and journeymen. When the nation shall be able to make a loan at four per cent. they shall proceed to reimburse the contributors. The reimbursement to be made to the lenders only; but not to their heirs after their death.

The third head, relative to the present moment. The Caisse d'Escompte to make an advance of the sums requisite, and that it be converted into a National Bank.

The artisans and communities to be invited to carry their plate to the mint; the directors of which are instructed to give receipts at 55 livres per mark, payable at six months date, without interest; and to private individuals, to give receipts at 58 livres, with 5 per cent. interest.

M. Necker concluded his memorial by intreating the Assembly to accept, on his part, as his contribution, 100,000 livres; which he declared, with truth, was more than the proportion which the National Assembly had adopted.

The President thanked him for this new token of his munificence and patriotism; and added, that the National Assembly would take his memorial into consideration.

A long discussion of the memorial. At length the Assembly adopted the following motion of M. de Mirabeau :

“ That the memorial be transmitted to the Committee of Twelve, to digest the whole in such way as that the former plan may serve as the preamble of the decree; and that, in the mean time, the President shall present to the King, for his Royal sanction, the article of the Constitution already agreed on, together with the Declaration of Rights.”

After this they agreed to the following Article in the system of the Constitution :

“ No tax, or contribution, in commodities or in monies, can be raised; no loan can be made, otherwise than by an express decree of the Assembly of the Representatives of the Nation.”

After a pretty long discussion, a resolution was also made, finally digested by M. Alexandre de Lameth: "That a Committee of twelve persons be appointed to concert with the Minister of War, on the plan of a Military Constitution, and to report the same to the National Assembly."

## OCTOBER 2.

The Committee of Finance read the draught of a decree founded on the Memoir of M. Necker, and which echoed his words. It ordered, that each person should make the declaration of the account of his income before January 1, 1790; and the terms of the declaration to be:

"I declare, in truth, that such sum which I shall contribute to the wants of the State, is conformable to the conditions ordained by the National Assembly."

A Deputation from the Commons of Paris were admitted to the Bar, and requested,

1. That the Assembly would, without delay, deliberate on a provisional reform of the Criminal Laws, and Form of Trial; the prisons of Paris being crowded; and the audacity of criminals being encouraged by the supineness of the Courts.

2. That the Assembly would consider of the distress of Paris for provisions.

3. That the Assembly would decide on the fate of M. de Bèzenval.

They concluded with observing,

4. That the Representatives of Paris were employed in forming the plan of a Police, which they would lay before the Assembly.

The President answered, that the Assembly were now employed on the Criminal Code; and that they should take the other topics also into consideration.

The Deputies were several times interrupted for using the word "*Messieurs*;"—the Benches of Clergy and Noblesse calling out "*Nosseigneurs*."—The Commons, who think that true dignity consists in conduct and not in words, called out "*Messieurs*;" and after the speech was concluded the President said, that no order had been made for any particular stile of address, and that it was disorderly to interrupt the Speaker.

## OCTOBER 3.

A Member proposed the following motion: "That the National Assembly have resolved, that every Member shall engage, on his honour, not to make use of any other than the manufactures of France." That the same resolution be presented to his Majesty, to invite him to adopt the same disposition, and to give the example in his own person, for the benefit of the manufacturers and artizans of France."

This resolution was received with loud applause, and was referred to the Committee of Trade.

A motion of M. Peyton de Villeneuve, for borrowing at interest, by paper, was taken into discussion. The Clergy spoke loudly against usury; but the Abbe Maury combated this strange notion; and the resolution was finally agreed to.

The Committee of Seven made a report of a plan for the reform of the criminal jurisprudence.

By this plan it is proposed, that the first accusation of a person charged with an offence should be made to the Magistrates in private, but that they should be assisted in taking the information by citizens under the name of *adjuncts*, who should suggest what occurred to them, and join in signing the commitments and examinations; the criminal to have Counsel within 24 hours after the commitment; the accused and the accuser shall be confronted; and here the examination shall be public, the prisoner being assisted by his Counsel; in case he is too poor to see Counsel, the Court to provide him with Counsel; the stool and the previous question shall not be used; the ordinance of 1670 shall be strictly followed in every thing not repealed by this law.

The discussion of the Report was postponed to Monday evening.

## OCTOBER 5.

A Letter from the King to the Assembly was read, which was conceived in the following terms:

GENTLEMEN,

"The new Constitutional Laws cannot be properly judged of, but when they are viewed all together; all the parts are allied to each other in so grand and important a work.

"Yet I think it natural, that in a moment when we invite the nation to come to the succour of the State, by a signal act of confidence and patriotism, we secure the principal object of its interest. Thus, in the confidence that the first Constitutional Articles which you have presented to me, united to the sequel of your labours, will accomplish the wish of my people, and secure the happiness and prosperity of my realm, I give, according to your desire, my consent to these Articles; but upon one positive condition; from which I never will depart. That by the general result of your deliberations, the Executive Power have its entire effect in the hands of the monarch. The sequel of facts and observations, the picture of which shall be submitted to your inspection, will let you know, that in the actual order of things I cannot with efficacy protect either the recovery of legal impositions, or the free circulation of provisions, or the individual safety of citizens. I wish, nevertheless, to fulfil these essential duties of royalty,

royalty, on which depend the happiness of my subjects, the public tranquillity, and the maintenance of social order. Therefore I demand the common removal of all the obstacles which may counteract so desirable and necessary an end.

“ You have doubtless considered, that the present institutions and judiciary forms cannot admit of any change, till the instant that a new order of things is substituted. It is therefore needless to observe any thing farther on that head.

“ It remains for me to avow frankly, that if I give you my consent to divers Constitutional Articles that you have sent me, it is not because they all, without distinction, present me with the idea of perfection; but I think it laudable, in my place, not to delay paying attention to the present wish of the Deputies of the Nation, and to the alarming circumstances that invite us so strongly to wish, above all things, the speedy re-establishment of peace, order and confidence.

“ I shall not explain myself upon your Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizens. It contains very good maxims proper to direct your labours. But principles susceptible of different applications, and even different interpretations, cannot be justly appreciated, nor need be appreciated at all, till the moment when their true sense is fixed by the laws of which they are to constitute the ground-work,

“ (Signed) LOUIS.”

This answer of the King occasioned the most lively sensations in the Assembly. A murmur ran through the hall, and a spirited debate took place; the conclusion of which was, a resolution, That the President, accompanied by a Deputation of twelve Members, should wait on his Majesty, and supplicate him to give his simple and unqualified assent to the Declaration of Rights, and the preliminary Articles of the Constitution, which had been presented to him.

(To be continued.)

## JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the SEVENTH SESSION of the SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, March 29.

SPEAKER'S SALARY.

THIS day the House in a Committee, Lord Cathcart in the chair,

The Duke of Norfolk rose, and said, that he should feel extreme concern to protract the business now before their Lordships for even one hour;—it was ever the custom to permit the Speaker of the House of Commons to hold another lucrative employment, besides that of Speaker: and it was to consider of that circumstance only, that his Grace intimated a desire to delay the further discussion of the business till after the holidays; however he had, since yesterday, turned the matter in his mind; and lest it might be said, that the most perfect unanimity did not exist between both Houses, he would waive his objection to the Bill now going through the Committee. His Grace applauded the House of Commons for their spirit and justice towards their Speaker; and concluded by saying, that if ever a Speaker of that House deserved to have his dignity supported and maintained with a proper independence, the present Right Hon. Gentleman who fills the Chair of that House, merited that attention in the highest degree.

The Lord Chancellor expressed great satisfaction at the noble Duke's concurrence to a measure that will do honour to their House, as well as to the House in which it originated.

Lord Cathcart paid several handsome compliments to the Speaker of the House of Commons, and declared, that no measure agitated in that House ever gave him more

satisfaction to find passing with unanimity, than the one now before their Lordships.

Several other noble Lords delivered their sentiments to the same effect; after which the report was ordered to be received. Adjourned to

TUESDAY, March 30.

The Order of the Day being moved, and the House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Speaker's Salary Bill,

Lord Hawkebury moved, “ That the Bill be read.”

The Bill having gone through the Committee without any alteration, the same was reported.

His Grace of Norfolk gave notice that he should, at some future day, submit to the consideration of the House, his sentiments on the great Office of Lord High Chancellor and Speaker of the House of Lords being vested in one and the same person; and that he should make a motion on that subject.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 31.

The Bill for increasing the Speaker's Salary, the Indemnity Bill, and the American Trade Bill, were read a third time and passed, without any Amendment.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 1.

The Speaker's Salary Bill; the Militia Pay Bill, the Indemnity Bill, the American Pay Bill, together with 38 other public and private Bills, received the Royal Assent by Commission.

Adjourned to Monday the 12th of April.

HOUSE



## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, March 4.

## REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE.

MR. Flood rose, pursuant to the notice he had given, to make a proposition to amend the Representation of the People, in that House. His object he foresaw to be surrounded with many difficulties, some of which were inherent, and others that were not, but flowed from personal interest and custom. The Right Hon. Gentleman opposite him (Mr. Pitt), and his Rt. Hon. antagonist (Mr. Fox), had both offered to the House plans to make the Representation of the People, in that House, more adequate; the agreement of those Gentlemen, therefore, in that point, the inadequacy of the present Representation, though they so widely differed in other political points, was to him no small encouragement to proceed, as it was a proof that they were convinced of the inadequacy of which he complained.—To their abilities he bowed; and had endeavoured to avoid, in what he had to offer to the House, those points which, in theirs, had met with the greatest objection. He agreed fully in a Right Hon. Gentleman's (Mr. Burke's) sentiments, in declaring himself to be an enemy to all absolute power, whether in a Monarchy, an Aristocracy, or a Democracy; but he would carry that principle still further, and declare himself to be hostile to the union of two branches of a Government without the consent of a third, which would be the case in this Kingdom, unless the Representation of the People in the Commons was made adequate; and that would not be, until some change should take place in the mode of electing, and elections were made more frequent. The Hon. Gentleman here entered into an historical statement of Parliaments from their origin to the present times, showing them originally to have represented property which since that time had undergone very material changes, and was not now fairly and fully represented. He ridiculed the idea of the danger of agitating reforms at this time, on account of the troubles in France, which had nothing to do with this country: their troubles, he observed, as all innovations, convulsions, and revolutions were, could be proved from history to have originated in the supineness of the people; he contended, therefore, that to avoid similar disasters we ought, while we calmly could, to repair and amend our Constitution.—He entered into the particulars of the Middlesex Election, and of the American war, to prove the inadequacy of Representation, and stated in what manner he meant to avoid the objections that had been started to the plans of reform which had been suggested by the late

Lord Chatham, by Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Fox. He quoted the authorities of Bishop Sherlock and Blackstone, to support him in his declaration of the inadequacy of the present House of Commons; which could be made the adequate Representative but by one of two ways; and those ways were, either to make boroughs places of popular elections, or to create, as a balance against them, fresh constitutional electors to return additional constitutional Members; the mode to effect which he disregarded, whether it should be thought proper to be proposed in a Committee, or to be brought in by a Bill prepared by a number of Members of that House. If he should be permitted to bring in a Bill on the subject, he would leave every county, city, and borough, as he found it, and should propose the inadequacy to be remedied by the introduction of an additional number of Members into the House to counteract the majority that might be formed of those returned for rotten boroughs; and to the introduction of one hundred additional Members, he conceived, no one would object, as inconvenient, for he believed there were scarcely above ten days in a session that the House was crowded with the Members that now formed it; and should they on as many days attend with the additional number, the only difference would be, that they might sit with Members only, instead of sitting with the Burgesses who then filled the gallery. One hundred Members might be deducted from the boroughs, without any injury to the constitution, and elected in other ways; but such mode would be objected to by the borough-owners, consequently there was but the one way he proposed, namely, the addition of Members.—He ridiculed forcibly the saying of some, that every thing might go on well with the constitution as it was; which might, he observed, have been said of the constitution of Rome, and of every other country, the day before their constitutions were destroyed. The new constituents he wished to create were *resident housekeepers all over the kingdom*, who, as respectable citizens, ought to have the rights of citizens. He wished every father of a family paying *fifty shillings* yearly to the State, to have a vote for a Representative, and the number of such new constituents, he calculated, would amount to more than the whole body of the present constituents of the kingdom; their votes might, however, be taken in one day by the Sheriffs of the different counties dividing them into separate districts, and taking the poll by persons appointed in those districts. He contended that the increase he proposed in number to the House of

Commons

Commons could not be considered as an injury to the balance of the constitution, and in support of this assertion, he proved the exercise of power in the Lords, and in the Crown, since the Revolution; and to this point also he quoted Blackstone, who declared that the prerogatives of the Crown had increased to such a degree, that the liberty of the people depended rather on the virtue of the Prince than on that of the constitution. He showed that, as things now were, the influence of the Crown, and of the Lords in conjunction, was sufficient to obtain a majority in the Commons, which consequently would operate to its annihilation as a third part of the constitution, which was thereby proved to be impaired. He insisted that no time would be more proper for such a reform than the present, and that no people better merited such an indulgence, than the English now did, who showed a strong attachment to a Sovereign whose virtues highly merited such attachment, and who willingly paid fifteen millions and a half annually to the support of that constitution, the full benefits of which they ought in justice to partake of. After a few other observations, he concluded with observing, that if he should be permitted to bring in his Bill, he would introduce a clause therein, and take the sense of the House thereon, for the greater frequency of elections, as a material article in the reform of Parliament. He then moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the present Representation of the People in Parliament.

Mr. Grigby seconded the motion.

Mr. Wyndham next rose, and in a speech replete with sound argument and brilliant wit, forcibly objected to the motion. The Hon. Gentleman, he observed, had been guilty of a defect in his proceedings; and the Court before whom he was, ought therefore to nonsuit him—he had not proved enough to warrant his bringing the case—he had made out no grievance; all he had stated, and that without any proof, was, that the Representation of the People was inadequate. He deprecated the wild speculations of theory, which were offered in opposition to experience; he wished Gentlemen would, when speaking of the British Constitution, remember the old and common adage, *of the proof of the pudding being in the eating*; there was much good sense in it, and it would lead them not to notice every wild speculation that might be offered. The speculatists for reforming the Constitution never gave an idea to the House of what might be hazarded by a change—they never acted as wise traduchmen, to sit down and calculate the chance of loss and gain, but went on at a venture. Innovation and reformation, of which so much has been said, were good or bad, according to the case that offered. The

present was one which appeared to him to be such, that by it we might lose, though we could not gain. It came before the House under the specious guise of liberty, as all innovations did which might tend to destroy that liberty it professed to strengthen. The liberty of this country needed no speculation to secure it, it could not be better secured than it now was; he preferred experience to theory; experience proved that our liberty was well established—all theoretical schemes to guard it he therefore reprobated. He contended that the American war was not occasioned by the inadequacy of the Representation of the People, but proved it to have been carried on with the wish of the people.—That war had, however, induced men to look into and examine the principles of government; it had engendered an immense brood of dangerous opinions, which, with the war, he had hoped had died away, but which he now feared had been but asleep: the commotions on the Continent had brought to life that alarming and dangerous brood, which, if not guarded against by the House, and crushed on their first appearance, would gather strength, and speedily appear as a swarm of locusts, overspreading the country, and destroying the verdure and beauty of its constitution. He should object to the time in which the reform was proposed, even if he had no objection to the reform; for the Honourable Gentleman, by bringing it forward at the present time, above all others, seemed to wish the House to act as absurdly as that man would act who should repair his dwelling during the rage of a hurricane. The Hon. Gentleman seemed to wish to open a door to change, though he cared not what change, nor in what manner he opened a door to innovation:—He seemed to be actuated with the French philosophy of pulling every thing down, to hazard the picking of something up:—He appeared to act upon a new train of metaphysics, making the ideal world govern the real; preferring idle dreams and theory to facts and long experience.—By such mode of argument, he should not be surprised to hear some one attempt to persuade the House that a country in the full enjoyment of every blessing that could flow from well-secured liberty, and a happy constitution, was actually in a state of the utmost misery, and involved in the deepest slavery. It put him in mind of the man described in the Spectator, who, from reading physical books, was convinced he had every symptom of the gout but the pain. He conjured the House to resist these slight operations, lest they should open a door to operations of such magnitude as might bring on to the constitution the most dangerous maladies. If ever there was a time when such attempts ought not to be made, the present

was that time; for there was no just pretence for any man to say that we were not in the most ample enjoyment of liberty, or that that liberty was in the least danger; he was therefore decidedly of opinion, that the Hon. Gentleman's motion for a reform ought to be rejected as alarming and dangerous.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and complimented the last speaker for the able manner in which he had opposed the motion of the Hon. Gentleman, which, in his mind, was very ill-timed, and which he would propose to get rid of by a short motion. The Hon. Gentleman then entered into a short statement of the reform he had some years back submitted to the House, the propriety of which he still concurred in, in every point; though, as circumstances now were, he would not consent to the motion of the Hon. Gentleman's being brought to a question at this time, even were it precisely the same with that which had his fullest concurrence; for the discussion alone would be dangerous.—He therefore moved, "That this House do now adjourn."

Sir James Johnstone was for the motion of adjournment; he wished the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Flood) would permit the Constitution to remain as it now was for a Century; and if at that time he saw a necessity for a reform, and should move it, he promised him that he would second his motion.

Mr. Powys and Mr. Secretary Grenville were decidedly against Mr. Flood's motion. Mr. Fox was for it; he approved of the general outline, and contended that none were better calculated to represent persons and property than the householders throughout the country.—He insisted upon the inadequacy of the Representation, and brought the American war as an argument to establish that fact.

Col. Phipps and Mr. Wilberforce were against the Hon. Gentleman's motion as ill-timed.

Mr. Flood spoke in reply.

Mr. Burke combated the arguments of Mr. Fox; contended that the people were adequately represented, and that they wished no reform; that such attempts did not originate with, nor were countenanced by them, and that no candidate would endeavour to gain popularity with the people, by saying he was a supporter of reform. He contended, that the American war was the war of the people; and concluded by deprecating the discussion of such motions as the Hon. Gentleman's (Mr. Flood's), as tending only to cause a stir in the country, and to lead to the dismal scenes of a neighbouring ruined country.

Mr. Courtenay, Mr. Martin, Sir Joseph Mawbey, Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, Mr. Milne, Mr. Duncombe, and Mr. Smith of Sudbury, were for the motion of reform.

Mr. Flood, however, at nine o'clock, complying with the sense of the House, withdrew his motion, and the motion for adjournment was carried without a division.

MONDAY, March 8.

The order of the day being read for calling over the list of Members who made default on the Call of the House,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and observed, that the Call having fully answered the purpose for which it was ordered, he moved that the present order be discharged.—Agreed to.

#### TOBACCO EXCISE ACT.

Mr. Sheridan said, that as he understood no opposition was intended to be made to his motion, it would be premature and improper in him to trouble the House, by entering into a detail on the subject.—He, however, implored the attention of Gentlemen to the business, and was confident that its magnitude would increase on enquiry.—He condemned, in general terms, the inaccuracy of the Act, which a great Law Authority, in another place, had declared to be a mass of contradiction, folly, and oppression; that it was a measure wholly unintelligible; that it had been brought forward by those who did not understand it; and that it had been drawn up by those who could write, but not read. From this great Authority, therefore, he was warranted to hold up his Majesty's Ministers either as incapable of their duty, or as guilty of gross neglect. He was confident that the Bill had been purposely procrastinated by the Minister, knowing that if it had been brought forward early in the session, the good sense of the House would have rejected it. He observed, that in his opinion, the present time was the last, in which a stand could be made to the ruinous system of a General Excise, as not a single article of manufacture in the country existed, to which the excise was not as applicable as to the manufacture of Tobacco.

He concluded by moving,

"That the several petitions presented to this House, in this session of Parliament, praying for a repeal or alteration in the Bill for laying duties on Tobacco, be considered in a Committee of the whole House; and that such as desired it, might be heard by Counsel at the Bar of the House."

Mr. Grey seconded the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, not meaning to make any opposition to the motion just submitted to the House, said, he would not enter into the general assertions of the Hon. Gentleman, nor trouble himself to guard the House, as he had done, against being operated upon by prejudice; He doubted not, but

but if a case should be made out of any grievance existing, that the House would grant relief, though they would disregard alike idle clamour and bold assertions. The Right Hon. Gentleman made a few observations on the speech of Mr. Sheridan, and concluded by assuring the House, that he had done every thing in his power to obtain a direct knowledge of the grievances complained of by the traders in Tobacco, but that he had failed, and been unable to obtain such information.

Mr. S. Thornton (Member for Hull) informed the House, that the country manufacturers had no objection to the Act; and that he was authorised by his constituents to declare, that they wished the Act to continue in force, with the alteration of a few of the subordinate regulations.

Mr. Sheridan asked the Hon. Gentleman whether his constituents were not relieved by a suspension of some parts of the Act.

Mr. Thornton replied, that it was executed in the country with greater severity than in London.

Mr. Hussy moved, "That the orders of the Excise Board for carrying the Act into execution be laid before the House."

The question was then put and agreed to, and the House ordered to go into the said Committee on Thursday next.

Major Scott moved for leave to bring up a Petition from Captain Williams, in the service of the East India Company, complaining of being charged with the murder of Mustapha Cawn, at Gurruckpore, in September 1781.—The Petition shortly stated, That the petitioner had been first charged by the proceedings of that House against Mr. Hastings, which he had hoped to have had an opportunity of answering in his evidence on Mr. Hastings's trial, to which he had not yet been called; since that time, however, the charge had been inserted in a daily publication, and his character was branded without the possibility of his exculpating himself, unless the House would be pleased to order an enquiry into his conduct.

Mr. Francis entered at length into the particulars of the petitioner's case, and contended, that from the Petition itself he was firmly of belief that the petitioner had been guilty of the murder of Mustapha Cawn. He was for the Petition being received, as it might lead to the conviction and execution of Mr. Williams.

The Speaker observed to the House, that the petitioner had been guilty of a breach of the Orders of the House, by printing his Petition before he had presented it. The order was made in 1645, and declared that no printed Petition should be received.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was against the Petition being received, as it might

entangle the proceedings of the House on the prosecution now pending. If a daily publication had, through the proceedings of that House, inserted a libel on the petitioner, the laws of the country were open to him for redress.

Major Scott made a short reply to Mr. Francis, and said he should be content if that Hon. Gentleman would prosecute Captain Williams, which would be the best means of clearing up that Gentleman's character.

Mr. Francis said, he had not proffered himself as a prosecutor.

The question was then put, and negatived without a division.

Mr. Fox wished to be acquainted when the Hon. Secretary intended to bring forward his plan of a Constitution for Canada.

Mr. Secretary Grenville replied, that it was his intention to bring it forward as early as possible; and that it depended upon the arrival of dispatches from Canada, of which he was in hourly expectation.

This caused a few words between Mr. Fox, Mr. Grenville, and Mr. Pitt; in which the former contended that Ministers were blameable for delay; and the two latter asserted that every endeavour had been made on the part of his Majesty's Ministers to forward and bring the system before the House. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 10.

Ordered out a new writ for the election of a burgess for the Borough of Cricklade, vacated by Robert Nicholas, Esq. he having, since his election, accepted the office of a Commissioner of Excise.

THE SPEAKER'S SALARY.

Mr. F. Montagu said he had long considered the emoluments of the Speaker of that House as very inadequate to the situation. There was not, in his opinion, any person in office under the Crown that ought to appear with greater dignity and splendour than the Speaker of the House of Commons; not only in town, or during the sitting of Parliament, but in the country, at all times, and in all places, where he ought to be enabled to appear as the first Commoner of Great Britain. The House would find, on enquiry, that the present emoluments of the office were insufficient for the maintenance of its dignity; for, on an average of ten years, it would be found, that the fees of office amounted to no more than 123*l.* and upon an average of twelve years, no more than 1266*l.* which, added to the allowance from the Exchequer, of 168*l.* made the whole emolument to fall under three thousand pounds *per annum*. Some Speakers, he observed, had enjoyed other places of emolument, as Sir Spencer Compton, Mr. Onslow, and others

of later date. In the Bill he intended to bring in, he should propose that the Speaker for the time being should not be capable of holding any other place. It was not his wish in what he should have to submit to the House, to abolish the present emoluments arising from the Exchequer, and particularly from the fees of office, as, were they to be done away, the House would be deluged with private Bills; but to propose whatever additional sum the House should think necessary when the business should be in a Committee, to be granted from the Sinking Fund. His opinion was, that the sum should certainly not be less than *five thousand pounds*. The head of that House ought to be independent—he ought not to be left in a situation to need the acceptance of any office under the Crown; and it would be to the honour and to the dignity of that House to place their Speaker in such a state of independence.—The Hon. Gentleman then entered into a very handsome panegyric on the Speaker; he had heard with great pleasure his manly address to the House at the commencement of the session; and he applauded his assiduity and attention to business; his flowing civility and impartiality to all, and his strict observance of the rules and forms of the House, which were essential to its well being.—The Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving, That the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the emoluments of the Speaker of that House for the time being; and to tender them more adequate to the dignity attendant on that office.

Mr. Marham, having paid many compliments to the Speaker, expressed himself particularly happy in paying a tribute to personal merit and public dignity, by seconding the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that he rose in his official capacity to signify to the House his Majesty's approbation of advancing the Salary of the Speaker.

Mr. Hussey said, no man felt a higher personal respect for the Right Hon. Gentleman who filled the Chair than he did, and for that very reason he opposed this proposition. He conceived it to be directly contradictory to the principle laid down, namely, "to support his dignity," that this measure should be adopted. For he insisted that it was unconstitutional in the extreme, to suppose, that dignity of place, or dignity of person, could possibly be supported by a means furnished from taxation on the people—on the contrary, he deemed it highly derogatory. But he had a stronger objection to make to it—an objection that should have had the same weight with his Hon. Friends, who, on a former occasion, were of the same opinion with him (Mr.

Montagu and Mr. Marham); and the objection was, that this would encrease the influence of the Crown. And the opinion they subscribed to was, "That the influence of the Crown had encreased, was encreasing, and ought to be diminished." He advised Gentlemen not to be too hasty in extending that power beyond its present bounds.

Mr. Marham begged to differ with Mr. Hussey; the contrary was the case; this was encreasing the influence of the people. If the Hon. Gentleman meant by his opposing it *in limine*, that he opposed the precedent, he was right. Giving away the people's money in advancing the salaries of places, he considered a very dangerous precedent. But he had to remark, a precedent of doing justice could neither be disgraceful nor injurious to that House; and this was a precedent of that kind.

Mr. Burke rose and said, he considered it to be both impolitic and unjust, that an office should be instituted of the first magnitude, and that its income should be inadequate to its support, and that the resources of a private family should be applied to the maintenance of a public character. He was therefore of a decided opinion, that to support that dignity, the office should support itself; and for that purpose, that its income should be encreased. As to the assertion, "that the influence of the Crown had encreased, was encreasing, and ought to be diminished," no doubt he subscribed to it—but he would say, now the thesis was old and obsolete;—that it was true once, he acknowledged;—that it was not true now, he also acknowledged. He certainly should not think those principles to be as fixed and permanent as the articles of the Creed. No, they were as fleeting as the times wherein they were avowed; and time has been a test of it.

Mr. Powys, Mr. Wilberforce, and Sir Watkin Lewes, severally supported the motion; which was put and carried, with only Mr. Hussey's dissenting voice.

An account was then ordered to be laid before the House, of the Fees of the Speaker for the last 30 years, and the House adjourned.

#### THURSDAY, March 11.

Mr. Sheridan moved the House, to consider of the Petition presented against the application of Excise to Tobacco and Snuff.

Mr. Postlethwaite, as an evidence in support of the Petition, was called to the Bar.

Mr. Pitt observed, that as Mr. Postlethwaite was no longer in the trade, and as he had quitted it immediately on the Tobacco Bill taking place, he would put it to the sense of the Committee, how far he stood as an evidence at that Bar, qualified to speak, from his experience, to the operation of that Bill; his

his evidence at best could be but conjectural ; and it only remained with the Committee to say how far they preferred opinion to facts ; besides, the examination of such a person did not meet the prayers of the Petitions presented to that House on the subject.

Mr. Fox looked on Mr. Postlethwaite as a very competent evidence ; and perhaps the only competent one on the subject. The opinion given of this Bill elsewhere (the Lord Chancellor) ought to affect the Committee so far as to have some regard to their reputation ; and in what an ungracious light must they appear to their constituents, if they shut the door against their information, without which it was impossible to proceed !

Mr. Pitt said, he did not wish to shut out any information ; but he wished to avoid the receipt of it at second-hand.

Mr. Postlethwaite then stated the reasons under which he objected to the clauses, in the order in which they ran in the Bill ; and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, March 15.

Capt. Berkeley moved for leave to bring in a Bill to explain and amend an Act of his present Majesty, for regulating the Election of Knights for Shires. Leave was granted.

#### THE SPEAKER'S SALARY.

Mr. Montagu rose to make his motion for the House to go into a Committee, to consider of an adequate allowance to the Speaker for the time being.

The several papers stating the emoluments were then moved to the Committee, and the House immediately resolved itself into a Committee accordingly, the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.

Mr. Montagu again rose, and said it was his intention, in the resolution he should submit to the Committee, to propose as a Salary to the Speaker for the time being, a clear yearly sum of 5000*l*. He stated the present annual income to be less than 3000*l*. ; in addition, however, to that annual income, he said that there were a few other emoluments ; there was for equipment money at the commencement of a new Parliament, 1000*l*. the value of 2000 ounces of plate ; at the commencement of a new Parliament 1200*l*. ; for stationery annually 100*l*. ; and two hogsheds of claret annually, which he was sure no Gentleman would object to, who partook of the hospitality of the Speaker's table.

After a few observations on the inadequacy of the present emoluments, he concluded by moving, " That it is the opinion of this Committee, that for the more effectually supporting the dignity of the Speaker of the House of Commons of Great Britain, the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury be directed to issue from the Exchequer, together

with the Salary of the said office of 51 per day, and the fees thereof upon private Bills, such sum as will make the whole 5000*l*."

Mr. Secretary Grenville gave his hearty consent to the motion, as did

Mr. Welbore Ellis, who complimented the Speaker, for having, by his conduct in the Chair, fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of his friends.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer concurred in the motion, not from any personal motives, but on the public ground of the House being bound to support adequately the dignity of the office. He concluded by expressing the strong pleasure he felt in the distinguished approbation his Hon. Friend had received from the House.

Sir Grey Cooper agreed with the motion, and offered his tribute of applause to the Speaker.

Mr. Addington (the Speaker) felt it utterly impossible for him to remain silent after what had passed. He considered the present question not to be a personal one ; but though he so considered it, he felt that he should be wanting in gratitude to the characters of those who had that day said so many obliging things of him, did he not express to them his sincerest acknowledgments for their favorable opinion : his gratitude, however, was not called forth in consequence of what had just passed ; but by the indulgence and candour he had experienced from the time he was first placed in the Chair, the House had made an impression on his mind that the longest life would never efface.—If he had been happy enough to meet the approbation of the House, it arose from the support they had ever been ready to give him.—His conscience and his judgement, he declared, should ever be the guides of his conduct, and the approbation of the House the incentive of his actions.

Sir James Johnstone objected to so small a sum as 5000*l*. and moved, as an Amendment, to allow 6000*l*.

Sir John Miller seconded the Amendment.

Mr. Pitt being desirous of unanimity in the Committee, and approving of the original motion, begged of the Hon. Baronet to withdraw his Amendment.

Mr. Fox was also for unanimity ; but declared, that should a division take place, he should vote for the Amendment.

The question was then put on the original motion, when there appeared Ayes 28—Noes 154—Majority 126 against 5000*l*.

The Amendment, for 6000*l*. per annum, was then put and carried without a division.

#### CAPTAIN WILLIAMS.

Mr. Francis rose to move for a Committee of Enquiry into the case of Captain Williams,

liams, which he shortly opened to the House, and contended, that they were bound, in support of the principles of justice, to institute such a Committee. He concluded by moving, "That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the conduct of Captain David Williams, in putting to death Rajah Mustapha Cawn, and by what authority he executed the same."

Gen. Burgoyne was for the Committee, and strongly reprobated the justification held out by Captain Williams, of his having acted in obedience to orders.—He was as strong an advocate as any man for strict obedience to legal orders; it was the vital spirit of discipline; he considered the man who in obedience to orders would risk his property, his health, and his life, to be a soldier; but the man who would sacrifice his honour to obedience, was a slave.

The Attorney-General was against the motion, as establishing a dangerous precedent,

Major Scott said, that Mustapha Cawn was a notorious robber, that a price had been set on his head for thirteen years, that he was delivered to Captain Williams as a prisoner under sentence of death, and that in obedience to Colonel Hanny's orders, Captain Williams had commanded the sentence to be put into execution.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Fox were both for the Committee of Enquiry; as was

Col. Fullarton, who condemned, as outrageous doctrine, the necessity of implicit obedience to such illegal and bloody orders as those which Captain Williams had complied with. They might have been countenanced in the Council Chamber of a Richard the Third, but never would find support from British officers.

The Solicitor-General, on strong legal grounds, objected to the Enquiry; and observed, that if Captain Williams was to be prosecuted, he ought not to be borne down by the interference of that House, against whom, should he be acquitted of the offence laid to his charge, he could obtain no redress; but that his prosecution ought to be carried on by the usual mode of a Bill of Indictment being preferred to a Grand Jury, where, should he be acquitted, he could find redress in the laws against the preferers of such indictment.

Mr. Secretary Grenville was for the Committee of Enquiry.

The Master of the Rolls was against the question being decided that night; if it came to a question, he should vote against the Committee; but having many doubts on the subject, he wished for the House to take a little time to deliberate; he therefore moved, "That the debate be adjourned to Monday next."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer seconded this motion, which was agreed to by Mr. Burke, Mr. Mitford, and Mr. Anstruther.

The question for adjourning the debate was then put and carried, and at nine o'clock the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 16.

SPEAKER'S SALARY.

The Master of the Rolls brought up the report of the Committee for encreasing the Speaker's Salary.

The Hon. Mr. Montagu moved, "That the Committee be intrusted to make a provision in the Bill for preventing the Speaker of that House for the time being from holding any other place, or office, during pleasure."

Mr. Cawthorne moved for leave to bring in a Bill for regulating County Elections.

SLAVE TRADE.

Leave was given to bring in a Bill for granting a bounty to the masters and vessels employed in the Slave Trade on the coast of Africa.

TOBACCO BILL.

The order of the day being read, for the House resolving itself into a Committee, to hear the evidence of those petitioners who have prayed for the repeal of the Tobacco Bill of last session; and the Speaker having left the Chair,

Sir Watkin Lewes was called to the table; when, having taken his seat, he called for the agent to the Tobacco manufacturers to come forward with his evidence; and accordingly

Mr. Postlethwaite, as a witness on the part of the petitioners, appeared at the Bar, and was examined; after which the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 17.

ISLE OF MAN.

On the motion of General Murray, the House resolved itself into a Committee, when

The General proposed, "That the Chairman be directed to move in the House for leave to bring in a Bill for the appointment of Commissioners to examine the extent and propriety of the late surrender of privileges made by the Athol family in favour of Government."

Sir Joseph Mawbey was of opinion, that the motion of the Hon. Member was improper. He thought that all the claims of the Athol family to the Isle of Man had been finally settled. He remembered, being an old Member of Parliament, that a Bill to that effect had been introduced and passed about 25 years ago. It was then believed, that the family had obtained an ample compensation for the surrender of their supremacy to that Island. In the present situation of affairs, he conceived that

that any pecuniary additions would be highly reprehensible. He confessed, however, that he spoke from the impression of the moment; for probably there might, upon mature deliberation, appear reasons for granting the Noble Family a better compensation than that which they now enjoyed.

Mr. Dundas supported the Motion. He stated to the Hon. Baronet the reasons for the enquiry; that the Commission intended to be granted was founded upon principles of justice; that the Act alluded to by the Hon. Baronet had been precipitated through Parliament; that the Noble Family had been deprived of many privileges to which in the opinion of some they were justly intitled; that the Minister of the day, the late Mr. Grenville, had been heard to confess something to that effect; that in the bargain for the power of legislating for the island, rights of various kinds had not been properly defined and ascertained; and that it was meant, by the enquiry now in agitation, to weigh every thing relative to the jurisdiction, to establish the extension of the claims of Government and those of the Duke, and, in fact, to remove every species of ambiguity between the parties. It had been declared by Government, that before the surrender of the Isle of Man, the revenue had suffered to the amount of upwards of 320,000*l.* *per ann.*; that island, by the difference of laws and its independence, affording protection to smugglers of all descriptions. The Noble Duke did not now prefer any claims; he only wished that the whole system were revised, and a plan, better digested, submitted to their consideration.—Hence many valuable privileges would be revived; the rights of the Noble Duke and those of Government rendered more clear and permanent; and if it should appear that the latter had granted too much, the other would with promptitude make retribution: but if the Commissioners appointed were of a different opinion, the public would certainly not refuse that additional compensation which might, in such a case, be deemed requisite.

Sir Joseph Mawbey persisted in his opinion. He declared, that on the present occasion he was not actuated by any personal dislike to the Noble Family, but by what he conceived to be his duty as a Member of Parliament. He at the same time was convinced, that a motion of the nature now in question should not have been introduced before a timely notice had been given to Parliament.

Mr. Rose entered into the merits of the proposition. He hoped that the Hon. Baronet would not oppose the introduction of the Bill. The proper time for stating his objections would be when it was presented for the consideration of the House; when the Hon. Baronet and others would have an opportunity of ascertaining with more rectitude the pro-

priety of the Bill. By most Members of Parliament who sat in the House in the year 1765, when the Bill passed for the purchase of the Supremacy of the Isle of Man, it had been admitted, that the measure was adopted with too much precipitation on the side of Government; it was therefore acting on mere principles of justice to an individual, and the nation, to agree to a reconsideration of the subject. If too much had been taken by Government, there certainly should be some restitution or compensation; if too little surrendered, the Noble Family were ready to afford whatever satisfaction might be deemed necessary. Such a measure would not only be the means of reviving many dormant rights, but add vigour to our legislative operations in that quarter.

Mr. Orde coincided in opinion with Sir Joseph Mawbey. He thought that every claim of the Noble Family had been defined, and the bargain finally settled; and, in corroboration of his arguments, he called to the recollection of the House, that a Petition or Bill to that effect had been rejected by them some years ago.

Mr. Rose observed, that the Petition or Bill mentioned by the Hon. Member specified the value of the claims then made. The mode now intended, however, was very different. The Noble Duke wished for the appointment of Commissioners to examine and ascertain the rights of both parties.

Lord Frederick Campbell stated, that he was in Parliament when the Bill for the purchase of the Supremacy of the Isle of Man passed. The late Mr. Grenville, in whose administration the Bill passed, was a character whose memory he very much respected, having lived in habits of the greatest intimacy with him. Lord Frederick said, that at that time he had condemned, both in public and in private, the precipitation with which the Bill had been passed through Parliament; and, as an act of justice to an individual, he urged the reconsideration of the subject.

Mr. Curwen supported the motion; and was convinced that a better definition of the rights of both parties would render much benefit to the coal trade and shipping of the northern parts of England; and that whatever objections occurred, would receive proper attention in the various stages of the Bill.

Mr. Hawkins Browne thought that the motion should be agreed to, in order to convince the Public that Parliament was at all times ready to redress the grievances of an individual, especially one of the importance now mentioned.

The question was then put, the Resolution agreed to, the House resumed, the Report received, and the Bill for the appointment of Commissioners ordered to be prepared for the consideration of Parliament,



THURSDAY, March 18.

The report from the Committee on bounties to be allowed to the surgeons, &c. of slave ships, was brought up.

Lord Pourhyn wished to know how the money was to be paid, as there were several certificates delivered in, on which the bounties had not been paid.

Sir William Dolben and Mr. Burgefs explained the difficulties respecting these certificates, and said, provision would be made in the Bill to prevent any such in future.

The report was agreed to, and a Bill ordered to be brought in.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Petitions against the Tobacco Bill; and several witnesses were examined.

The Chairman reported progress, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 19.

Mr. Wilkes presented a Petition from the Freeholders of the county of Middlesex, expressing the alarm they felt from the extension of the Excise Laws, and praying a repeal of the Tobacco Excise Bill. Ordered to lie on the table.

General Murray brought in the Bill for appointing Commissioners to examine and enquire into certain rights, possessions, and privileges, in the Isle of Man, set forth in the Petition of his Grace the Duke of Athol, which was read a first time.

On the motion for the second reading, a conversation took place between a few of the Members; after which, on the motion of Mr. Curwen, the Bill was fixed to be read a second time on Monday three weeks, being the first day of the House meeting after the holidays.

On the motion of Mr. Sheridan, the House went into a Committee on the Petitions against the Tobacco Bill (Sir Watkin Lewes in the Chair), and after examining some witnesses, adjourned.

MONDAY, March 22.

Mr. Hatfell, the clerk, read a letter to the House from the Speaker, apologizing for his absence on account of the death of a near relation (his father), for which absence he hoped to meet the indulgence of the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, observing that it was the wish of the Speaker to retard as little as possible the national business, said he would not move a later adjournment than Wednesday.

This being agreed to, the House immediately adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 24.

Proceeded in several private Bills; and received accounts from the East-India House, which were ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker expressed his gratitude to the

House for their indulgence to him on his absence on a melancholy occasion, and was concerned for having delayed the public business.

The order of the day for the second reading of the Worcester Canal Bill being read,

Sir Edward Lyttleton argued, that there was no necessity for the canal which it was intended by the Bill to carry into execution.—He said, that there was already a canal adjacent, which answered every intention and purpose of that which it was the object of the Bill to have perfected; the water to supply which must be raised by steam engines, as the source was much below the level. He did not think that less than 270,000*l.* would complete it; and to convince the House that such a canal was not wanted, he said that there had been petitions from Birmingham and elsewhere against the Bill; he should therefore move, "That the second reading of the Bill be postponed to this day six months;" which motion was seconded.

Mr. Samuel Smith differed in opinion with the Hon. Baronet. He admitted the sum necessary to carry it into effect; and as a proof of its necessity, he said that sum was already subscribed. He said, that a petition had certainly been presented from Birmingham; but, when he considered the opulence and number of inhabitants, he must declare that the petition was of a nature too inconsiderable to have any influence on the House.

Mr. Taylor and Mr. Pitt spoke against the motion, on account of those who were favourers of the Bill not being prepared.

Lord Beauchamp then moved, "That the second reading of the Bill be on the 15th of April;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Courtenay put off his motion for the Accounts of Money expended by the Master-General of the Ordnance to Tuesday next.

Mr. Curwen moved for the printing of Accounts before the House relative to the Isle of Man.—Ordered.

Mr. Tierney moved for Accounts relative to the Finances of India. Ordered.

At five o'clock the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 25.

On the second reading of the Bill for cultivating the Commonable Lands being moved, Mr. Joliffe assured the House, his intention was to make such a regulation as would neither injure the Peasant nor the Lord of the Manor; neither did he wish to affect the rights of mines. By proposing the adjudging the proportion of land to which any man may be entitled, to a certain number of persons summoned by the Sheriff of each county, he meant to preserve all the principles of Trial by a jury. He wished ever to preserve them and would preserve them in every sense, except that

that the decision should be made by a majority of those persons chosen by the Sheriff. He then contended, that the country would gain at least 300,000*l.* *per annum* by the regulation—the revenues and the wealth of the country would be encreased—its population would be improved—and its commerce and industry increased by the Bill now before the House. He said, he was not in the least degree concerned personally in the present Bill, for no man had less commonable land than himself—he had none—and therefore could not have a personal interest in the present Bill.

Mr. Minchin stated a few objections; the Bill went to oppress the poor; it was impracticable in its operation; the expences attending the allotment of each respective property would, from the tenderness of such arrangements, amount to more than what the object may be worth. He therefore moved, "That the second reading be postponed till this day six months."

Mr. Curwen supported the Bill, as did also Sir Watkin Lewes.

Capt. Berkeley opposed the Bill, and contended that the poor cottagers would be materially affected by it.

The House then divided, when there appeared for Mr. Minchin's motion 32—against it 13—majority 19.

#### SLAVE TRADE.

The Bill was adjourned till this day fe'nnight, and the House then broke up.

#### FRIDAY, March 26.

Thomas Eftcourt, Esq. Member for Cricklade, took the oaths and his seat.

The order of the day being read for the third reading of the Speaker's Salary Bill, the same was accordingly read a third time, and upon the question being put, "That this Bill do pass," the same was carried *nem. con.* Mr. Montagu was then directed to carry it to the Lords, and he was attended by every Member present, leaving only the Speaker and the two clerks at the table. A most flattering scene to the Chair; but a compliment well deserved, when considered in a personal point of view, and highly proper, when regarded in its more important light, as a wife and manly decision taken on the part of the Commons of England, to rescue the first servant of the Public from the necessity and possibility of degrading his dignity, by submitting to the influence of the Crown.

The House in a Committee of Supply, after a question or two very candidly put by General Burgoyne, which were readily answered by the Secretary at War (Sir George Yonge) and Mr. Steele, came to the following resolutions, viz.

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a sum not exceeding 356,458*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*

be granted to his Majesty for defraying the Extraordinaries of the Land Forces from the 25th day of December 1789, to the 24th day of December 1790.

180,938*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* for the In and Out Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital.

9,991*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* for Pensions to Widows of commissioned Officers.

4,859*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* for keeping in repair the Roads and Bridges in the Highlands of North Britain.

36,093*l.* 1*s.* for defraying the charge of Subsidy to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, for 1790.

238,279*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* 1-half, for payment of such part of principal and interest, as shall become due before the 10th of October 1790, on all orders made out under the Act of Parliament for the relief of the American Sufferers.

Mr. Pitt gave notice he should open the Budget on Friday the 16th of April next. Adjourned.

MONDAY, March 29.

#### LAND TAX COMMISSIONERS.

The order of the day being read for the third reading of the additional Land Tax Commissioners' Bill,

Captain Berkeley rose, and stated himself to be under the disagreeable necessity of moving the omission of a considerable number of persons named in the Bill to be appointed Commissioners.—He here read a letter from the Receiver General of the Land Tax for Gloucester, in which it was stated that the two Members for the city had given in lists for upwards of 200 persons to be commissioners, from which great inconvenience was expected to arise, as almost every respectable person in the city was already in the commission.—He concluded by moving the omission of the first name on the list.

Mr. Pitt (Member for Gloucester) opposed the motion, and strongly contended for the necessity of new lists.

Captain Berkeley spoke in reply.

Mr. Rose expressed the difficulty he had to give his vote on the present occasion, either for or against the question, which being put, the House divided,

Ayes — 37

Noes — 33

Majority — 4

The name was consequently omitted, and the question put upon the following ones, which were negatived without a division, after which the Bill was read and passed.

#### CAPTAIN WILLIAMS.

The order of the day being read, for resuming the adjourned debate on the case of Captain Williams,

Mr.

Mr. Francis moved the reading of the Act of the 33d of Henry VIII. for making amenable to the laws of England all murders committed by Englishmen *within or without his Majesty's dominions*; —and the Act of the 24th of his present Majesty, cap. 25, subjecting his Majesty's subjects to the laws of this country for *all offences whatever* committed in India.

The Master of the Rolls also moved, as an explanation to the last Act moved by the Hon. Gentleman, the reading of the Act of the 13th of his present Majesty, which was the foundation of the Act of the 24th.

These Acts being read by the Clerk at the table, the question was then read from the chair, "That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the death of Mustapha Cawn."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was desirous, before he offered his opinion upon the question, to hear those of other Gentlemen.

Mr. Francis said, he had given his opinion in a former debate, which was adjourned by the desire of the Law-Members of that House, to give them time for consideration, and on them he called for the result of such consideration.

The Master of the Rolls declared his opinion to be the same as on a former day—he considered the going into a Committee to be likely to produce no other consequences than such as would be injurious to justice, and for that reason he still objected to any enquiry. He contended that there was not sufficient evidence for the prosecution, and if there was, that the laws quoted did not go to empower our Courts to take cognizance of the offence. There was no power in England, except by the Act of Henry VIII. and of that he had much doubt, to try capital offences committed out of the English dominions; but if the House thought, that by the Act of Henry VIII. Captain Williams could be prosecuted, it still operated against the going to a Committee; as the House could, without such enquiry, vote, if they thought proper, such prosecution, upon the grounds of information already before them. He saw but three motives for which the enquiry could be insisted upon: the first, to prosecute for a murder by a bill of attainder, or to proceed by impeachment for a misdemeanour, or for the purpose of remedying a supposed defect in the law. The Right Hon. Gentleman then contended that, by the Act of Henry VIII. the crime charged against Capt. Williams was to be considered as a murder, or it could not be considered as any thing; and here he much doubted whether the Act of Henry would be countenanced by any of our Courts, and re-

marked, that from the making of that Act to the present day, not a single individual had been tried under it. He did away all thoughts of proceeding for a misdemeanour; and declared, that he did not see enough to warrant him in agreeing to bring in an *ex post facto* law.—Williams was not the principal in the affair, for which, if criminal, Hanmay had most to answer: he (the Master of the Rolls) believed Williams acted as he thought right; he, however, would not justify the act, but did not think it one that was of sufficient consequence to call on the interference of that House. If the House were inclined to remedy the defects of those Acts, and give such a power to our Courts as would enable them to punish such offences in future, they could make such new law without any reference to Captain Williams, whom he sincerely wished had been better advised than to have brought his case before that House, who had nothing whatever to do with it.—On all these grounds, he said, he still held his former opinion of the impropriety of the motion.

Mr. Francis, in reply to one part of the Hon. the Master of the Rolls' speech, in which he particularly objected to the business being considered by the House, on account of its being brought forward by a Member on the desire of Captain Williams, whose petition the House had rejected, replied, that he had not brought it forward on the request of Mr. Williams, but solely for the purpose of substantial justice.

Major Scott expressed his astonishment at the declaration of the last Gentleman, and asserted that he (Mr. Francis) had brought it forward at the request of Captain Williams; that when first applied to on the subject, he had declared that he had no idea whatever of bringing it forward; and that he had afterwards changed his mind solely on the request of Captain Williams. The Major then entered into the character of Mustapha Cawn, whom he stated to have been the head of a banditti, and who was under sentence of death in the fort of Gurruckpore when Capt. Williams took the command of it. The Major justified the execution on the ground of obedience to orders, and the capital sentence of Mustapha; and concluded by observing, that he could produce an hundred instances of similar power being exercised in America during the last war.

Mr. Burke contended, that an enquiry was proper and necessary, and ought to be gone into, either for the purpose of instituting a criminal procedure, or, if the laws would not bear them out in that, a deficiency which

which every one must lament in a crime so flagrant, that provision might be made to prevent any future evil of the kind. The present was a case, he said, unexampled, and that most fully warranted, and called on the House for an enquiry, to satisfy justice in every point of view in which it could be taken.—Captain Williams stood before them in a very different light to any other man; he was a boasting criminal; he came to their Bar, and demanded of them legislative approbation for an avowed homicide; he called on them for satisfaction for having, in the course of a prosecution against a greater criminal, mentioned his name;—the House ought therefore, for their own dignity and honour, to go into an enquiry to see whether they had or had not been guilty of an injury to the character of Mr. Williams: if they had, it was their duty, and would be honourable in them to declare it; a decision they could not in honour avoid. The business was before the public at large, who called for a decision on the homicide obtruded upon them, and on the House, which could not dissemble their knowledge of such homicide; he who had committed it having triumphantly avowed it, and dared an enquiry. It was plain, he said, that Mustapha Cawn, by the statement of Captain Williams himself, had been killed in cold blood—that he had been killed with deliberation, and that no legal justification, under a regular process of law, was offered to be set up for such homicide; a homicide under which circumstances, he was confident no one would presume to say was not a murder!—In aggravation of this murder, it was to be remembered, that the murdered man was of great consequence in his country; that he was, though stated to be a robber and a plunderer, and a man of no consequence, able to raise from seven to ten thousand horse and foot. A man capable of raising such a force, must be a Prince of great consequence, which however his titles imported; Rajah and Cawn, both of which he was commonly called, signifying in the Mahometan and Hindoo languages a person of great distinction. He contended strongly, that though a murder, whether of a poor or rich man, was equal in the sight of God, and ought to be punished with death; that the murder of a great powerful, and rich man was an aggravation of the crime; as greater evils might be expected to follow from it.—Those who stood forward to the conviction of such criminals as Captain Williams, were, he said, stigmatized with being actuated by a principle of revenge; it was, however, a principle of revenge that was noble, and with which he hoped ever to see a

British House of Commons actuated, for it was a principle of sensibility to revenge the wrongs of those who were rendered incapable of revenging their own.—He condemned the justification set up, of Mustapha Cawn's being a prisoner, which, instead of a palliation, was an aggravation of the crime; for a prisoner was a sacred character, whom the laws were bound to protect. The laws of England, so far from presuming guilt in a prisoner before he was convicted, considered every man who died in a gaol to be murdered, and the Coroner was always obliged to sit on the body, to enquire into the fact of his death. Mustapha Cawn died in a prison, under the charge of a British officer; the House of Commons, as grand Coroner of the Nation, ought to enquire into the circumstances of his death. But there were still stronger reasons to be urged for an enquiry; he understood that the perpetrator of this homicide, which he had proved to be a murder, was a Justice of the Peace; it was the duty of the House, therefore, when they found persons holding such opinions as he did, filling important judicial capacities, to enter into a minute enquiry; the consequences of such opinions ought well to be considered. He wished to put a case that might happen, to shew the necessity of an enquiry when such persons as Captain Williams were in the commission. If a soldier, guarding a prison, was to put to death a prisoner under his care, and be brought for such murder before Justice Williams, and say he had an order for so doing from his commanding officer, who had heard from some person, who had heard from another, and so on, that the prisoner was under sentence of death, Mr. Williams must, according to his conscience, acquit the soldier.—The Right Hon. Gentleman, next adverting to what the Master of the Rolls had said of Colonel Hannay being the principal, observed, that the law knew no distinction in murder, and considered all as principals.—If the laws were insufficient in the present case to bring Captain Williams to punishment, which, however, he did not think, he should have expected that the Law Officers in that House would have been the first to have proposed a remedy that might have guarded hereafter against any future Captain Williams; but he was sorry to observe, on the contrary, they always appeared very reluctant, and seemed desirous, when the law was impotent, that it should remain so; and impotent laws he considered to be a great oppression and tyranny on the people. He recapitulated his reasons for the necessity of enquiry, and said, a stronger case could not be found for one

than the present, where the person who had committed the murder was to be considered in two lights: first, as a Magistrate holding the most horrible opinions that could be entertained; and secondly, as a soldier, in whose hands, in both capacities, the Legislature had placed the civil and martial sword, and whose duty it was to see them exercised for the benefit and protection of the people, not for their oppression and destruction.—After a great number of other remarks, which turned principally on the dependant situation of the Nabob of Oude, from whom the order for execution was said to have originated, he concluded for the motion.

Mr. Vanstuart justified the conduct of Capt. Williams, as acting in obedience to the orders of his commanding officer, whose duty he declared it to be to execute the orders of the Nabob of Oude, who undoubtedly had the power of sentencing to death, and ordering for execution any of his subjects, of whom Mustapha Cawn was one.

Mr. Ryder saw no necessity for a Committee.

The Attorney General said, the blame thrown by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Burke) upon the Law Officers of that House, for not proceeding to some measure in consequence of what they knew of the case of Captain Williams, was very uncandid and unjust. He was against a Committee of Enquiry, not seeing a single good purpose such a Committee could answer. He did not believe that the law of this country could reach the crime charged against Captain Williams; and for the Act of Henry VIII. he desired any one to shew a prosecution that had been carried on under it: nor could he see how that Act attached to the present case, for he was confident that he could not sustain a prosecution under it, for the murder of a foreigner by a subject of this empire out of its jurisdiction, when the murderer must be indicted for having murdered the deceased "*in his Majesty's peace*;"—and he did not believe that it would be stated, that Mustapha Cawn, a subject of the Government of Oude, was in the peace of his Majesty, without which the indictment could not lie. He declared his opinion to be, that the grossest homicide, in such a case, was not subject to the laws of the land. He by no means justified the act of Captain Williams, but he was inclined to believe, that it was ~~not~~ a premeditated murder, and that Mr. Williams had been actuated solely from a mistaken opinion of duty, of which, if he had given himself time to have considered, he might have entertained a different idea.

Mr. Fox condemned the defence set up for Captain Williams by Mr. Vanstuart; a

defence which no one that had not been polluted by a residence in India, would have dared to offer. The doctrine of an unlimited right in a Prince to order the execution of any of his subjects, was not to be borne in that House; and it was not enough to be abhorred, the assertion of the orders of the Nabob of Oude to British Officers justifying them. He never had heard or read of any of the most despotic Governments, nor did he believe such a Government had ever existed, where it had ever been the duty of any man to put to death innocent persons by the order of the sovereign. He was sorry to hear the Attorney General attempt to palliate a murder for want of recollection; and he sincerely hoped, that whether the House did or did not go into a Committee on the subject, they all, except one, were unanimous in their abhorrence of the act of Captain Williams. The Right Hon. Gentleman contended ably for the propriety of an enquiry, and argued, that if the laws were deficient, and rendered it impossible for an indictment to be preferred in the present case for murder, that an impeachment was warranted for a high misdemeanour. The House, he said, were in possession of such important facts, that they could not with honour, and consistent with the duty they owed their country, avoid taking some proceeding in the present case; and such proceeding he considered the best means to forward, by a Committee of Enquiry. The House, he said, ought to shew to the world their abhorrence of the act by disclaiming it, by condemning it as an high offence against the honour of the nation, and, by so doing, prevent the acknowledgement of such crimes to the Legislature, which he had hoped no Englishman would have ever dared to state.

Mr. Vanstuart, Mr. Burke, the Attorney General, and Major Scott, each said a few words in reply.

Mr. Dundas was against the motion.—He was of opinion, that if the strongest report that could be made from the Committee was on the table, they could not proceed to a prosecution.—He said, the laws of this country were not cognizable of a murder committed by an Englishman in France or Spain on a native of those countries, nor were those of murders committed in the Nabob of Oude's dominions.

The Solicitor General went nearly over the same ground of objection with the Attorney General, and was against any interference of the House.

Mr. Burke again rose, and, after a long speech, in which he answered most of the objections offered against the going into a Committee, severely animadverted on the conduct

conduct of the Law Officers : he concluded by moving an adjournment of the debate to Thursday next.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion of adjournment. He contended that the Act of Henry VIII. was wholly inapplicable, and that the laws of this country could not reach the offence. He justified all that had fallen from his Honourable and Learned Friends, and concluded against the motion of a Committee.

Mr. Fox, the Solicitor General, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Francis, and

Major Scott, again spoke ; after which the question of adjournment was put, and negatived without a division.

The main question was immediately put, for a Committee of Enquiry, which was also negatived, by 61 to 23.—Majority against it, 38.

Mr. Courtenay gave notice that he should, on account of the absence of a friend, *again defer* his motion on the Ordinance Estimates to Wednesday three weeks !

At One o'Clock the House adjourned.

(To be continued.)

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

MARCH 22.

THE *Spel'd Child*, a Farce, was acted the first time at Drury Lane, for the benefit of Mrs. Jordan. The characters as follow :

Little Pickle,	Mrs. Jordan.
Old Pickle,	Mr. Suett.
Tag,	Mr. R. Palmer.
John,	Mr. Burton.
Miss Pickle,	Mrs. Hopkins.
Maria,	Miss Heard.
Margery,	Mrs. Booth.
Susan,	Mrs. Edwards.

This slight piece, calculated solely to display the talents of Mrs. Jordan, has been by some ascribed to herself, by others to Mr. Ford. As a lady's performance, we should be inclined to treat it with more tenderness than we can as the production of a gentleman. Beyond the acting, little can be said in its favour ; and of the praise belonging to the performers, the greatest portion must be assigned to Mrs. Jordan.

APRIL 9. Mr. Dodd appeared for the first time at Drury Lane, in the character of Don Manuel, in *She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not*, for his own benefit. The excellent performance of Mr. Parsons in this character will leave the public long to regret his absence from the Theatre. Mr. Dodd shewed himself a skilful actor in a character out of the usual line of his performance.

The same evening Mr. Quick put on the buskin, and performed *Richard the Third* for his own benefit. Several comic actors have attempted this part, and with equal success. We can remember the failure of Shuter, Weston, King, and Dodd ; and in such company, Mr. Quick may be content if he is allowed to pass without censure. His stage habits, by continual practice, are become so entirely comic, that he was unable to divest himself of them through any one

scene. Before the Play the following Prologue, written by Mr. Merry, was spoken by Mr. Ryder :

ENTER—(SPEAKING AT ENTRANCE.)

WELL ! Get back to the Green Room!—  
Retire, do, with speed !

\*Tis too late to repent of—your own act and deed.

(COMING FORWARD.)

Quite pale with ambition—of Tragedy sick—  
In plight the most doleful I've left my friend QUICK ;

So afraid of his pow'rs, and amaz'd at his plan,

I declare it has quite metamorphos'd the man :

He's grown, of a sudden, as lank as a rabbit,  
And, in kingly attire, looks ashamed of his habit ;

Much doubting if he, like old Blood of renown,

Shall escape for his daring attempt on the crown ;

And, tho' tied to a sabre, with plumes on his crest,

He'd relinquish his kingdom, so he were undress'd.

He met me just now with tears in his eye,  
And cried—"Ho-w-do-y-o-u do, Ry-der?"—"Oh, I'm ready to die !—

"This great part I've taken occasions my grief,

"'Tis the Hunchback of Shakespeare—  
"not Johnny O'Keefe !

"I'm so overcome, and already so spent,

"That I'm sure I shall faint with my fright  
"in the Tent ;

"Or if I should longer have pow'r to en-  
"croach,

"When I call for a horse, let 'em call me a  
"coach ;

R r 2

"Then.

"Then take me home quietly, put me  
"to bed,  
"And say I've a fever, or swear that I'm  
"dead!"

To this I replied,—“Little ISAAC, you're  
"mad!"

"King Dicky, believe me, you'll not act  
"so bad;

"Your figure is grand—let me see it—pray  
"pass—

"Why, you're fierce as a Bantam cock!  
"Look in the glass!"

At this he grew grave, but I bade him be  
gay,

And trust his best friends here wou'd fa-  
vour the Play;

That 'twas no great attack on Melpomene's  
right,

To put on her buskin for—*only one night*;  
But that if for this effort he now got a rub,  
He'd ne'er soar, hereafter, 'bove Arthur or  
Scrub.

I then spake of your smiles, and his terrors  
were o'er;

'Then forgive him this time, and he'll do so  
no more.

His trial comes on—What a vast crowd 's  
thus excited!

For Shakespeare's the man by whom he's  
indicted.

He owns he's assum'd *MANY SHAPES* most  
in vogue,

Has oft' play'd the fool, very oft' play'd the  
rogue:

But these you'll FORGET; for he claims as  
his right,

Alone to be tried for th' offence of to-night:  
He'll have from this court th' indulgence  
best him;

If guilty, you'll find so—if not, you'll ac-  
quit him!

14. *Arden of Feversham*, a Tragedy,  
taken from an old Play, published in 1599,  
and altered by Lillo, was acted the first time  
at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr.  
Holman. This Play has many of the beau-  
ties and most of the defects of our ancient  
Dramas. It was well performed by Mr.  
Holman, Mr. Hailey, and Mrs. Pope, who  
represented Arden, Mosby, and Mrs. Arden.  
Before the Play, the following Prologue,  
written by Mr. Merry, was spoken by Mr.  
Holman:

TO-NIGHT a story of domestic woe  
Shall cause the tear of sympathy to flow;  
Shall sadly teach, how bitter 'tis to prove  
The rending pangs of unrequited Love;  
Shew jealousy's dire daring, and display  
How Female Virtue feels its own decay.

As when the Queen of Flowers, in beauty  
born,

And cherish'd by the perfum'd breath of  
morn,

Finds in her troubled breast some canker-  
worm

Fix its fell teeth, and twist its venom'd form;  
The mortal touch her sick'ning sense appals,  
Sudden she droops, yet blushes as she falls.

The Scene we bring before you LILLO  
drew,

And the disasters which he paints, were  
true—

Then, if the Brave shou'd sigh, the Fair  
shou'd melt,

'Twill be for Sorrows that were really felt;  
And, sure, of all th' emotions which excite  
The vivid pulse of anguish or delight,  
Love reigns the Chief—An Angel now, he  
leads

His raptur'd Vot'ries to the vernal meads;  
Kiss round their steps the sweetest flow'rets  
rise,

Tunes every stream, and brightens all the  
skies;

Wreathes the dear Chaplet, blends the mu-  
tual glance,

And wraps the Spirit in voluptuous trance.  
*Arden*, a *Deceiver* by the midnight flood,

He howls distracted, and he thirsts for blood!  
Relentless Furies seize upon his soul—

He lifts the dagger, tenders the death-bowl!  
Drags his pale victims to the cavern's gloom,  
Feeds on their hearts, and locks them in the  
tomb!

But from such horrors now we've nought  
to fear,

Benignity with Beauty triumphs here.

No Ladies here send Lovers to the Grave—  
They might condemn them, but they chuse  
to save;

Their Anger's moderate, gentle their de-  
crees—

They even smile on those who strive to  
please.

Nor need I doubt of kindness, while a-  
round

Friends who to oft' have favour'd me, are  
found.

Ye, who can trace my first ambitious aim  
To win your plaudits, or escape your blame,

Think, when unhappy *Arden* meets the  
view,

And for ALICIA dies—he lives for you.

16. *No Song No Supper*, a Comic Opera  
of two acts, by Mr. Cobb, was acted the  
first time at Drury Lane, for the benefit of  
Mr. Kelly. The characters as follow:

Frederick, Mr. Kelly.  
Clap, Mr. Dignum.

Robin.

Robin,	Mr. Bannister.
Endless,	Mr. Suett.
Sailor,	Mr. Sedgwick.
Louisa,	Mrs. Crouch.
Nell,	Mrs. Romanzini.
Margaretta,	Signora Storace.

Though this piece is not without some of the peculiar properties to be found in Mr. Cobb's Dramas, some of which are to be commended, yet we cannot but admit, that from the excellence of the music it is most likely to derive its best success. It ought, however, not to be wholly ranked with benefit performances, as it promises a longer date than such kind of pieces usually experience.

On the same evening two daughters of Mr. Ryder made their first appearance on any stage at Covent Garden, for their father's benefit; the elder, in Estifania in *Rule a Wife and break a Wife*; the younger, in Leonora in *The Padlock*. Candour requires that there should be another performance before any judgment is passed on this attempt to obtain the public favour. It cannot but be confessed to have been extremely promising in every respect.

Mrs. Crespigny's private Theatre at Camberwell, opened April the 7th with a new Tragedy, never acted, entitled *The British Orphan*; of which the following were the characters:

Carlos, a Grandee of Spain and a Knight of Calatrava,	} Mr. Fitzgerald.
Alonzo, Grand Corregidor of Madrid,	
Hubert, an English Knight,	} Mr. Pocock.
Buenoco, a Spanish Merchant,	
Lopez, Secretary to Carlos,	} Captain Flight.
Servant,	
Alguazil,	} Mr. Montague Kelly.
Eliza, sister to Hubert and wife to Buenoco,	
Isabella, sister to Eliza,	} Mrs. Crespigny.
First Chorister	
Friars,	} Mr. Rich. Starke and Mr. Stevens.

The Tragedy was succeeded by *The Sultan*, which was performed as follows:

Sultan,	Mr. Thomas.
Osmyn,	Mr. Richard Starke.
Elmira,	Mrs. Starke.
Ismenia,	Mrs. Savary.
And Roxalana,	Mrs. Crespigny.

The author of *The British Orphan* was not

announced, but he certainly is of the modern school. The principal incident of the piece is founded on the idea of *suspended animation*; for the heroine rises out of her coffin, to the great joy of her friends and relations! Carlos and Isabella found very able representatives in Mr. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Crespigny; and the other characters were, upon the whole, very well sustained. The dresses were extremely splendid, and the scenery was characteristic, and painted with great spirit.

The dirge in the funeral procession had great merit; it is the composition of Mr. Stevens, and it was admirably performed by Mr. Danby, Mr. Perry, and the chorus of virgins. The following were the Prologue and Epilogue:

#### PROLOGUE,

By W. T. FITZGERALD, Esq.

AS when a vessel scuds before the gale,  
With flying streamers, and inflated sail,  
The eye with pleasure views the Ocean's  
boast,

And distant danger in the prospect's lost;  
So the Young Poet dares the DRAMA'S test,  
Buoyant with hope, from ev'ry terror free;  
Till driv'n by Party's waves, and Envy's  
blast,

His rudder broken, and unshipp'd his mast,  
In whelming sands his hopeful bark is lost,  
His fame diminish'd, and his fortune cross'd!  
For all the scribbling wilings of the age,  
Who gain clandestine footing on the stage,  
'Gainst rising genius make one common  
cause,

And sicken should an Otway gain applause:  
They view another's Muse with jaundic'd  
eyes,

That blast the buds of genius as they rise;  
That chill young Merit in its earliest dawn,  
And nip the blossom ere the fruit be born!  
But may our Band a milder fate attend,  
And in each Critic find a candid friend.

On *Love* and *Jealousy* we found our play,  
Passions that all have felt, and *must* obey—  
The first can soothe the varied cares of life,  
And make the mistress dearer in the wife;  
Brighten the languid eye of drooping health,  
And make content a substitute for Wealth!  
But when unequal fires the bosom burn,  
And ardent passion meets with no return;  
When jealous cares distract the madd'ning  
brain,

Hell has no torment equal to the pain—  
A raging scorpion in the human mind—  
It makes that bosom savage which was kind,  
Destroys the winning sweetness of the fair,  
And furrows beauty with the frown of care!  
But when, with horror chill'd, you turn aside  
From Carlos' Jealousy—Alonso's Pride;

See



See *Isabella* blest'd with ev'ry grace,  
Her mind a pattern of her lovely face;  
Where sense and sweetness happily unite,  
To charm the soul and fascinate the sight;  
Oh! could our Author borrow *Shakespeare's*

pen,  
That wrote like Nature on the hearts of  
men;

Th' aspiring Bard might seize the laurel'd  
crown,

And mount one step on his immortal throne!  
For *Shakespeare*, like the glorious orb of day,

Cheers ev'ry plant of genius with his ray:

Tho' none shall ever with *his Muse* compare,

Or equal beauties Fancy scatter'd there;

Fin'd by *his* thoughts, *new* *Otways* may be  
born,

And *futur's* *Rowes* our latter age adorn;

Like smaller planets pleasing light afford,

And glitter in the absence of their Lord!

If flights sublime our Author can't pursue,

Yet still plain Nature shall be kept in view;

And should the feeling mind confess her  
reign,

'Twill more than compensate our present  
pain.

Should friendship kindly foster this essay,

And stamp its seal to night upon our Play,

Our modest Bard forgets each anxious fear—

The *BRITISH ORPHAN* finds a *PARENT*  
here.

### EPILOGUE,

By M. P. ANDREWS, Esq.

Spoken by MRS. CRESPIGNY.

TWO things, they say, for husbands form  
a treat,

A wife in wedding or in winding sheet,

Which pleases most—the fable, or the cr-  
mine?

I will not ask my Deary to determine—

For 'twixt ourselves, to save all hard denial,

I do not mean to put him to the trial.

Y<sup>E</sup> F<sup>A</sup>R, grand arbiters of *you* and taste—

Or tow'ring top-knot, or of screw'd-up  
wait;

Whose high decisions stamp the great decree,  
Whether a cap's "*to be, or not to be!*"

You shall th' important, awful point decide,  
And all by your opinion must abide.

\* You've seen me clad in solemn pomp of  
wee,

With ev'ry grace the widow's weeds bestow;  
Black jetty ornaments, that sweetly deck

And foil the whiteness of the half-veil'd  
neck;

Long train of crape, which hints to ev'ry  
swain,

Tho' *Huz* is dead, the lady loves—a train.

In decent order next, grief thrown aside,

You view'd me glitt'ring like an Eastern  
bride;

With studied charms to feed the lover's fuel,  
The flowing veltment, and the sparkling

jewel:—

Last, you behold me in this garb of death,

These mournful ensigns of departed breath:—

Say, will these trappings modern swains invite

To joyous converse, and to gay delight?

Will this church-yard accoutrement engage

The *Dapper Dandies* of the present age?

Smart *Musier JEMMY*, fashion'd cap-a-pee,

With five-inch bludgeon, and with *ten-*  
*fling'd* knee;

Sinking beneath the weight of coachman's  
capas,

Tho' in the field he'll venture hair-breadth  
'scapes,

This sad array his timid heart would freeze,

He'd fly the frightful Fair, thus *en chemise*—

"Dem it," he'd say—"What venture in  
"her shroud here,

"Without one dab of rouge, or grain of  
"powder?

"Give me a wife *made-up* in ev'ry feature—

"Nothing so vulgar and so coarse—as *na-*  
"tive."

SPORT we no more with what degrades  
the heart—

Will you with my good man all take a part?

I know his wishes—think me not too vain—

But welcome me to life and love again.

In the course of the Play, MRS. CRESPIGNY appeared in three different dresses.

## P O E T R Y

### V E R S E S

To Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS,

On his late RESIGNATION of the PRES-  
IDENT'S CHAIR of the ROYAL ACADEMY.

By the EARL of CARLISLE.

TOO wise for contest, and too meek for  
strife,

Like Lear, oppress'd by those you rais'd to life,

Thy sceptre broken, thy dominion o'er,  
Thou curtain falls, and thou'rt a King no  
more.—

Still, near the wreck of thy demolish'd state,  
Truth and the weeping Muse with me shall  
wit;

Science shall teach Britannia's self to moan,  
And make, O injured friend! thy wrongs her  
own.

Shall

Shall we forget, when, with incessant toil,  
To thee 'twas giv'n to turn the stubborn soil—  
To thee, with flow'rs to deck our dreary  
waste,  
And kill the pois'nous weeds of vicious taste;  
To pierce the gloom where England's Ge-  
nius slept,  
Long of soft love and tenderness bereft;  
From his young limbs to tear the hands away,  
And bid the Infant Giant run and play?

Dark was the hour, the age an age of  
stone,

When Hudson claim'd an empire of his  
own;

And from the time, when, darting rival light,  
Vandyke and Rubens cheer'd our northern  
night;

Those twin stars set, the Graces all had fled,  
Yet paus'd, to hover o'er a Lely's head;  
And sometimes bent, when won with ear-  
nest pray'r,

To make the gentle Kneller all their care;  
But ne'er with smiles to gaudy Verrio turn'd,  
No happy incense on his altars burn'd.

O! witness, Windsor! thy too passive  
walls,

Thy tortur'd ceilings, thy insulted halls!  
Lo! England's glory, Edward's conquering son,  
Cover'd with spoils from Poitiers bravely  
won—

Yet no white plumes, no arms of sable hue,  
Mark the young hero to our ravish'd view;  
In buskin trim and laurel'd helmet bright,  
A well drest'd Roman meets our puzzled  
sight;

And Gallia's captive King, how strange his  
doom!

A Roman too perceives himself become.  
See too the miracles of God profan'd,  
By the mad daubings of this impious hand;  
For while the dumb exult in notes of praise,  
While the lame walk, the blind in transports  
gaze—

While vanquish'd demons Heav'n's high  
mandates hear,

And the pale dead spring from the silent bier,  
With lock'd cravat, long wig, and careless  
mien,

The Painter's present at the wond'rous scene!

Vanloo and Dahl, these may more justly  
claim

A step still higher on the throne of Fame;  
Yet to the West their course they seem to  
run,

The last red streaks of a declining sun.

And must we Jervas name? so hard and  
cold,

In ermine robes, and peruke, only bold;  
Or, when inspir'd, his rapt'rous pencil own  
The roll'd up stocking and the damask gown!  
Behold a tattletale age in wonder stand,  
And hail him the Apelles of the land!

And Denner too—but yet so void of ease,  
His figures tell you—they're forbid to please;  
Nor in proportion nor expression nice,  
The strong resemblance is itself a vice;  
As waxwork figures always shock the  
sight.

Too near to human flesh and shape,  
affright;  
And when they best are form'd afford  
the least delight.

Turn we from such to thee, whose nobler  
art

Rivets the eye and penetrates the heart:  
To thee, whom Nature, in thy earliest youth,  
Fed with the honey of eternal Truth—  
Then, by her fondling art, in happy hour,  
Entic'd to Learning's more s-quester'd bower:  
There all thy life of honours first was plann'd,  
While Nature preach'd, and Science held thy  
hand—

When, but for these, condemn'd perchance  
to trace

The tiresome vacuum of each senseless face,  
Thou in thy living tints hadst ne'er combin'd  
All grace of form and energy of mind—  
How, but for these, should we have trem-  
bling fled

The guilty tossings of a BEAUFORT's bed;  
Or let the fountain of our sorrows flow

At sight of famish'd UGOLINO's woe?  
Hent on revenge, should we have pensive  
stood

O'er the pale Cherubs of the fatal Wood,  
Caught the last perfume of their rosy breath,  
And view'd them smiling at the stroke of  
death?

Should we have question'd, stung with rage  
and pain,

The Spectre Line, with the distracted TRANT?  
Or, with ALCENA's natural terror wild,  
From the venom'd serpent torn her child?

And must no more thy pure and classic page  
Unfold its treasures to the rising age?

Nor from thy own Athenian temple pour  
On list'ning youth, of art the copious store?—  
Hold up to Labour independent ease,  
And teach Ambition all the ways to please!  
With ready hand neglected Genius save,  
Sick'ning, o'erlook'd in Mis'ry's hidden cave;  
And, nobly just, decide; the active mind  
Neither to soil nor climate is confin'd!

Desert not then my sons; those sons who  
soon

Will mourn with me, and all their error own.  
Thou must excuse that raging fire, the same  
Which lights their daily course to endless  
fame,

Alas! impels them thoughtless, far to stray  
From filial love and Reason's sober way.  
Accept again thy pow'r—resume the Chair,  
"Nor leave it till — you place an Equal  
there."

## V E R S E S,

By JAMES BOSWELL, Esq.

There is in the stately square at Edinburgh,  
the Parliament Close, a very fine Statue  
of CHARLES II. on horseback, a cast in  
lead, larger than life. Some years ago  
the Provost of the City, from a strange  
Gothic fancy, had it laid over with a  
thick coat of paint, to make it look *white*  
and *new*. This occasioned the following.

WELL done, my Lord, with noble taste,  
You've made Charles gay as five-and-  
twenty :

We may be scarce of *gold* and *corn*,  
But sure there's *lead* and *gold* in plenty.

Yet for a public work like this,  
I wou'd have had some famous Artist,  
Tho' I had made each mark a pound,  
I wou'd have had the very smartest.

Why not bring Allan Ramsay \* down,  
From sketching coronet and cushion ;  
For he can paint a living King,  
And knows—the English constitution †.  
The milk-white steed is well enough :  
But why thus daub the man all over ;  
And to the swartly *Stuart* give  
The cream complexion of *Hanover* ?

This statue never gave offence,  
But now, as you've been pleas'd to make it,  
The Ladies all will run away,  
Lest they behold a man stark naked.  
Stay, fair dissembling cowards ! stay,  
He'll do no harm—you may go near him ;  
I'll tell you—e'en when flesh and blood,  
Some of your grandams did not fear him.

## THE WAY TO HAPPINESS.

Written by MASTER DREWITT,

Of the GRAMMAR SCHOOL in PLYMOUTH.

SAY, proud mortals, why thus eager,  
Ye that bubble wealth pursue ?

Why ye pant for fame and glory ?  
Say what charms has pow'r for you ?

Ask yon rustic why he's cheerful  
In a solitary cot,  
And he'll tell you proud ambition  
Ne'er disturb'd his humble lot ;

But content with happy freedom  
Ranges o'er the verdant plain,  
While in rooms of costly splendor  
Grief and melancholy reign.

On the mountain top the pine-tree  
Prostrate falls before the gale,  
But the myrtle blooms securely  
In the low and silent vale.

\* Allan Ramsay, Esq. Painter to his Majesty.

† Mr. Ramsay was the Author of an " Essay on the English Constitution."

‡ The tuneful Elegiast of Major André is requested to accept the above Lines through  
the European Magazine ; the Author never having had it in his power to present them before.

Oh' the stormy tempest rising,  
Overthrows the lofty tow'r ;  
But the humble cottage shelter'd  
Mocks the vivid lightning's pow'r.  
Would you taste life's tranquil pleasures,  
From its gayer scenes retire :  
Seek those joys 'midst shades sequester'd  
Innocence and peace inspire.

There discharge each social duty ;  
Learn by blessing to be blest ;  
Banish Envy and Ambition,  
And let Virtue rule your breast.

See yon Sun in his meridian,  
Now in glorious light array'd,  
Too much heat his beams diffusing,  
Bids you seek the cooling shade.

But when in the West declining,  
As he sheds a milder ray,  
Then upon some bank reclining  
Prove the sweets of setting day.

Thus the man who moves securely  
In the humble walks of life,  
Tastes delight by care unsullied,  
Free from fear, remorse, and strife.

Passion ne'er usurps dominion,  
Happiness his constant guest ;  
And his length of day completed,  
Down he sinks in peace to rest.

## V E R S E S

To Miss SEWARD, on reading her Poem on  
the Death of Major ANDRÉ.

Written in 1782 \*

By Dr. TROTTER.

WHILE you, sweet nymph, the sacred  
rites prepare,  
And plant the myrtle where the laurel grew,  
Why streams afresh this sympathetic tear,  
And all our sorrows at thy song renew ?  
What though not mark'd by monumental  
stone,

(That pious boon the savage land denies),  
Some faithful flower by Spring's first zephyr  
blown, [lies.

From vulgar dust shall point where André

What though a nation's tears bedew the grave,  
And Fame's loud trumpet echo every  
groan ;

A brighter remnant Seward's Muse shall save,  
By all the gentler Loves and Graces won.

O ! had one spark of thy celestial flame  
Warm'd the cold bosoms of Columbia's  
fair, [name,

Thy favour'd youth had liv'd an honour'd  
Or met that death the happiest heroes shared.  
*Portsmouth Harbour, March 3d, 1790.*

The following NOTES were received too late to be annexed in their proper Places to the LETTER addressed to Sir JOSEPH BANKS by Col. POLIER, inserted in Page 281.

PAGE 281, col. 1, line 10. [*Baids*.] This is the true way in which that word is generally pronounced in the Moorish dialect, and by all kind of persons in the upper provinces of Hindostan, except, however, such as are versed and conversant in the Shanferit, who say *Vaida* or *Veda*. In the Decan they use the word *Vidam* instead of either *Baid* or *Veda*; but they mean the same thing.

The *Baids* are four in number, and stand in the following order:—The *Rug*, the *Jajurg*, the *Saiam*, and the *Auerhun*. It must also be observed, that the Italian vowels have been made use of throughout in the composition of the proper names of this paper.

Ibid. line 7. from the bottom. [*Aurangzeb*.] known in India under the title of *Alamguir*, became, towards the middle of his reign, a relentless persecutor of the Hindous, whose religion he wished to annihilate; very different in that from his predecessors of the House of *Timour*, who always left their subjects in the liberty of conscience. Many in a great degree attribute the subsequent decline of the empire to that cruel measure.

Ibid. line 2. from the bottom. [*Jaysing*.] This is the same *Jaysing* who commanded the Imperial army in the Decan, and forced the rebel *Saiwa* to surrender himself after a vigorous campaign he made against him, in which he gained great credit.

Page 281, col. 2, line 17. [*Mirza Rajah*.] That title, very unusual to an Hindou, was conferred on him by the Emperor Mohammed Shah, whose faithful servant he ever was, not only as a proof of regard, but also to distinguish him from the above-named *Jaysing*, who was his grandfather.

Ibid. line 22. [*Astronomical Tables*.] *Jaysing* had the assistance of several European astronomers and mathematicians in the arrangement of his astronomical tables, known in India under the name of *Ziyy Mohammed Shahy*.

Ibid. line 32. [*Don Pedro de Silva*.] if now living, is upwards of 86 years of

age.—He was born, I believe, at Goa, and sent in his youth to Lisbon, to complete his education, which was not confined to medicine, but included also the mathematics. On his return to India he was one of those learned persons sent by the Portuguese government to *Jaysing* (Mirza Rajah), who had applied for them, and he remained at his Court in great consideration and favour till the Rajah's death, during which time he was honoured by his sovereign with the Portuguese order of Christ. He continued attached to his successor Rajah *Madhou Sing*; but having boldly refused to administer poison in a dose of physic to one of his patients who happened to be obnoxious to the Rajah, he found his continuance at *Jaypour* under such a master so disagreeable and dangerous, that he quitted his Court and returned to the *Jatts*, whose chief Rajah *Jewar Sing*, knowing his worth, received him with open arms. He remained with the *Jatts*, employed in various services, till nearly the end of their Dynasty; when, *Mad'hou Sing* being dead, the Regent and all the Chiefs of *Jaypour* joined in earnest entreaties to Don Pedro to return among them, which he did, and there he has remained settled with his family ever since, greatly esteemed and deservedly respected by all. The writer of this, who has known Don Pedro personally, and long corresponded with him, is happy in having this opportunity of making known, though in so concise a manner, the worth of his friend.

Page 282, col. 2, line 5. [*K'batry*.] The *Brehman*, the *K'lary*, the *Bairi*, and the *Sowder*, form the four general divisions or classes of people among the Hindous. Besides which they have the *Harry* or *Pariar*, which class is still lower, and absolutely excluded from all intercourse with even the lowest of the others.

ERRATA.—Page 281, col. 2, line 15, for *Saindhyat* read *Saindhyah*.—Page 282, col. 2, line 12, for *lal jog* read *cal jog*.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

Vienna, March 13.

HIS Hungarian Majesty, accompanied by the Archduke Francis, arrived here last night at ten o'clock, in perfect health.  
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Disfen, March 28. Yesterday Count de Hartzfeld had a public audience of the Elector in the character of Ambassador extraordinary from the Elector of Mentz.  
S f

as Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, to notify the vacancy of the Imperial Throne, and formally to invite his Electoral Highness to appear at Frankfort, in person or by proxy, on the 1st of July next, in order to proceed to the election of a new Emperor.

*Stockholm, March 30.* The King of Sweden embarked on board the *Amadis* yacht on the evening of the 25th inst. and fell down the channel on his way to Finland; but finding the wind unfavourable, he came on shore again the next day, and did not finally sail till the 28th in the morning.

Four frigates and some smaller vessels have been cruising for some time, in order to protect the passage of the armed vessels prepared in the different ports for the coasting fleet, and with a view to secure the prior possession of the promontories of Pokala and Hango-Udd. After this point was obtained, the Baron de Cederstam, with two frigates and a cutter, proceeded to the little town and fort of Rodewick, situated at a small distance. The garrison, consisting of a few invalids, could make no resistance, and a capitulation was entered into, by which it was stipulated, that 4000 roubles should be paid for the ransom of the town, and that all the public stores, and a warehouse, containing a considerable number of uniforms, were burnt. This blow was struck on the 16th inst. and M. de Cederstam returned on the 17th to Hango-Udd.

*Vienna, April 3.* The meeting of the

Diet in Hungary is fixed for the 7th of June, and the Coronation in that kingdom is expected to take place about the middle of July.

*Stockholm, April 6.* Advices have been received, that the King of Sweden reached Abo in safety on the 31st of March, and set out for Helsingfors the next morning.

*St. Petersburg, March 29.* Her Imperial Majesty has conferred on Field Marshal Prince Potemkin the title of Hettman of the Cossacks inhabiting the borders of the Black Sea, a dignity which has long been dormant, and now revived in the person of this General.

*Vienna, April 7.* His Hungarian Majesty went in state yesterday, attended by the whole body of the Provincial Assembly of Lower Austria, to the cathedral church; and at his return to the palace, he received, with great solemnity, the homage of the States, and their oath of all giance, which was pronounced aloud by the whole Assembly. His Majesty, in return, expressed his firm resolution to unite in his future government the principles of impartial justice with the sentiments of paternal affection, and to maintain the States in the enjoyment of all their rights and privileges.

His Hungarian Majesty, after the ceremony, dined in public with his eldest son; and all the orders of the Provincial Assembly, as well as some few foreigners, dined afterwards in the palace at separate tables.

## MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

FEBRUARY.

**L**ATELY a case was argued and determined in the Court of King's Bench, of some importance to the mercantile world. The question was, "Whether a payment made in Bank notes can legally be deemed a payment made in money?" The Court said, that the Judges had not yet gone to the extent of deciding that the tender of a debt in Bank notes was a good tender, unless the party accepted them as cash. A payment, however, made in Bank notes might certainly be deemed a payment made in money, and might be so styled in a deed or other instrument by which any sum is stated to be given or paid. Bank notes were unquestionably called money, and so considered by the world.

**FEB. 25.** The Prince of Denmark, on his last birth-day, when he entered into his 23d year, instead of solemnizing it by a concert or ball, liberated fifty-two peasants from the servitude of the glebe—a remaining branch of feudal barbarism to which they were unfortunately subjected.

Wednesday evening a young woman, of the name of Finch, niece to Mr. Finch, tobaccoist, at No. 268, Wapping, took the fatal resolution of putting an end to her present existence, by swallowing a quantity of arsenic. What renders this most remarkable is, she prevailed upon the servant-maid of Mr. Huddy, a pastry-cook, to accompany her in the fatal resolution. They took to the amount of two ounces between them; in consequence of which, Miss Grace Finch struggled with the drug in violent convulsions about three hours, and then expired. The maid-servant continued in a most miserable state till the next morning, when she expired also.

**MARCH 1.** The Governors and Directors of the Society of Ancient Britons went in procession to St. Clement's church, where a sermon was preached by the Bishop of St. David's. They afterwards went to Carlton-house, where they were graciously received by the Prince of Wales, who presented to the Charity 100 guineas, being his annual donation.

The donations, exclusive of the collection after dinner, amounted to 650l. The collection exceeded 130l.

**Chess.**—The celebrated *Phildor* played three games at chess *blindfolded*, on Saturday, with three different persons at once: two with Dr. Rolet, and Capt. Smyth, he gained; and the third with Count Brühl was a drawn game.

3. A General Court of Proprietors was held at the India House to ballot for a Director in the room of the late Joseph Sparkes, Esq. at the declaration of which the numbers were, for S. Williams, Esq. 643—J. Par-due, Esq. 418—Majority for Mr. Williams —225.

A young man who absconded on Friday last with 5000l. the property of Messrs. Woollse, of Wellclose-square, was taken at Brighton on Sunday. The whole sum, 150l. excepted, was found in his possession. He had laid out about 120l. in purchasing lottery tickets. One of the partners made him a present of ten guineas to enable him to go abroad.

This afternoon another maniac went to St. James's, where he seized the colours belonging to the first regiment, who were on guard, which were placed in the Courtyard as usual. The sentry who guarded the colours not observing him, he made his escape to the whalebone, where he was seized by another sentry, who secured him till he got other assistance; the maniac immediately threw down the standard, when he was taken into custody by two of the Marshalsmen, who conveyed him in a hackney coach to the Public-office, Bow-street, where he underwent an examination before Sir Sampson Wright. On Sir Sampson's asking him his reason for taking away the colours, he said he was a native of the Isle of Man; that his name was Thomas Cannon; that he went yesterday morning to Kensington Palace in expectation of seeing his Majesty pass to Windsor, and on his return he had completed his point, which he had in view for some time back, by throwing down the Royal Standard of England. His reason, he said, he would not give, unless he was introduced to the King, the Prince of Wales, and Mr. Pitt. He was committed to Covent Garden watch-house.

4. The Royalty Theatre is sold for 6,000l. and is licensed to open as Sadler's Wells, Atley's, and Hughes's.

6. Among the high priced lots sold at the sale of the late Mr. Watson Reed's library, an edition of *Hamlet*—supposed to be *unique*—was purchased by Mr. Kemble for the sum of 16 guineas!

8 The collection of Shakespeare's Plays

1623 (commonly called the first folio) was sold at Mr. Egerton's auction-room for 1000l. less a sum than 35l. 14s. The Dukes of Grafton and Roxburgh were the competitors for this volume. The latter was victorious. At the same sale, *Romeo and Juliet* 4to. 1599, was purchased for 7l. 15s. and *Hamlet*, 4to 1604, for 17l. 6s. 6d. A three guinea subscription receipt for Alderman Boydell's *Shakespeare*, was likewise disposed of, at the same time and place, for 6l. 8s.

12. A fire broke out about ten o'clock last night at the oil-shop the corner of Hanway-yard, Oxford-street; which was attended by an explosion of gun-powder, so violent as to unroof the house, and blow away the front. Several people on the opposite side of the way were struck down by the bricks; and one man, it is said, was cut to pieces by the fragments thus scattered. Three houses were destroyed. Two dead bodies have been dug out of the ruins; one of them an attorney in the Temple, and the son of a tradesman in Long-acre, caused by part of a house falling on them.

15. A severe battle was fought at Stoke Golding, near Coventry, between Jasomhs, one of the Birmingham heroes, and Payne, of Coventry; they fought 95 rounds, and were upwards of two hours in the conflict, which at length ended in favour of Payne.

20. The disagreeable intelligence is received of the loss of the Company's ship *Vanitait*, in the Straights of Billaton, in November last. This ship was on her voyage to China, and was directed to take a different course from the other China ships, to the Eastward of the Straights of Banca, as it was conjectured a more speedy and better passage might by this means be accomplished. No lives were lost either among the officers or ship's company; the assistance they received from two country ships enabled them to save great part of the silver on board, and some other part of the cargo.

The two gold medals, value fifteen guineas each, given annually by his Grace the Duke of Grafton, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, for the encouragement of classical learning, are this year adjudged to Mr. Francis Wrangham, B. A. of Trinity Hall, and Mr. John Tweddell, B. A. of Trinity College.

22. *Somerset House*.—The estimates, as delivered to the House of Commons, are as follows: Expended, 334,703l; to be expended, 33,500l.

Mr. Petrie has got a verdict at Salisbury against Paul Benfield for 3000l. damages in his election cause.

A grant to the Right Hon. Charles Stan-hope,

hope, Earl Stanhope, for his new-invented method of conducting vessels without sails, against wind, waves, current, and tide, has passed the Great Seal.

The law-suit between Dr. Farr and the widow of Mr. Hicks, of Lynnington, respecting the will of the late Mr. Dale, adjudged at the old Winchester Assizes in favour of the former, but which was to have been again tried, is amicably compromised. Mrs. Hicks is to have one third of the estate, with all the stock and monies, &c. received since the testator's death. The other two thirds to go to Dr. Farr.

Lord George Gordon has written a Reply to the Notorious Assembly, the President of which, in answer to his last application, said, that they thought it improper for them to interfere between the Government of England and him. Lord George, in his Reply, says, that the French nation thought proper once to interfere in regard to him; and it was the interference of France, when despotic, that condemned him to a prison; that surely then they might now as properly interfere in his behalf, now that they are a free nation, to procure his liberty.

31. James East and William Wilson, for a burglary in the house of George Wood, in Kinsland Road, and stealing five china bowls, seven casks of liquor, &c. his property, were executed before the Debtors Door of Newgate.

APRIL 1. A dreadful fire broke out at a cork cutter's, near the Hermitage, Wapping, which did considerable damage; and also consumed two or three hemp-ware-houses adjoining.

The loss sustained is computed at no less than 20,000*l.*—708 barrels of tallow, weighing 900*lb.* each, and 500 tons of flax, were destroyed among other valuable articles.

3. The foundation stone of the new Opera House, in the Haymarket, was laid by the Earl of Buckingham.

7. This day Count Reviczki, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Vienna, had a private audience of his Majesty to notify the death of the late Emperor of Germany, and the accession of Leopold the Second to the crown of Hungary and Bohemia; and also to notify the death of her Royal Highness the Arch-Duchess Elizabeth [*LOND. GAZ.*]

15. The Minister concluded his bargain for another Lottery: The bidders were, Messrs. Hankey, 15*l.* 2*s.* Hamertonley, 15*l.* 10*s.* Archerheim and Co. 15*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Stomons and Co. 15*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* Lilly and Roberts, 15*l.* 16*s.* 4½*d.* The premium upon the whole Lottery is 250,000*l.* 10*s.*

17. On the 5th instant his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland went in state to the House of Peers; and the Commons

having been summoned to the House of Lords, his Excellency delivered the following speech:

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ As the important objects that have engaged your attention during this session of Parliament are now accomplished, I have great pleasure in signifying his Majesty's approbation of the zeal you have shewn for the public interest, and the dispatch with which you have concluded the national business.

“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ I have the King's commands to return you his sincere thanks for the cheerfulness with which you have voted the Supplies; you may depend upon their being faithfully applied to the purposes for which they were granted.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ I am directed to testify his Majesty's satisfaction at the salutary provisions which have been made during the present Parliament, for the encouragement of agriculture, the extension of commerce, the security of property, and the due execution of the law; regulations which have increased the wealth, advanced the trade, and raised the credit of your country to a degree unexampled in any former period.

“ Whilst I return his Majesty's thanks for the many marks of your attachment to his person, family, and government, I must express his confidence that you will continue to inculcate in the minds of the people that spirit of loyalty, and that disposition to promote the tranquillity and general welfare of the country, which have so eminently distinguished your conduct.

“ Urged by every principle of laudable ambition and public duty, I shall unremittingly endeavour to cultivate your true interest in maintaining good order and government, and to contribute by every means in my power to advance the prosperity of this rising country.”

After which the Lord Chancellor prorogued the Parliament to Saturday the 5th day of June.

On the 8th following a Proclamation was issued, dissolving the Parliament; and in the London Gazette of the 18th appeared another Proclamation, for calling a new Parliament for the kingdom of Ireland to meet on the 20th of May next.

28. A Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following appointments took place:

Major General William Medows, the present Governor of Fort St. George, promoted to the Governor Generalship of Fort William—*vice* Earl Cornwallis—who has formally

formally announced his determination of quitting Bengal in the year 1791—and

Charles Oakley, Esq. to succeed General Medows, as Governor of Fort St. George.

The Rose, Middlesex, Valentine, Ganges,

Lafcelles, King George, and Busbridge East Indiamen, are all arrived safe in the course of this month, from their respective voyages to Bengal, China, &c.

## PROMOTIONS.

**THE** Right Hon. Lord Henry John Spencer, his Majesty's Secretary of Embassy to the States-General of the United Provinces, to the character of his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to their High Mightinesses.

James Duff, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul at Cadiz.

Sir Alexander Hood, to be Rear Admiral of Great Britain, in the room of Admiral Darby, dec.

The Rev. Mr. Madan, rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, to be a Canon residentiary of the church of Litchfield.

George Hammond, Esq. to be Secretary of Legation at the Court of Copenhagen.

Charles Henry Talbot, of Belsail, Esq. to the dignity of a Baronet of Ireland.

V. C. Burkley, Esq. to the command of the Fury sloop at Portsmouth, fitting for the West Indies.

Sir William Hamilton, to the rank of Master and Commander of the Scorpion sloop at Antigua, on Capt. Paget Bayly's being made Post.

Stephen Luthington, Esq. to be Chairman, and Wm. Devaynes, Esq. Deputy Chairman of the India Company.

The Right Rev. Father in God Lewis Lord Bishop of Norwich translated to the See of St. Asaph.

The Rev. Dr. Holmes, of Oxford, Collator of the Septuagint Manuscripts, to be a Prebend in the church of Salisbury.

The Hon. Mr. Hood, son of Lord Hood, to be Collector of St. Kitt's, worth 700*l.* a year.

William Manning, John Puget, Brooke Watton, John Pearse, James Reed, and John Peter Thellusson, Esqrs. to be Directors of the Bank of England, in the room of six others who went out by rotation.

J. Bosanquet, J. Roberts, L. Darell, T. Cheap, R. Thornton, and J. Townson, Esqrs. to be six new East India Directors.

Mr. Taylor, one of the Messengers to the House of Commons, to be Under Door-Keeper, in the room of Mr. Barwell, dec. and Mr. Bellamy succeeds Mr. Taylor.

The Earl of Leven to be his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

James Jaffray, Esq. to be Professor of Botany and Anatomy in the University of Glasgow, vice William Hamilton, Esq. dec.

John Gillies, Esq. to be Commissary Clerk of Oikney and Shetland.

Robert Barry, Maurice Copinger, William Preston, Charles Osborne, and Richard Moore, Esqrs. Commissioners of Appeals in Ireland.

## MARRIAGES.

**R**ALPH Broome, Esq. of Romford, in Essex, to Miss Lucy Jeffreys, of Penkelly, Brecknockshire.

At Mount Shannon, Ireland, John Walker, of Castletown, Limerick, Esq. to Miss Oliver, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Silver Oliver.

At Chatham, Lieut. William Bartlet, of the Royal Engineers, to Miss Charlotte Spry, second daughter of Colonel Spry, of the same corps.

Joseph Alcock, Esq. of his Majesty's Treasury, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Tayler, of Charlton, Middlesex.

The Hon. Mr. Montagu, eldest son of Lord Viscount Hinchinbroke, to Miss Beckingham, only daughter of Stephen Beckingham, Esq. of Portman-square.

At Newcastle, Harry Moorhouse, M. D. to Miss Clayton, daughter of the late Alderman Clayton,

At Clonmell, in Ireland, G. Cockburn, Esq. Captain in the 5th dragoons, to Miss Riall.

The Rev. Nicholas Isaac Hill, student of Christ Church, Oxford, to Miss Gibson, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edmund Gibson, Rector of St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf.

Mr. Charles Hanbury, of Great Tower-street, to Miss Bland, of Bloomsbury-square, only daughter of the late John Bland, Esq. banker, in Lombard-street.

John Gore, Esq. to Miss Draper, only daughter of the late General Sir Will. Draper.

Robert Adamson, Esq. of Lower Grosvener-street, to Miss Bruce, of the same street.

At Pool, Capt. Thomas Glead, to Miss Mary Blundell, daughter of Capt. Stephen Blundell.

John Ralph, Esq. of Wootton-Basset, to Miss Codrington, of Overton.

At Scarborough, Isaac Newton, Esq. of Middleton, to Miss Baker.



John Calcraft, esq. Member for Wareham, to Miss E. Hales, third daughter of the late Sir T. Hales.

Charles Blagrove, esq. of Calcott-place, to Miss Hill, of Prospect-place, near Reading.

The Rev. Joseph Baren, Minister of Horslydown, to Miss Ellis, of Great Surrey-street.

The Rev. J. D. Perkins, of Staines, to Miss Bridget Maria Jane Northcote.

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Murray, late of Fort Marlborough, to Mrs. Macpherson, widow of Lieutenant Colonel John Macpherson, late of the East India Company's service.

The Rev. Joseph Townshend to Lady Lydia Cleke.

Capt. Freemantle, of the Coldstream regiment of guards, to the Hon. Miss C. Dingley, second daughter to the late Lord Dingley.

Col. Loftus, of the Coldstream regiment of foot guards, to Lady ——— Townshend, daughter to the Marquis Townshend.

Higgatt Boyd, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Phaire, niece to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Valentia.

The Rev. J. D. Plestow, Rector of Harkstead, in Suffolk, to Miss Collett, of Westerfield, in the same county.

James Sadler, esq. mayor of Gloucester, to Miss Hannah Turner.

The Rev. John Eyre, of Babworth, in Nottinghamshire, to Miss Charlotte Armytage, youngest daughter of the late Sir George Armytage, bart.

The Hon. Mr. Townshend, son to Lord Viscount Sydney, and one of the Lords of the Admiralty, to the Hon. Miss Southwell, daughter of Lady Clifford.

At Dublin, the Rev. Archdeacon Verchoyle, to Miss Walsh, niece to the Archbishop of Dublin.

The Rev. Mr. Whinfield, Rector of Battlesden, in Bedfordshire, to Miss Wrey, sister to the present Sir Bouchier Wrey, bart.

Thomas Riddell, of Swinburn Castle, Northumberland, esq. to Miss Salvin, daughter of A. Salvin, of Croxdale, Durham, esq.

Henry Barlow, jun. esq. of the Crown Office, London, to Miss Symondson, daughter of the late William Symondson, of Lambeth, esq.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY for APRIL 1790.

FIG. 27.

**JOHN SCOTT**, esq. late Master of the Hero man of war, aged 86.

MARCH 5. Near Lintz, in Upper Austria, M. Munsterbourg, who had made some considerable researches in astronomy, and ingeniously treated of the Stella Mira, or Wonderful Star, which had periodically appeared and disappeared seven times in six years.

12. John Widgeon, aged 87. He was a blacksmith, born in Rotherhithe; was never a night out of it or five miles from it; he worked at his trade within a week of his death. There are now living in the said parish, in a street called Lucas's-street, consisting of about eleven houses, six women, whose ages added together amount to five hundred and twenty-seven.

13. The Hon. Sophia Forbes, daughter of the late James Lord Forbes, and widow of Charles Cumine, esq. of Kimmouth.

The Rev. Richard Rider Short, LL.D. 27 years Vicar of Newport, in Shropshire.

16. Mr. Woods, attorney at law, of Halefworth.

17. Mr. William Baring, timber merchant at Lambeth, who formerly kept the Bolt and Tun Inn, Fleet-street.

18. Mrs. Vandergucht, relict of Gerard Vandergucht, esq. aged 87.

19. Mr. John Huntingdon, at Hull, Elder Brother, and Senior Member of the Trinity House there.

Mr. Thomas Davies, Nicholas-lane.

20. Gainsford Gibbs, esq. of Heywood House, near Westbury, Wilts.

Mr. Samuel Townley, hop-merchant, Tower Ward.

William Douglas, esq. of Pinkerton, aged 79 years.

Mr. Richard Kent, merchant at Liverpool.

Mr. Samuel King, at Harwich, a Quaker, aged 80.

21. At Greenwich, Josiah Hardy, esq. his Majesty's Consul at Cadiz, aged 74.

Dr. Minter Wealer, aged 73 years, fifty of which he had been a surgeon in the navy.

22. Mrs. Hutchinson, relict of Eleakisa Hutchinson, esq. and daughter of Lieutenant Governor William Shirley.

Mr. John Twigg, gunmaker, Piccadilly.

At Peterhead, in the 76th year of his age, and 53d of his ministry, the Right Rev. Mr. Robert Kilgour, the oldest Bishop of the Scotch Episcopal Church.

23. At Lantrahid, in Glamorganshire, in the 82d year of his age, the Rev. Nehemiah Hopkin, many years Rector of that parish, and Prebendary of Llandaff.

Stavney

Strayner Holford, esq. F. R. S. in Portman-square.

Lately, the Rev. Thomas Camplin, Rector of Ivelchester, and Vicar of Milverton and Longford Budville, in Somersetshire.

24. Mr. Philip Meller, eldest son of Mr. Meller of the Custom-house.

George Shannon, esq. of Belfast.

Mr. Jonathan Rogers, of Hackney-mills.

25. Edward Wise, esq. of Wokingham, Berks.

26. Mr. Edward Bright, of Malden, in Essex, son of Mr. Bright who was so remarkable for his corpulence.

George Darby, esq. Rear Admiral of England. His lady died a week before him. He was appointed a Captain the 12th of September, 1747, and promoted to a flag in 1778. He was made Rear Admiral of England in 1781. He served in the year 1779, as second in command under Sir Charles Hardy, and continued in the same rank under Admiral Geary, whom he succeeded in the chief command, and was at the same time appointed to a seat at the Admiralty Board, and chosen Member of Parliament for the Borough of Plymouth. He married in 1768, the daughter of the late, and sister of the present Sir William St. Quintin, bart. by whom he has left two sons; and secondly, in 1776, Mrs. Bridges, relict of Thomas Bridges, esq. and sister of the late Richard Jackson, esq. whom he survived only a fortnight.

At Bushey, Hertfordshire, James Ibbetson, esq. Barrister at Law. He was the author of a Dissertation on the Judicial Customs of the Saxon and Norman Ages, 4to. 1781; and a Dissertation on the National Assemblies, under the Saxon and Norman Governments, 4to. 1781.

At Bath, Mr. Wignall, writing-master there, aged 77.

27. Mr. R. Ayre, printer, Bridges-street, Covent Garden.

Edward Lloyd, esq. of Shrewsbury.

At Whalley, near Blackburn, Thomas Wilson, esq. aged 79, Alderman of Liverpool.

Mr. William Cuming, banker at Edinburgh.

Lately, Mrs. Loder, mother of Mr. Loder, of the Ordnance office, aged 102.

28. At Barton-Hall, Suffolk, Mr. Thomas Thoresby, of King's Arms yard, Coleman-street.

Lately, Mr. Bedall, Clerk of the Vintners Company.

Lately, at Woolwich, Colonel Griffith Williams, Commanding Officer of the Royal regiment of Artillery.

Lately, at Branghing, Hertfordshire, the Rev. William Wade, of Jesus College, Cambridge.

30. At Clifton, in the 100th year of his age, Anthony Deane, esq. late of Whittington, Worcesterhire.

John Neale, esq. at Doncaster.

Mr. Charlton, apothecary and man-midwife, at Gloucester.

31. The Rev. Edward Dacey, Rector of St. Bartholomew the Less, and Walton in Bucks, and Prebendary of Bristol.

Isaac Elton, esq. banker, at Bristol.

At Scarborough, the Rev. Mark Antony Stephenson, M. A. Tutor and Fellow of Clare-Hall, Cambridge.

Mr. Thomas Spence Duché, only son of the Rev. Mr. Duché.

APRIL 1. Mrs. George, relict of Dr. George, Provost of King's College, Cambridge.

The Rev. Robert Le Crys, Rector of Morton, and Vicar of a Mediet of Felmingham, in Norfolk.

Mr. Launcelot Nicholson, land-surveyor, at Newport in the Isle of Wight, and many years school-master there.

Mr. Robert Jobling, Cripplegate-buildings.

2. The Right Hon. the Countess Fauconberg.

Mrs. Stephenson, in Queen's-square, in the 80th year of her age.

The Rev. Mr. Waterworth, 25 years Vicar of Brading in the Isle of Wight.

Lately, at Bath, Dr. Jackson, Lord Bishop of Kildare.

3. Mr. John Stacey, of Gracechurch-street.

Mr. William Randall, formerly an apothecary at Salisbury, aged 92.

Thomas Waldy, esq. of Yarm, Yorkshire.

4. The Rev. William Jenkins, of Donnington in Shropshire.

Mr. Ramsden, boot and shoe-maker, at Walthamstow.

Mr. Skeggs, Steward of Chiff's Hospital.

Mr. John Macklin, only son of Mr. Macklin, Comedian.

Mr. Thomas Boggis, baize-manufacturer at Colchester.

James Dugdale, esq. longally descended from the celebrated antiquary.

Lately, at Coychurch, near Bridgend, Glamorganshire, the Rev. Thomas Richards, author of the Welsh-English Dictionary, and Rector of Eglwys Han.

5. Mr. Giles Webb, Alderman of Windsor.

\*Mr. Paul Trygunno, of the Dock-yard, Chatham.

Lately, Kenneth Macpherson, esq. Northern European Jerquer of the Custom-house, London.

Lately, Mr. Thomas Livezey, late of Manchester.

6. At Usk, in Monmouthshire, in the 67th year of his age, Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Brown, formerly of the 4th regiment of horse dragoons.

Lately, Lord George Hastings, only son of Mr. Hastings, of Folkestone, to whom the title of Earl of Huntingdon lately devolved.

7. Mr. James Haliday, hog-butcher, in Goswell-street.

Robert Campbell, esq. of Monzie, Receiver-General of his Majesty's Customs for Scotland.

8. Mrs. Congreve, relict of Colonel Congreve.

William Matthews, esq. Store-keeper at Deptford.

Lately, at Winchester, Mrs. Leigh, daughter of Dr. Clavering, Bishop of Peterborough.

9. Mr. Hilditch, attorney at law, Gough-square.

Lately, at Maryborough, in the Queen's County, Ireland, the Rev. James Baron, who had been 40 years priest of that parish.

10. William Kitson, esq. at Shephey, aged near 90.

Lately, William Hamilton, esq. Regulating Captain at Bristol.

11. John Stevens, esq. Cliffehurst, Kent.

Lately, Mr. H. Pitt Sutton, of Plymouth, an Officer in the Marine Service.

12. Mr. Godfrey Barwell, Under Door-keeper of the House of Commons.

Mr. Franklin, of St. Antholin's Church-yard, Watling street.

The Hon. Charlotte Boyle Walsingham, relict of the Hon. Robert Boyle Walsingham, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams and Lady Frances, daughter of the late Earl Coningby.

The Rev. Nathaniel Forster, D. D. and Rector of All Saints, &c. in Cuckeher.

Mrs. Heathcote, wife of the Rev. Dr. Heathcote, at Southwell.

Lately, in Clerkenwell Workhouse, Mr. Thomas Bowen, engraver of the maps and charts of the West Indies, &c. published under the auspices of government, from the surveys of Captain James Spier, and many other elaborate productions; and son and successor to Emanuel Bowen, Geographer to the late King.

13. at Lisbon, Lieutenant Colonel Richard St. George, Member for Charleville, in Ireland, and Inspector General of Recruits in that Kingdom.

Benjamin Haultain, esq. of Weybridge, Surry.

Lately, at Plymouth, Mr. W. Clack, builder, aged 84.

14. Miss Evelyn, youngest daughter of James Evelyn, esq.

Samuel Parsons, esq. of Castle-street, Bloomsbury.

Lately, at Boston, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Obadiah Bell, M. A. Vicar of Frampton, Curate of Sutterton, and Master of the Grammar School.

Lately, at Axbridge, Somersetshire, the Rev. Mr. Gregg, A. B. Rector of Wear and Biddesden, and one of the Justices of Peace for that county.

15. David Bayford, M. D. and F. R. S. Hill street, Berkeley-square.

Mrs. Wight, a widow lady of Hackney.

Mr. Abraham Alves Correa, formerly a Portugal merchant.

16. At Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire, in the 62d year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Barrett, Vicar of South Leigh and Stanton Harcourt.

Lately, Mr. Robert Davis, of Brighthelmston.

17. Mrs. Pingo, widow of Mr. Thomas Pingo, Engraver to the Mint.

David Stewart Moncrieff, esq. one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland.

Mr. John Bidlake, Ratcliff Highway, stationer.

18. Mr. James Leslie, late High Constable of Westminster.

Francis Bennet, esq. Alderman, and twice Mayor of Bath, aged 87.

Lately, the Rev. Corfield Clare, Rector of Maddresfield and Alvechurch, Worcester-shire.

Mr. Raby, surgeon, at Grantham.

20. George Prescott, esq. Theobald's Park, Herts.

Mr. Peter White, Leadenhall street.

Mrs. Doddridge, widow of the Rev. Dr. Doddridge.

Lately, at Yarm, Patrick Calder, esq. Lieutenant in the Navy.

21. Mr. Richard Poilard, of Bartholomew-lane.

Lately, at Ipswich, in the 100th year of his age, Alexander Dean, esq.

Lately, the Rev. James Piercy, A. M. Prebendary of Tuam, in Ireland.

Lately, at Gairthorough, in Lincolnshire, Mr. O'Brien, the Irish Giant.

# THE European Magazine,

For M A Y, 1790.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of JAMES BRUCE, Esq. And 2. A South-  
West VIEW of TRICHINOPOLY ROCK, near TANJORE, in the EAST INDIES.]

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L O N D O N :

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS to CORRESPONDENTS.

The Epitaph by Dr. Freind and the Translation in our next. Also E. W.—Clifford,—and some poetical Correspondents, whose favours we have been obliged to postpone.

Two Original Letters by Bishop Warburton are received, and shall shortly appear.

We never attend to unauthenticated accounts of Marriages or Deaths.

We thank the Correspondent who has sent us a parcel of Manuscripts. Many of them we find to have been printed. It will therefore require some attention to select what have not yet been published.

### AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from May 10, to May 15, 1790.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	7	0	4	0	3	3	2	3	3	1
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	7	6	0	0	3	0	2	8	3	4
Surry	7	3	0	0	3	2	2	1	3	10
Hertford	7	3	0	0	3	2	2	1	7	4
Bedford	7	1	4	8	3	0	2	7	3	9
Cambridge	6	9	4	3	3	2	2	0	3	5
Huntingdon	7	0	0	0	3	0	2	5	3	3
Northampton	7	1	4	1	3	3	2	5	3	7
Rutland	7	0	0	0	3	4	2	5	4	10
Leicester	7	5	4	6	3	10	2	8	4	9
Nottingham	6	1	4	9	3	9	2	8	4	2
Derby	7	5	0	0	0	1	2	10	5	1
Stafford	7	10	6	3	4	1	3	5	5	3
Salop	7	10	5	7	4	2	3	5	5	0
Hereford	7	2	0	0	3	1	3	2	5	8
Worcester	8	0	0	0	3	2	3	4	4	6
Warwick	7	5	0	0	3	9	3	2	4	2
Gloucester	7	7	0	0	3	2	3	4	4	2
Wilts	7	1	0	0	3	3	2	7	4	5
Berks	7	2	0	0	2	1	2	9	3	7
Oxford	7	6	0	0	3	0	2	9	3	6
Bucks	7	1	0	0	3	0	2	9	3	8

### COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Effex	7	0	0	0	3	1	2	4	3	1
Suffolk	6	9	3	8	2	1	2	4	2	10
Norfolk	6	8	3	3	2	9	2	5	0	0
Lincoln	6	2	4	0	2	1	1	10	3	3
York	6	5	4	1	3	3	2	4	3	11
Durham	6	0	0	0	3	2	2	4	0	0
Northumberl.	6	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	4	0
Cumberland	7	1	4	7	3	9	2	7	4	8
Westmorl.	7	8	4	5	3	4	2	9	4	3
Lancashire	7	7	0	0	3	6	2	6	4	0
Cheshire	8	1	0	0	4	3	3	2	0	0
Monmouth	7	6	0	0	3	5	2	4	0	0
Somerfet	7	8	0	0	3	5	2	6	3	1
Devon	7	3	0	0	3	8	1	1	0	0
Cornwall	6	9	0	0	3	10	1	10	0	0
Dorset	7	9	0	0	3	3	2	4	3	8
Hants	7	2	0	0	2	10	2	0	0	0
Suffex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kent	6	9	0	0	2	10	2	5	2	1

### WALES.

North Wales	7	8	5	3	4	7	2	5	4	1
South Wales	7	5	5	7	4	5	1	0	0	0

## STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

APRIL, 1790.			
BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.	
18—30	—08—	47 —	N.E.
20—29	—80—	52 —	S.S.W.
30—29	—51—	51 —	W.
MAY.			
1—29	—62—	52 —	S.
2—29	—45—	53 —	S.W.
3—29	—82—	51 —	W.
4—30	—	57 —	S.W.
5—29	—87—	56 —	W.
6—29	—72—	51 —	N.
7—29	—64—	52 —	N.W.
8—29	—80—	57 —	N.N.E.
9—29	—87—	56 —	N.N.E.
10—29	—96—	53 —	N.
11—30	—04—	55 —	N.
12—30	—15—	56 —	F.
13—30	—10—	55 —	N.N.E.
14—30	—10—	54 —	N.
15—29	—99—	57 —	N.
16—29	—89—	62 —	E.S.E.
17—29	—65—	67 —	S.
18—29	—86—	58 —	W.

19—29	—77—	61 —	S.
20—29	—74—	61 —	S.S.W.
21—29	—93—	57 —	W.
22—29	—87—	57 —	E.S.E.
23—29	—75—	63 —	W.S.W.
24—29	—70—	58 —	E.
25—29	—80—	54 —	N.

### PRICES of STOCKS,

May 26, 1790.	
Bank Stock, 170	3 per Ct. India Ann.
New 4 per Cent. 1777,	India Bonds, 4l. 14s.
94 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	prem.
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785,	South Sea Stock, —
113 a 112 $\frac{1}{2}$	Old S. S. Ann. —
3 per Cent. red. 73 $\frac{1}{2}$	New S. S. Ann. —
a $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	3 per Cent. 1751, —
3 per Cent Conf. 74 $\frac{1}{2}$	N. Navy & Vict Bills
a $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	diff.
3 per Cent. 1726,	Exchequer Bills —
Long Ann. a $\frac{1}{2}$ a 11-	Lot. Tick. 3s. od. a 4s.
16ths	diff.
30 Years Ann. 1778 &	Irish ditto —
1779, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 5-16ths	Tontine, —
India Stock, —	Loyalists Debentures,
India Scrip. —	— diff.



*European Magazine.*



*JAMES BRUCE*  
*of Kinnaird*  
*Lord of Gresham*

*Vitam impendere vero.*

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T H E

# EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

A N D

## L O N D O N   R E V I E W,

F o r   M A Y,   1790.

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An ACCOUNT of the TRAVELS of JAMES BRUCE, Esq. to discover the  
SOURCE of the NILE, in the Years 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772 and 1773.

[With a PORTRAIT of Mr. BRUCE.]

THE curiosity of the public has seldom been raised so high as it has been in expectation of seeing the present work. After the lapse of many years which have intervened since the completion of the perilous undertaking recorded in these volumes, it began to be apprehended that Mr. Bruce, dissatisfied with the reception some sceptical persons had given to the verbal relation of his travels, would not condescend to submit his narrative to the doubts of the incredulous, or the cavils of the captious. Fortunately he has been prevailed on to gratify the world with the present performance, which will furnish to the Reader much entertainment, and much matter for speculation.

The first observation that may probably occur, will be, that many circumstances which have been deemed improbable are not so destitute of support from preceding travellers as may have been imagined; many are to be pointed out, and those not the least extraordinary. These however may be perversely brought to prove the contrary of what they are here noticed for. In travelling through a country which no European of the present times has visited, much must be left to the portion of credit which the traveller is himself entitled to claim. Mr. Bruce has now furnished the world with materials on which to form a judgment; the evidence is presented to the public, and the Author has a right to expect every degree of candour.

In defence of himself our Traveller has

not been wanting to assert his claim to be believed. Speaking of two extraordinary instances, he says, "In both instances I adhere strictly to the truth; and I beg leave to assure those scrupulous readers, that if they knew their Author, they would think that his having invented a lie solely for the pleasure of diverting them, was much more improbable than either of the two foregoing facts. He places his merit in having accomplished these Travels in general, not in being present at any one incident during the course of them; the believing of which can reflect no particular honour upon himself, nor the disbelieving it any sort of disgrace in the minds of liberal and unprejudiced men. It is for these only he would wish to write, and these are the only persons who can profit from this narrative."—Again: "From all this it appears, that the practice of the Abyssinians eating live animals at this day was very far from being new, or, what was nonsensically said, impossible. And I shall only further observe, that those of my readers who wish to indulge a spirit of criticism upon the great variety of customs, men, and manners, related in this history, or have those criticisms attended to, should furnish themselves with a more decent stock of reading than in this instance they seem to have possessed; or when another example occurs of that kind which they call *impossible*, they would take the truth of it upon my word, and believe what they are not sufficiently qualified to investigate†."



To proceed to Mr. Bruce's Travels.—He informs us, that at the latter end of the Earl of Chatham's ministry he returned from a tour through the greatest part of Europe, particularly through the whole of Spain and Portugal. He was about to retire to a small patrimony, in order to embrace a life of study and reflection, when chance threw him into a very short and desultory conversation with that nobleman. He soon after received an intimation of a design to employ him, which proved abortive by the resignation of his intended patron. He then received some encouragement from Lord Egremont and Mr. Geo. Grenville; and shortly after a proposal from Lord Halifax, to explore the Coast of Barbary, to which he acceded. The Consulship at Algiers becoming vacant at this juncture, he was appointed to it, and soon after set out for Italy. At Rome, he received orders to proceed to Naples, from whence he again returned to Rome. He then went to Leghorn, and from thence proceeded to Algiers.

After a year spent at Algiers, he found himself qualified to appear in any part of the Continent without an interpreter; but at this instant orders arrived from England, for him to wait for further commands as Consul. He accordingly remained in his station, and settled a very important dispute concerning some forged passports.

In this interval he employed himself in acquiring further qualifications for his intended journey. He learnt to bleed, and to dress sores and wounds. He obtained also some knowledge of physic and surgery; and he adds, "I flatter myself, no offence I hope, I did not occasion a greater mortality among the Mahometans and Pagans abroad, than may be attributed to some of my brother physicians among their fellow-christians at home."

We shall observe in this place, that the Introduction is defective, for want of dates. Having business of a private nature at Mahon, he went there; but being disappointed in meeting the person he expected, he did not go on shore, but sailed from Mahon to the coast of Africa. In the course of this voyage he went to Utica and Carthage, and thence to Tunis, where he obtained leave to visit the country in any direction he chose. He accordingly took with him a French Renegado, named Osman, and ten spahi or horse soldiers well armed, with whom he proceeded through several places which had been

already visited by Dr. Shaw, whose accounts he either corrects or confirms. In this part of his work, he has occasion to mention a fact noticed by his brother traveller, which we shall lay before our readers in his own words\*.

"Before Dr. Shaw's Travels acquired the celebrity they have maintained ever since, there was a circumstance that very nearly ruined their credit. He had ventured to say in conversation, that a certain tribe of Arabs were eaters of lions; and this was considered at Oxford as a traveller's licence. They took it as a subversion of the natural order of things, that a man should eat a lion, when it had long passed as almost the peculiar province of the lion to eat man. The Doctor flinched under the sagacity and severity of the criticism; he could not deny that these Arabs did eat lions, as he had repeatedly said it; but he had not yet published his Travels, and therefore left it out of his Narrative, and only hinted at it after in his Appendix. With all submission to that learned University, I will not dispute the lion's title to eating men; but, since it is not founded on patent, no consideration will make me stifle the merit of these Arabs, who have turned the chase upon the enemy. It is an historical fact, and I will not suffer the public to be misled by a misrepresentation of it: on the contrary, I do aver in the face of these fantastic prejudices, that I have ate the flesh of part of three lions. The first was a he lion, lean, tough, smelling violently of musk, and had the taste which I imagine old horse-flesh would have. The second was a lioness, which, they said, had that year been barren. She had a considerable quantity of fat within her, and had it not been for our foolish prejudices against it, the meat, when broiled, would not have been very bad. The third was a lion's whelp, six or seven months old; it tasted, upon the whole, the worst of the three. I confess I have no desire of being again served with such a morsel: but the Arabs, a brutish and ignorant folk, will, I fear, notwithstanding the disbeliet of the University of Oxford, continue to eat lions as long as they exist."—Mr. Bruce tells us, however, that this is in consequence of a vow; and that they are on this account exempted from paying taxes.—That they are excellent and well-armed horsemen, exceedingly bold and undaunted hunters, our Author seems to attribute to the excellence if not to the luxury of their food.

After three several journeys from Tunis he took leave of the Bey, and set out on a very serious journey indeed, over the Desert to Tripoli, which he accomplished without any accident. At Tripoli he was received with great kindness by Mr. Frazer of Lovat, the Consul there. From thence he went to Lebeda, then crossed the gulph of Sidra, and arrived at Bengazi, where he found the inhabitants labouring under a severe famine. He then visited the ruins of Arsinoe and Barca, and continued his journey to Ras Sem, the petrified city \*, concerning which so many monstrous lies were told by the Tripoline Ambassador, Cassen-Aga, at the beginning of this century, and all believed in England, though they carried falsehood on the very face of them. "It was not then," adds Mr. Bruce, "the age of incredulity; we were fast advancing to the celebrated epoch of the man in the pint-bottle, and from that time to be as absurdly incredulous as we were then the reverse, and with the same degree of reason †.

Approaching the sea-coast he came to Ptolometa, where he met a Greek junk, belonging to Lampedosa, a small island near Crete, which had been unloading corn, and was now ready to sail. "I embarked," says he, "on board the Greek vessel, very ill accoutred, as we

afterwards found; and though it had plenty of sail, it had not an ounce of ballast. A number of people, men, women, and children, flying from the calamities which attend famine, crowded in unknown to me; but the passage was short, the vessel light, and the master, as we supposed, well accustomed to these seas. The contrary of this, however, was the truth, as we learned afterwards, when too late, for he was an absolute landsman; proprietor, indeed, of the vessel, but this had been his first voyage: We sailed at dawn of day, in as favourable and pleasant weather as ever I saw at sea. It was the beginning of September, and a light and steady breeze, though not properly fair, promised a short and agreeable voyage; but it was not long before it turned fresh and cold; we then had a violent shower of hail, and the clouds were gathering, as if for thunder. I observed that we gained no offing, and hoped, if the weather turned bad, to persuade the Captain to put in o Bengazi; for one inconvenience he presently discovered, that they had not provision on board for one day.

"However, the wind became contrary, and blew a violent storm, seeming to menace both thunder and rain. The vessel being in her trim, with large latine sails, fell violently to leeward, and they

\* Of this petrified city see Sir Kenelm Digby's account, in our Magazine for September 1787, p. 180. The reports concerning it were believed earlier than the beginning of the present century. To what extent they were credited, may be seen in the following extract from a book printed in 1670. It is of no farther importance than as it shews the credulity of our ancestors. "I was informed by some of my acquaintance, that have been at Tripoli, that there is some such monument of God's justice near that town, about five days journey from it, towards the South-East, amongst the mountains called Gubel, far more notable than this. Many of our English protest they have seen some pieces of it brought by the Moors to Tripoli, and heard it confidently reported in town as an undeniable truth. Some of our merchants have had the curiosity to have gone to that place; and they also protest it to be true, that in the mountains, about five days journey from Tripoli, there is a whole town full of these representations; stones representing all manner of creatures belonging to a city, with the houses, inhabitants, beasts, trees, walls, and rooms, very distinctly shaped. Our people have entered into the houses, and there they have found a child in a cradle of stone, a woman in a bed of stone, a man at the door looking like of stone, camels of several postures of stone, a man beating a woman of stone, two men fighting of stone, cats, dogs, mice, and all that belonged to the place, of such perfect stone, and so well expressing the several shapes, postures, and passions in which the inhabitants were in that time, that no engraver could do the like. Some may look upon this relation as fabulous; but let them enquire of our merchants and traders that have been in that city of Tripoli, or in the land, they will find them all agree in the confirmation of this relation. The report that runs amongst the Moors is, that this town was very populous and fruitful, as may appear by the trees of stone of several sorts of fruit planted round about it, and in the places that retain the forms of gardens and orchards. When the inhabitants gave themselves over to all manner of vices, to the great scandal of human nature, God in a moment stopped all their actions, and turned their bodies into firm stone, that future ages might see, and learn to dread his power." *Adventures of (Mr. T. S.) an English Merchant, &c.* 1670, p. 240.

† Vol. I. p. 39.

force would have weathered the Cape that makes the entrance into the harbour of Bengazi, which is a very bad one, when all at once it struck upon a sunken rock, and seemed to be let down upon it. The wind, at that instant, seemed providentially to calm; but I no sooner observed the ship had struck, than I began to think of my own situation. We were not far from shore, but there was an exceeding great swell at sea. Two boats were still towed astern of them, and had not been hoisted in. Roger M'Comack, my Irish servant, had been a sailor on board the *Monarch*, before he deserted to the Spanish service. He and the other, who had likewise been a sailor, presently unlashed the largest boat, and all three got down into her, followed by a multitude of people, whom we could not hinder; and there was, indeed, something that bordered on cruelty, in preventing poor people from using the same means that we had done for preserving their lives; yet, unless we had killed them, the prevention was impossible; and, had we been inclined to that measure, we dared not, as we were upon a Moorish coast. The most that could be done was, to get loose from the ship as soon as possible, and two oars were prepared to row the boat ashore. I had stripped myself to a short under-waistcoat and linen drawers; a silk sash, or girdle, was wrapped round me; a pencil, small pocket-book, and watch, were in the breast pocket of my waistcoat; two Moorish and two English servants followed me; the rest, more wife, remained on board.

"We were not twice the length of the boat from the vessel before a wave very heavily filled the boat. A howl of despair from those that were in her shewed their helpless state, and that they were conscious of a danger they could not shun. I saw the fate of all was to be decided by the very next wave that was rolling in; and apprehensive that some woman, child, or helpless man, would lay hold of me, and entangle my arms or legs, and weigh me down, I cried to my servants, both in Arabic and English, "We are all lost; if you can swim, follow me." I then let myself down in the face of the wave. Whether that or the next filled the boat, I know not, as I went to leeward, to make my distance as great as possible. I was a good, strong, and practised swimmer, in the flower of life, full of health, trained to exercise and fatigue of every kind. All this however, which might have availed much in deep water, was not sufficient when I came to the surf. I received a

violent blow upon my breast from the eddy wave and reflux, which seemed as given me by a large branch of a tree, thick cord, or some elastic weapon. It threw me upon my back, made me swallow a considerable quantity of water, and had then almost suffocated me.

"I avoided the next wave, by dipping my head, and letting it pass over, but found myself breathless, exceedingly weary, and exhausted. The land, however, was before me, and close at hand. A large wave floated me up. I had the prospect of escape still nearer, and endeavoured to prevent myself from going back into the surf. My heart was strong, but my strength was apparently failing, by being involuntarily twisted about and struck on the face and breast by the violence of the ebbing wave; it now seemed as if nothing remained but to give up the struggle, and resign to my destiny. Before I did this, I sunk to sound if I could touch the ground, and found that I reached the sand with my feet, though the water was still rather deeper than my mouth. The success of this experiment infused into me the strength of ten men, and I strove manfully, taking advantage of floating only with the influx of the wave, and preserving my strength for the struggle against the ebb, which, by sinking and touching the ground, I now made more easy. At last, finding my hands and knees upon the sands, I fixed my nails into it, and obstinately resisted being carried back at all, crawling a few feet when the sea had retired. I had perfectly lost my recollection and understanding, and after creeping so far as to be out of the reach of the sea, I suppose I fainted, for from that time I was totally insensible of any thing that passed around me.

"In the mean time the Arabs, who live two short miles from the shore, came down in crowds to plunder the vessel. One of the boats was thrown ashore, and they had belonging to them some others; there was one yet with the wreck, which scarcely appeared with its gunnel above water. All the people were now taken on shore, and those only lost who perished in the boat. What first awakened me from this semblance of death was a blow with the butt end of a lance, shod with iron, upon the juncture of the neck with the back-bone. This produced a violent sensation of pain; but it was a mere accident the blow was not with the point, for the small short waistcoat, which had been made at Algiers, the sash, and drawers, all in the Turkish fashion, made  
tha

the Arabs believe that I was a Turk; and, after many blows, kicks, and curses, they stripped me of the little cloathing I had, and left me naked. They used the rest in the same manner, then went to their boats to look for the bodies of those that were drowned.

"After the discipline I had received, I had walked or crawled up among some white sandy hillocks, where I sat down, and concealed myself as much as possible. The weather was then warm, but the evening promised to be cooler, and it was fast drawing on. There was great danger to be apprehended if I approached the tents where the women were while I was naked; for in that case it was very probable I should receive another bastinado something worse than the first. Still I was so confused, that I had not recollected I could speak to them in their own language; and it now only came into my mind that by the gibberish, in imitation of Turkish, which the Arab had uttered to me while he was beating and stripping me, he took me for a Turk, and to this, in all probability, the ill usage was owing.

"An old man, and a number of young Arabs, came up to me where I was sitting. I gave them the salute *Salam Alicum!* which was only returned by one young man, in a tone as if he wondered at my impudence. The old man then asked me, Whether I was a Turk, and what I had to do there? I replied, I was no

Turk, but a poor Christian physician, a Derwish that went about the world seeking to do good for God's sake, was then flying from famine, and going to Greece to get bread. He then asked me, If I was a Cretan? I said, I had never been in Crete, but came from Tanis, and was returning to that town, having lost every thing I had in the shipwreck of the vessel. I said this in so despairing a tone, that there was no doubt left with the Arab that the fact was true. A ragged dirty barracan was immediately thrown over me, and I was ordered up to a tent, in the end of which stood a long spear thrust through it, a mark of sovereignty.

"I there saw the Shekh of the tribe, who being in peace with the Bey of Bengazi, and also with the Shekh of Ptolometa, after many questions, ordered me a plentiful supper, of which all my servants partook, none of them having perished. A multitude of consultations followed on their complaints, of which I freed myself in the best manner I could, alledging the loss of all my medicines, in order to induce some of them to seek for the servant at least, but all to no purpose; so that, after staying two days among them, the Shekh restored to us all that had been taken from us; and mounting us upon camels, and giving us a conductor, he forwarded us to Bengazi, where we arrived the second day in the evening.

[To be continued.]

## THE HIVE; or, COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

### NUMBER XIV.

To the AUTHOR of the HIVE.

SIR,

THE readiness with which you presented the contents of my last letter to your readers, gives me the vanity to hope that my future communications would not be wholly unacceptable. Flattered by this idea, I presume to offer to your notice, and to theirs, the following Epitaph, as not unworthy the elegant pen of Miss HANNAH MORE; and which has never, I believe, hitherto been published. It is in the Cathedral of Bristol, on a Monument erected to the Memory of Mr. SAMUEL LOVE, late a Minor Canon of that Church.

WHEN worthless grandeur fills th' embellish'd urn,

No poignant grief attends the sacred bier;

But when departed excellence we mourn,  
Deep is the sigh, and grievous is the  
tear.

Stranger! should'st thou approach this  
aweful shrine,

The merits of the honour'd dead to  
seek;

The friend, the son, the christian, the  
divine:

Let those who *knew* him, those who  
*lov'd him* speak.

Oh! let them in some pause of anguish say,

'What zeal inspir'd, what faith en-  
larg'd his breast;

Then tell how soon his spirit wing'd its  
way

From earth to heaven, from blessing to  
be blest,

This Monument

Is erected by some intimate friends,  
As a testimony of *his* worth, and *their*  
esteem.

~~~~~

AND thus far in sober sadness.—  
But as in a work of such extensive cir-  
culation

lation as the European Magazine, there must be readers of every taste and description, it is your duty to serve up such materials as may suit the caprice of every appetite; that the lover of turtle may not be obliged to swallow plain beef, nor the hearty Briton who could cut deep into a surloin, be mortified with the sight of nothing but fricasees. Though I am utterly at a loss under what description to class the following Epitaph, still however there may be some whimsical appetite, to which this olio, salmagundy, or by whatever name you may please to file it, may not prove an insipid repast. This at least may be depended upon, that the materials of which it is composed are genuine, and unadulterated. It is taken from a Country Church in the West of England.

Reader,

The tablet which graces this ancient pillar,  
Is dedicated as a small gratuity to maternal sorrow,

By a disconsolate mother,  
For an only child, born an orphan.  
Unfortunate voyager!  
He received his dismissal Feb. 18, 1771,  
from this vale of tears,  
Where fluctuating scenes of sorrow are  
perpetually changing,  
The mournful voice of woe is ever  
heard,

And care, anxiety, and pain, make up the  
diminal variety.

Alas! gentle passenger,  
Perhaps thou may'st, in thy passage thro'  
the solitary region,  
Taste of this, the bitterest cup of affliction.

But "God tempers the wind to the shorn  
lamb," says Maria.

For know, O thou hereditary heir of corruption,

That Adam wept,  
(When the Archangel recounted to him

the miseries of human life.)  
Though not of woman born.

CLIFFORD.

EPI T A P H

DURHAM CATHEDRAL,

By Dr. LOWTH.

M. S.

WADHAM KNATCHBULL, J. C. D.  
D'ni Edwardi Knatchbull de Mertham-  
hatch in com. Cant. Baronetti;

Filii natu tertii

Ecclesiæ de Chilham in eodem com. vicarii.  
Et canonicatus xim in hac ecclesiâ canonici;

Viri pii, probi, erga omnes benevoli;  
Excellenti ingenio, multiplici doctrinâ,  
Moribus candidissimis et integerrimis  
præditi;

Corpore infirmo, animo æquo et imper-  
turbato,

Per omnem fere vitæ cursum cum adversâ  
valetudine confictatus

Ad æternam requiem migravit xxvii<sup>m</sup>  
die Decembris

Anno D'ni MDCLX, ætatis suæ LIV.

Uxorem duxit Harriottam

Caroli Parry de Oakfield in com. Berks,  
arm. filiam,

Quam cum tribus filiis et filiabus duabus  
reliquit supertitem.

Post hunc parietem in capellâ adjacentē  
Conduntur reliquæ.

ON SUICIDE.

FROM MARTIAL.

WHEN Fate in angry mood has frown'd,  
And gather'd all her storms around,

The sturdy Romans cry,

"The great who'd be releas'd from pain,

"Falls on his sword, or opes a vein,

"And barely dares to die."

But know, beneath Life's heavy load,

In sharp Affliction's thorny road,

'Midst thousand ills that grieve,

Where Dangers threaten, Carses infest,

Where Friends forsake, and Foes molest,

'Tis braver far to live.

SOUTH-WEST VIEW of TRICHINOPOLY ROCK, from within the  
FORT.

THIS remarkable Rock stands on the  
North-West side of the Fort of Tri-  
chinopoly, the capital of a country be-  
longing to the Nabob of Arcot, and garri-  
soned by British troops. It is 35 miles  
West of Tanjore, and 240 South-West of  
Madras, and has been remarkable for  
being the seat of war, when General Law-  
rence commanded the British army in  
India. The Rock is at bottom about one  
mile in circumference, and is surrounded

by buildings. The square building on the  
summit, and that resembling it a little  
lower, are Choultries. The long build-  
ing is a Pagoda, or Indian temple; and  
the lower buildings are mostly appropri-  
ated to granaries, &c. On the south side  
is a flight of stone steps, carried through  
the buildings as high as the Pagoda, and  
from thence to the summit: the steps are  
cut in the rock. The house in the fore-  
ground is the Paymaster's.

DROSSIANA.



Engraved by Harris.

S.W. View of the ROCK at Trichinopoly.

Published by J. Sewell, Cornhill 23, Sept. 5, 1842.

Drawn on the Spot by Cap. T. Pringle.



D R O S S I A N A.

N U M B E R V I I I.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND LITERARY ANECDOTES.

(Continued from Page 236.)

BISHOP WARBURTON.

**B**ISHOP Warburton's books were much scribbled in the margin, and on the blank leaves. He says, in one of his Letters, "It is my way to write any observation on the leaf of the book that is the subject of it." Of the books in his library that he did not want, he used to get rid every year. This he called giving his library a purge. The Bishop's reading was very extensive, and exceedingly miscellaneous. When he was tired of serious reading, or of study, he used to take up a novel or romance to relax his mind, turning, as Dr. Armstrong advises his student in his Art of preserving Health,

—"From serious Antonine  
"To Rabelais' ravings, and from prose to  
"song."

The great Chancellor of France, Daguesseau, used to say, "*Le changement d'étude est pour moi un délassement*," when he turned his noble and comprehensive mind from an intricate law case to mathematics or Oriental learning.

Bishop Warburton appears to have thought very highly of Baxter's *Matho-Pueribus*, as an institutional book of Natural Philosophy, in which the explanations are very familiar, and suited to the capacity of young persons. He always thought that there had been some omissions in the Oxford edition of Lord Clarendon's History, but that nothing had been added to it. One very notorious omission, he said, he was sure he could shew.

Dr. Middleton and Warburton were well enough inclined to spar. They were, however, mutually afraid of each other. They were both of them men of strong parts and strong passions. The Bishop says, "Whether or not I answer Dr. Middleton's Postscript, we shall give the public in this dispute an example, that friends may differ in opinion without any abatement of their mutual esteem, or any interruption in the commerce of friendship."

Bishop Warburton's Sermon on King Charles's Martyrdom abounds with historical research and acute observation. In a note in one of his Sermons, speaking of Voltaire, he calls him, "a man who writes indifferently well upon every thing."  
VOL. XVII.

Warburton, speaking of himself, says, "You have a faithful picture of my mind; frank but honest, and if plain yet generous; above all, a lover of truth and good men; not the most forbearing when I think myself ill-treated, and ready to be reconciled by the least shadow of recantation."

Of Morgan, the Author of a now-forgotten performance against Religion, "The Moral Philosopher," he says, "I have some knowledge of Mr. Morgan. An afternoon's conversation with him gave me the top and the bottom of him; and though I parted from him with the most contemptible opinion both of his candour and his sense, he has had the art in his book to write even beyond himself. It is composed principally from scraps put together from "*Christianity as Old as the Creation*," larded with some of the most stupid fancies of his own that ever entered into the head of man; such as Moles's scheme for an universal monarchy. I hope nobody will be so indiscreet as to take notice publicly of his book, though it be only in the far-end of an objection. It is that indiscreet conduct in our defenders of religion that conveys to many books from hand to hand."

M. Baxter sent him the Latin Dialogue between him and his pupil concerning the true System of the Universe, and its Dependence on its Creator; in which he endeavours to bring down the Newtonian Principles to the capacity of a boy of twelve. "You will judge," says he, "such a capacity to be a prodigy. However, he has explained Sir Isaac Newton's principles in a wonderfully familiar manner, and at the same time with great precision. I hope he will make it more public. It would be of great use to the young people at the Universities, most of whom, for want of applying to the mixt mathematics, never get any clear idea of the Newtonian System all their life long."

"I intend one of my pamphlets to be sent to Dr. Mead, as to a man to whom all people who pretend to letters ought to pay their tribute, on account of his great eminence in them, and patronage of them."

Bishop Warburton's Letter to Andrew  
U u Mil'ar



Millar, the bookseller, on the intended publication of Lord Bolingbroke's Works, does him infinite honour as a man of candour: the last paragraph is most beautifully expressed:

"SIR,

"I FIND in the papers accusations to stir up the public against the Editor of Lord Bolingbroke's Works. This I think ridiculous and unfair. He is not accountable to any particular in what concerns his own conscience only; and it is perfectly ridiculous to suppose that Lord Bolingbroke left him the property of his writings with a design that they should be suppressed. The very contrary purpose is evident to the common sense of mankind. But there is a contradiction between this and the declaration in the prefatory Letter to Mr. Pope. Why? His whole book is full of contradictions, as well as weak reasonings and pernicious principles. I, perhaps, may have occasion in due time to shew all this. But what is this to the Editor? Let the Author answer for it, and he will have a hundred writers, I make no doubt, to call him to account. But if the Editor grows jealous (as he did in the case of the publication of the "Patriot King") of one who neither thought nor said a word of him (but addressed all he had to say to Lord Bolingbroke, and yet was villainously abused by somebody or other on that account), he will find himself business. The worst I wish him is the best his friends can wish for him, viz. that if he has not published Lord Bolingbroke's Works with a perfectly satisfied conscience, he may make his peace, not with particulars, or the public (which are nothing), but with Him only who can heal a wounded conscience or enlighten an erroneous one."

The Bishop thought Baxter's "Enquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul," a master-piece of its kind.

Many curious particulars relative to this great Prelate, Sir Isaac Newton, and many other literary persons of Dr. Stukeley's remembrance, are to be found in a book in MSS. which is now in the possession of a relation of his, a gentleman of great elegance of mind and of manners, who lives at W—.

#### DESIDERATA IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

A History of Gothic Architecture in this Kingdom, from its Origin to the

Times of Henry the VIIth, with Specimens engraved.

A History of the Revival of Letters and Arts in England during the Reigns of Henry the VIIth and VIIIth.

A regular History of British Antiquities, on the Plan of Montfaucon's Origines de la Monarchie Francoise.

London and its Environs described: a very elegant book, published five-and-twenty years ago, continued to the present time, and comprehending all the modern Improvements in the Metropolis, &c.

An Account of Books and Authors from the beginning of the present Reign, in imitation of La France Litteraire.

An Account published every year of the Statutes that have been passed in the preceding one.

A History of England from the Revolution to the End of the Reign of George the III. with Pieces Justificatives, that might now be procured from Original Papers in the British Museum, Paper Office, and Private Collections.

A Catalogue Raisonnée of the curious Articles contained in the British Museum.

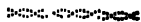
A Translation of Tully's Offices into English, with Notes explaining the References to History, &c.

A Life of Lord Chancellor Bacon, with the History of Science previous to his Time.

The Life of Mr. Hartlib, of whom more particular mention is made in page 333.

A Life of John Duke of Marlborough, compiled from the Papers of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough entrusted to Mr. Hooke.

An Ancient History of Greece and Rome, on the Plan of that of the "History of Modern Europe."



WHAT man, however profligate, may despair of being praised, when a Jesuit, in his Dedication of Balthazar Gracian's "Discreto" to Cardinal du Bois, says, "En effet, l'Homme Universel est un sentiment de Gracian, un homme qui rassemble en lui toutes les belles qualites qu'on peut acquérir, avec le plus riche fonds qu'on puisse recevoir de la Nature.

"A ces traits, Monseigneur, je reconnois sans peur qu'en traduisant "El Discreto" de Gracian, l'Homme Universel, dont il fait un portrait d'imagination & de genie, se trouvoit en Votre Eminence un objet veritable et reel. Alors je m'applaudis, il est

vrai, de la ressemblance parfaite entre ce que cet auteur ne croioit guérir possible de son temps, & ce que nous voyons se realiser aujourd'hui."

MISCELLANEOUS AND DETACHED  
THOUGHTS FROM BOOKS, &c.

A VERY acute man used to say of women of understanding, that they never made use of it when they had occasion for it. Much of their knowledge being derived from reading and conversation, not from practice, the use of it cannot be so readily at hand with them as with men, who, from the earliest life, are obliged to practise what the others have been only taught. Buffy de Rabutin, in one of his Letters to Madame de Sevigné, speaking of his daughter, says, "Je veux qu'elles ayent l'esprit agreable; mais ce que je veux qu'elles ayent preferablement, c'est de la *Raison*, car c'est de quoi on a la plus d'affaire dans la vie." Our present system of petty accomplishments, our general rage for teaching young women to sing and dance, "*melius quam necesse est probæ*," what is it but employing their hands and heels at the expence of their understanding. Fenelon, indeed, thought very differently on this subject. He would have women educated to know something of business, and of whatever might be useful in life and in conduct.

M. TURGOT

was, I believe, one of the most honest men living, as well as one of the most benevolent. In speaking of the present King of France, he always said, "Nous avons un Roi honnête homme." In his Letter to him on his first coming into office as Contrôleur des Finances, he says, "Ce peuple, auquel je me serai sacrifier, est si aisé à tromper, que peut-être j'encourrai sa haine par les mesures mêmes que j'emploierai pour la défendre contre les vexations." M. Turgot was not suffered long to continue in place; a cabal deprived France of one of the most benevolent, the most able, and the most disinterested Ministers that ever any country was blessed with. When Intendant of Limoges, he abolished the Corvée in his Province, and, when Minister, he meditated several plans for the good of his country. The establishment of Provincial Assemblies was, I think, first set on foot by him.

THERE is a little French poem called "L'Homme Inutile," written by the President Henault with great spirit, from

which, perhaps, Miss More might have taken the idea of her Poem of "Florio," which is written, however, with much greater elegance of versification, but, perhaps, without being so pointed as that of M. Henault.

VOLTAIRE'S

first poetical production is an Ode to Sainte Genevieve, the Patroness Saint of Paris. It was written when he was at the Jesuit's College, at the age of fourteen, and has great merit. It is to be met with in "Recueil A B C, &c."

M. G. P.

in his "Melanges de Literature," speaking of some authors whom all the world affects to admire, says, "Tous ces ouvrages si venerés ont un malheur; c'est, qu'ils sont aussi negliges, qu'ils sont vantés. Il semble qu'on craigne de leur manquer de respect en les lisant, ou qu'on veuille en ne les lisant point, ne point courir risque d'en être detrompes.

WHERE is this most excellent sentence? "*Multorum manibus egent res humanæ, paucorum capita sufficiunt.*" What will our Dr. Price say to this, who is for rendering all mankind politicians.

IN Ossian there is no mention made of Fishing, or of the Wolf.

IT was not a bad motto for Dr. James's achievement:

"*Pulvis & umbra sumus.*"

OF a famous rich vinegar merchant it is said on his monument, "*Tanquam alter Hannibal, ad famam et opes Actæ patefecit.*"

Dr. MONRO,

in his reply to Dr. BATTIE, respecting the treatment of madness, took the following motto for his book:

"*Major tandem parcas, insane, minori.*"

FOOTE'S motto for his carriage,

"*Defessus sum ambulando.*"

An apothecary's on his chariot was a very proper one:

"*Miscuit utile dulci;*"

particularly at the time that syrups entered into the composition of most medicines.

U u 2

"SUM,"

"SUMMUM jus, summa injuria," said a President of the Parliament of Paris to a servant who had spilled some soup upon his robes.

#### FALCONET,

in the first volume of his work, page 84, says, "that in Johnson's Dictionary there are three mistakes relative to painting and sculpture; he particularly notices one, in the article Fresco.

#### Mr. WEBBE,

in a very late publication of his, speaking of Dr. Johnson, says, "Had he united to his powerful understanding and extensive erudition a true taste, he had been the Aristotle of the moderns. Nature," adds he, "has drawn a broad line between taste and judgement, and seems to delight in bestowing those advantages with a capricious hand.

"SÆVO cum joco." Did not Locke prefer Blackmore to Milton? and, Was not Florus, the greatest coxcomb amongst writers, the favorite with Montesquieu?

"MY God, deliver me from myself!" says a Spanish proverb. Another says, "The devil tempts every one, but an idle man tempts the devil." How very few persons are fit to be their own masters, and to have, *à leur caprice*, the distribution of their time, their property, &c.? "How much happier should I have been," said an ingenious, a wealthy, but an idle man, "had I been wasted through life sur les douces ailes d'une profession."

#### M. FALCONET,

in his Notes upon Pliny, says very well, "Nos idées sont desuines des assemblées, quand nous parlons de ce que nous ignorons. Ce que nous n'avons point étudié, n'existe pour nous qu'à l'instant que nous en occupons, & disparaît l'instant après. Les notions qui nous en restent sont vagues, on se dispoit entièrement. Nous sommes ce volage à qui son amante oubliée chantoit en vain :

"Le printemps qui vit naître,  
"Tes legeres ardeurs,  
"Les a vu disparaître  
"Aussi tôt que les fleurs."

How well will this quotation apply to those superficial persons that are called men of general knowledge, but who in reality know nothing well or decidedly.

THE origin of the Gothic arch has puzzled many persons; the best account of it is to be found in Mr. Bary's Inquiry into the real and imaginary Obstructions of the Arts in England: a book in praise of which too much cannot be said, as it is written with great originality and truth of thinking, as well as with great knowledge of the learning of his art.

THE entire composition of Rubens' famous picture of the Descent from the Cross, in the cathedral of Antwerp, is supposed to have been taken from an old print, under which is written: "Peter Passer invenit; Hieronymus Wyrix sculpsit

#### Mr. FUSLI,

in speaking of the constant practice of painters, in making their saints old men, says very well, "Ils pensent que l'âge est nécessaire pour donner de la sainteté; & ce qu'ils ne peuvent donner de majesté & de gravité, ils le remplacent par des rides & les barbes longues."

"A MAN of parts who, at forty, finds himself without a profession, or a designated occupation (said an able instructor of youth), wakes as from a sleep, and finds how sadly he has been dreaming away his life."

#### CARDINAL DE RETZ'S

Memoirs were sadly garbled by the nuns at Commercy, to whose convent he left his MSS. of them. I have been told there are some Memoirs of him written by Senelai, which are extremely curious. I have never seen them. The following quotation from Tacitus may be well applied to the Cardinal, who appears to have been a rebel, without an object, "Non tam *premiis* periculum, quam *ipsis* periculis actus, pro certis, & olim patris, nova ambigua anticipatio malebat."

SOME one compared the fate of Dr. Johnson to that of Aëtion, torn to pieces by his own pack.

TO do serious mischief to any one,  
"No enemy can match a friend."

#### BISHOP WARBURTON,

in an epitaph he wrote for his old school-master, at Newark, says, "He was a man to whose reputation neither the malignity of

of his enemies, nor the foolish kindness of his friends, could do mischief."

WHAT a pity it is we have no good life of Mr. Haultib, the person to whom Milton dedicated his Treatise on Education, and who was employed by the Parliament (after the death of Charles the First) to superintend the schools and seminaries of learning then instituting. He had written upon Agriculture, and many other subjects.

OF our great Bacon there has been no tolerable biographer. Dr. Johnson used to say, "He should like to write his life. The life," said he, "of a man from whose works alone a Dictionary of the English language might be made, so various was his knowledge, so exuberant his phraseology, and so comprehensive his understanding."

FALCONET'S translation of that part of Pliny that relates to Painting and Sculpture is very well done. His notes are excellent. He somewhere calls Hogarth's famous Line of Beauty, "the Line of Drunkenness." Hogarth was much more flattered when Mrs. Thrale told him it was precisely the line that the sun makes in his annual motion in the ecliptic.

THE following stanza has been said to have been originally intended to precede that of "Some village Hampden," in Gray's Elegy:

"Some rural Lais, with all conjuring charms,  
"Perhaps now moulders in this grassy  
"bourne;  
"Some Helen vain to set the fields in arms;  
"Some Emma dead, of gentle love for-  
"lorn."

(To be continued.)

## THE PEEPER, NUMBER XVIII.

*Adjuvo nunquam eam me deserturum;  
Non, si capiundos mihi sciam esse inimicos omnes homines.  
Hanc mihi expetivi, contigit: conveniunt mores: Valeant  
Qui inter nos dissidium volunt: hanc, nisi mors,  
Mi adimet Nemo,*

TERENCE.

NO subject is of greater importance to mankind than marriage, because their whole welfare depends upon it. A person's happiness is frequently ensured or destroyed by the proper or improper choice of a partner; and yet, though very surprising, no subject is treated with more levity than this. When it is made the topic of conversation, both old and young concur in discoursing of it as a trifling act of folly, or as a matter of amusement only. Very rarely do we ever find it made the subject of serious and improving debate; but, on the contrary, it proves the never-failing source of witicism, railery, and indecency. I have been many times severely pained by the ridiculous, and indeed cruel, behaviour of a company to a young couple who were just entering on this truly important and solemn state. The young should by all means be taught to consider matrimony in the most serious light, in order that they may not enter into it rashly, nor regard its obligations lightly.

These obvious reflections I thought necessary to make by way of introduction to the following letter, which comes to me

from a clergyman, and which I earnestly recommend to the serious consideration of all my readers.

To the AUTHOR of the PEEPER.

"SIR,

"I HAVE received much pleasure from your moral Essays, and from them I am induced to believe that you have the interests of Virtue and Religion very much at heart; and to unite with you, though in but a small degree, in promoting those truly important concerns, affords me the greatest satisfaction.

"This is an age wherein the most sacred doctrines and indispensable duties are greatly contemned and lightly esteemed. It surely, then, behoves every one to whom the Almighty hath vouchsafed opportunity and talents, to endeavour, to the utmost of his power, without any regard of the applause or the disesteem of mortals, to check the rapidly increasing evil. And we who are commissioned from above, as the messengers of truth, and the dispensers of God's word to mankind, have a double obligation upon us to exercise ourselves zealously in this cause. Mindful of this duty,

duty, I have taken this method to lay before the public, by your means, what I conceive as a dangerous, though but generally regarded little, evil, which is not confined to one class of people only, but influences all ranks and conditions; I mean, the lightness with which the solemn state of *Matrimony* is treated.

"As this state was ordained and sanctioned by the Divine Being himself, and by his presence was declared holy; and as it is also of the greatest consequence to every individual, as well as to the public body, it surely deserves to be treated with all imaginable seriousness and respect.

"Our holy church has appointed a most excellent and solemn office for the celebration of this great union: but it is a melancholy consideration that, instead of being attended to with the reverence that is justly due to it, there is generally so much levity at the ceremony as is truly shameful. Though every particular in this office is calculated to make a most useful and lasting impression upon the hearts of the persons to be married, and upon the rest of the congregation, whether married or single; yet there is very seldom any attention or even respect paid to it; and I am afraid that but few who are married receive the exhortations and charge which are given to them in the most solemn manner from the altar, so as to meditate seriously upon them afterwards.

"In the course of my ministrations I have met with innumerable instances of disrespect in the companies who attend upon these occasions, and have been frequently obliged to reprove them publicly, and in a severe manner, for their ill-behaviour.

"People in general seem to consider this institution as merely civil, and that religion has nothing at all to do with it; and therefore it cannot be wondered at that our modern marriages are so seldom happy, and that infidelity should be such a prevalent and increasing evil.

"Certainly marriage ought to be the highest instance of friendship, that greatest of all virtues, and in it there should be what Pythagoras excellently observes, *Σώματα μὲν δύο, ψυχὴ δὲ μία, Τὴν* *bodies with but one soul.* Now as reli-

gion, and particularly the form of our church, expressly teaches this, it ought to be carefully inculcated, especially upon young minds, that no happiness can be expected in marriage unless it is founded upon the purest love, and is not to be entered into in that precipitate, inconsiderate, foolish manner as is too frequently the case. The duties which are necessarily required of both parties in this state are such as they will not regard unless they pay all possible reverence to the religion which commands them, and which has threatened to punish severely the violation of them. Ere two young persons, therefore, enter into this state, they should carefully consider, and be reminded by their friends, of its importance, and of its intimate connection with every branch of religious duty. Then, indeed, we might expect to see a very considerable alteration in the manners of the married world, and form great hopes of the rising generation; for if the parents are guided by religious principles, they will undoubtedly pay the greatest attention to the education of their offspring.

"A saying of the great philosopher already quoted is excellent, and deserves to be regarded; *διὰ τιποποιουσαι διὰ γὰρ ἀντικαλῶσιν τὴν διακτινωσας τοι θεοι.* *It is your duty to endeavour to increase your generation, as it is your duty to leave behind you such as may reverence the Deity.*

"These thoughts, Sir, I wish you to lay before your readers, with any observations that may occur to you upon the same subject; and in so doing you will greatly oblige

"Your constant reader,

"CLERUS."

In addition to what my kind correspondent has observed upon this important subject, I have nothing farther to say than that I highly approve of what he has advanced, and that, before I close my lucubrations, which probably will be at no very distant period, I will make it the subject of one or two Numbers.

W.

#### MEMOIRS of M. GRETRY,

CENSOR-ROYAL, PRIVY-COUNSELLOR to his HIGHNESS the PRINCE BISHOP of LIEGE, MEMBER of the PHILHARMONIC ACADEMY of BOLOGNA, and of the SOCIETY of EMULATION at LIEGE.

M. GRETRY was born at Liege, in the year 1741. His mother was of a good family, though not rich. His

father, who was a music-master, teaching her music taught her also to love.

Young Gretry was soon sensible to the

the charms of music, but to this sensibility he was very near falling a sacrifice at an early age. When about four years old, he happened to be left alone where an iron pot was standing over a wood fire. The pot began to boil: it caught his ear, and he amused himself for some time with dancing to the sound. Curious to know whence it proceeded, he attempted to uncover the pot, and unfortunately overset it. The fire was strong, the explosion violent, and he fell on the hearth, almost suffocated, and scalded from head to foot. After this accident, which has rendered his sight ever since weak, his health seemed much impaired. To recover it, he was sent into the country to his grandmother; with whom he spent two years, which the great liberty he enjoyed made him consider the happiest of his life.

Every thinking being is naturally inclined to tenderness, and from the age of six years M. Gretry found a vague, indefinable sentiment master all his other passions. It is true, he felt this for more than one object; and, as he says himself, "Already I loved too strongly to dare confess it to any one of them." Naturally timid, he was eighteen before he dared to make an avowal of love. He was then in a foreign country, and had the happiness to find that he did not love in vain; a happiness that could not be small, as it was the first time he had felt the full force of the tender passion. But to return.

At the expiration of two years, M. Gretry fetched his son from the country, telling him, that he intended, if his voice were not defective, to place him in the choir of the Collegiate Church of St. Denis, where he was at that time first-violin. At this news all his pleasures vanished, and the country, where he still remained a few days, had no longer any charms for him. The master under whom he was placed was a brute: every lesson afforded an ample field for his cruelties. He made all the children sing in turn, and at the least fault would knock down the oldest or the youngest with the utmost coolness. Sometimes he would place them on their knees on a thick, short, round stick, so that at the least motion they would tumble down; at others, he would put an enormous periwig on the head of a child six years old, hang him up against the wall eight feet from the ground, and there make him sing his task by dint of blows. Notwithstanding his rapid progress, young

Gretry did not escape, even though he taxed his own allowance of pocket-money, to encrease the portion of snuff which he was frequently sent to buy for his tutor. His attachment to this man, indeed, was such, that he never disclosed his ill-usage to his father, whose interest with the Chapter would have been dangerous to the master.

What little our hero acquired during this time, he learnt, as he says, not from the lessons of his master, but in spite of those lessons.—An accident which for a time put a stop to his studies, well deserves to be related.

It is usual, at Liege, to tell children, that God will grant whatever they ask of him at the time of their first Communion. Young Gretry had long purposed to beg of him, on this occasion, *that he might die on that day, if he were not destined to be an honest man, and a man of eminence in his profession.* On that very day, having gone to the top of the tower to see the men strike the wooden bells, which are always used instead of the others during the Passion Week, a beam of considerable weight fell on his head, and laid him senseless on the floor. One who was present ran for the extreme unction: on his return he found the youth on his legs. Being shown the heavy log that had fallen on his head: "Well, well," said he, "*since I am not dead, I am sure I shall be an honest man, and a good musician.*"

He did not at first appear to have received any dangerous injury, but his mouth was full of blood; and the next day a depression of the cranium was discovered, which still remains. Whether he was at this time arrived at that period when the disposition generally undergoes a change, we will not say; but it is certain, that thenceforward his gaiety gave way to melancholy, never again appearing but by fits, his ideas became more distinct, and he found music the cordial of his soul.

When he returned to the Choir, he acquitted himself so ill, owing to his timidity, that his father was obliged to withdraw him for a time, still retaining his place. He was then put under a master as mild as the other had been severe. A company of Italian singers arriving about this time at Liege, young Gretry was present at all their performances during the course of a year, being admitted into the orchestra at his father's request; and here he first became passionately enamoured of music.

His

• His father now thought proper that he should resume his place in the Choir. Scarcely had he begun to sing, for the first time after his return, when the orchestra, fearing to lose the sound of his voice, was reduced to the *pianissimo*: the children of the Choir around him drew back from respect: almost all the Canons left their seats, and were deaf to the bell that announced the elevation of the host. All the Chapter, all the city, the very actors of the Italian theatre applauded him, and the savage master himself took him by the hand, and told him, that he would be a good musician.

Two or three years after, his voice began to break. It would then have been prudent to have forbidden his singing: but this not being done, a spitting of blood was brought on, to which he has ever since been liable on any exertion.

About the end of March 1759, M. Gretry was sent to Rome. Arriving there on a Sunday, by the *Porta del Popolo*, he was so delighted with the spectacle which offered itself, that he frequently, whilst he remained at Rome, revisited the spot, to recal to his mind the pleasure he felt at his first entering that gate. Every day he visited the churches, to hear the music of Cafali, Eurischio, and Lufirini, to the first of whom he was principally attached, though he studied under several masters; the sole method of cherishing original genius, and preventing it from being enslaved.

The ardour with which M. Gretry pursued his studies, suffered him to pay little attention to his health; which became so much impaired, that he was obliged to leave Rome and retire into the country. One day, on Mount Millini, he met a hermit, who gave him an invitation to his retreat, which he accepted, and became his companion for three months. Whilst he remained here, he attempted to compose an air to some words of Metastasio. To his infinite satisfaction he found his ideas clear and distinct, and that he was capable of arranging them as he desired. "Ah!

*Fra Mauro*," said he, on the occasion to his hermit, "never shall I forget you whilst I live."

No sooner had M. Gretry executed a few Italian scenes, and some symphonies, after his return to Rome, but he found that he had acquired some attention; and the next Carnival he was employed by the Managers of the Theatre of Orberti to set two Interludes. The time allotted him was short, as the piece that was to have preceded his failed. His success, however, was decisive: it excited envy, and he was near paying it as dearly as the celebrated Pergolesi. Piccini publicly approved his performance, "particularly as he had not followed the common track."

Admired and courted in the capital of Italy, M. Gretry continued his labours and his studies, when M. Melon, who was in the suite of the French Ambassador, showed him the opera of *Rose and Colas*, which incited in him a desire of visiting Paris. Thither he went after some time; but it was long before he could obtain a piece to compose. At length M. Marinontel gave him his *Huron*. This was in the year 1768. The *Lucile* of the same Author, which he also composed, had even still greater success than the former. Unable to dispute the talents of M. Gretry for the tender and pathetic. Envy consoled herself by representing him as unqualified for the gay style. The *Tableau Parlant*, which appeared in September 1769, proved, that in this he was not inferior.

Since that period every year has served to contribute something to the celebrity of M. Gretry, who, in the intervals of his dramatic occupations, has for some time employed himself on a work with which he hopes to crown his labours. This is a *De profundis*, that he is composing after the ideas which he has formed of church music. When it is become equal to his wishes, it is to be sealed up, with the following superscription on the cover: *To be performed at my funeral*. Every lover of music must wish, that it may be long before he hears this, which Mr. Gretry intends to be his *chef d'œuvre*.

TO the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN your last Month's *DROSIANA* the Writer, in giving the Anecdotes of Edward Wortley Montague, Esq. mention among other circumstances, his

being the Author of the "*Rise and Fall of Ancient Republics*," which he has always had the credit of till lately;—but in the "*Authentic Account of the late Durbes*"

*Duchess of Kingston*," printed for Kearsley, the merit of that performance is given to a "Mr. Forster, whom old Montague selected to superintend the education of that very eccentric character the late Edward Wortley Montague, who, after thrice running away, and being discovered by his father's valet crying flounders about the streets of Deptford, was sent to the West Indies, whither Forster accompanied him. On their return to England, a good-natured stratagem was practised to obtain a temporary supply of money from old Montague, and at the same time to give him a very favourable opinion of his son's attention to a very particular species of erudition. The stratagem was this: Forster wrote a book, which he entitled, "*The Rise and Fall of the Roman Republics*." To this he subjoined the name of *Edward Wortley Montague, jun. Esq.* Old Wortley seeing the book advertised, sent for his son, and gave him a bank-note of 100l. promising him a simi-

lar present for every new edition the book should pass through. It was well received by the public, and therefore a second edition occasioned a second supply. It is now in libraries with the name of Wortley Montague prefixed as the author, although he did not write a line of it."

Supposing the foregoing Anecdote might never have been noticed by the Writer of *DROSSIANA*, I have thought it worth while to copy it.

I am

Yours, &c.

Norwich, April 19, 1790.

S.

P. S. In your last month's Magazine, in your account of the debate on the Motion for a Repeal of the *Test Act*, you have copied the mistake of the Newspapers, in making Mr. Wyndham, Member for this City, speak in favour of the Repeal, instead of Mr. Tierney, the Member for Colchester, which error you will find the Papers afterwards corrected. Mr. W. voted for the Repeal, but he did it *silently*.

# To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

In closing your Account of Mr. MAUDUIT, you noted a mistake of the late Mr. Hollis, in mentioning him as the author of a pamphlet concluded to be written by Mr. Knox; but that Mr. Hollis's opinion of Mr. Mauduit himself was not unfounded, the following copy of a Letter, sent by Mr. Mauduit to his correspondent, will abundantly prove.

London, March 2, 1775.

"DEAR SIR,

"I THIS instant learn from Mr. Pain, that Capt. Lyde is to take away his bag to-night. I will write you further by Mr. Pain, and now have only time to tell you, that every thing here goes on with the spirit which your people's rebellious behaviour deserves. Before this arrives, I hope your leaders will have felt that we are in earnest, and that they are not always to go on with impunity, and that you will see a force abundantly sufficient to quell all your sons of rebellion.

"I wish your Fishery Bill had been a little different. Governor Hutchinson and I have endeavoured to get a more easy regulation, by which the friends of Government might have been discriminated: but your most absurd and factious North American Committee have been your worst enemies; for though my friend Lane, and Champion, and the greater part of them, are very good men, yet they have been borne down by a few factious followers of the Rockinghams,

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who have never tried to serve the Colonies, but only to make a clamour for the purpose of party. What have your men of no trade, and furious Virginians, to care about your New England Fishery? And accordingly, instead of offering any proper modification, they go in the most hostile manner, and twist into a Fishery Petition the worn-out nonsense of Courts of Admiralty, and Trials by Juries, &c. The Opposition in Parliament, however, is breaking, notwithstanding all the endeavours of the leaders of the North American Committee to strengthen them, which was all that they really meant by their Petitions. The false accounts they procured of the decay of our trade hurt them much. We that know woollen manufactures, both in the North and West, were amazed at Barclay and Hayley's production. Such accounts have been most fully refuted; and, notwithstanding all your non-importation, our manufacturers are in full employ; and, to my knowledge, many more of the manufacturing towns had prepared petitions,

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tions, to enforce the authority of Parliament, if they had been necessary. You see now the falsehood of what Franklin, and Lee, and your other advisers, have been telling you, that you may humble us as much as you please by stopping your imports: but I have not time to say more, and am,

Most heartily,  
Yours,  
MAUDUIT.

3d March, 1775.

"This day some Peole men are to be examined at the House of Commons to

prove that we can carry on the Newfoundland Fishery very well without you. Inclosed is a paper to shew the Committee has been misled."

Capt. Lyde arrived at Cape Ann after the commencement of hostilities; when, the British troops being shut up in Boston, he was obliged to deliver up his bag of letters to the leaders of the Massachusetts people, which prevented the delivery of the above with several others to the parties for whom they were designed.

A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD.

## AN ABYSSINIAN ENTERTAINMENT\*. •

[From "BRUCE'S TRAVELS," Vol. III. p. 301.]

IN the Capital, where one is safe from surprize at all times, or in the country or villages, when the rains have become so constant that the valleys will not bear a horse to pass them, or that men cannot venture far from home through fear of being surrounded and swept away by temporary torrents, occasioned by sudden showers on the mountains; in a word, when a man can say that he is safe at

home, and the spear and shield is hung up in the hall, a number of people of the best fashion in the villages of both sexes, courtiers in the palace, or citizens in the town, meet together to dine between twelve and one o'clock.

A long table is set in the middle of a large room, and benches beside it for a number of guests who are invited. Tables and benches the Portuguese intro-

\* This relation has engaged the attention of most readers, probably as much as any in Mr. Bruce's work. Some of the extraordinary circumstances, however, will receive confirmation from preceding writers. The following extract is taken from a performance, written by the celebrated Dr. Campbell, entitled, "The Travels of Edward Brown, Esq. formerly a Merchant in London, &c." 2 vols. 12mo. 1753. From whence Dr. Campbell obtained the particulars we do not know; probably from some other writer. He ascribes them to a French surgeon. "Their houses are no better than cabins, and their furniture a low table, a few mats, and a hide to sleep on. As for plates and dishes, none but persons of distinction have any, and they are a kind of black earthen ware. The ordinary people make a sort of broad thin cakes, which they bake in such a manner as to leave them very tough; these they lay upon the table, clap their meat upon them, also use them to wipe their fingers, after which their slaves or their women eat them; and in every other respect they are alike nice—that is, not at all so. The grand dainty in Abyssinia is raw beef, of which they lay a whole quarter upon the table hot, as it is cut from the creature, with a bladder or earthen cup full of the gall; this they mix with pepper and salt, and dipping the flesh into it, eat it with all the greediness of Tartars. They likewise make a kind of mustard, by mixing with salt and pepper the chyle which they find in the stomach of the beast when it is killed; and this they properly enough stile a rarity, because a quantity of pepper sufficient to make it is seldom to be had." Though it may be concluded from this account that the Abyssinians live but indifferently, yet it must not be imagined that strangers are in danger of wanting amongst them; on the contrary, they are better provided for here than perhaps in any other country in the world, as well in right of the laws, as from the charitable disposition of the people. As soon as a traveller comes to any village, he looks about for the best and most convenient hut or house therein, into which he instantly enters, and is there as much at his ease as if it were his brother's. The master presently sends to his neighbours to inform them that he has a guest, whereupon they bring him whatever may contribute to the stranger's refreshment, and are sure to satisfy all his demands; because, if he should complain, the Governor of the Province would mulct them in twice as much; however, there is rarely any instance of complaints of this sort, the Abyssinians having a natural generosity, especially towards passengers. Vol. II. p. 118.

EDITOR.  
duced

duced amongst them : but bull-hides spread upon the ground served them before, as they do in the camp and country now. A cow or bull, one or more as the company is numerous, is brought close to the door, and his feet strongly tied. The skin that hangs down under his chin and throat, which I think we call the dewlap in England, is cut only so deep as to arrive at the fat, of which it totally consists; and, by the separation of a few small blood vessels, six or seven drops of blood only fall upon the ground. They have no stone, bench nor altar upon which these cruel assassins lay the animal's head in this operation. I should beg his pardon, indeed, for calling him an assassin, as he is not so merciful as to aim at the life, but, on the contrary, to keep the beast alive till he be totally eat up. Having satisfied the Mosical Law, according to his conception, by pouring these six or seven drops upon the ground, two or more of them fall to work on the back of the beast, and each side of the spine they cut skin deep; then putting their fingers between the flesh and the skin, they begin to strip the hide of the animal half way down his ribs, and so on to the buttock, cutting the skin where-ever it hinders them commodiously to strip the poor animal bare. All the flesh on the buttocks is cut off thus, and in solid square pieces, without bones or much effusion of blood; and the prodigious noise the animal makes is a signal for the company to sit down to table.

There are then laid before every guest, instead of plates, round cakes, if I may so call them, about twice as big as a pancake, and something thicker and tougher. It is unleavened bread of a sourish taste, far from being disagreeable, and very easily digested, made of a grain called *teff*. It is of different colours, from black to the colour of the whitest wheat bread. Three or four of these cakes are generally put uppermost for the food of the person opposite to whose seat they are placed. Beneath these are four or five of ordinary bread, and of a blackish kind. These serve the master to wipe his fingers upon, and afterwards the servant for bread to his dinner.

Two or three servants then come, each with a square piece of beef on their bare hands, laying it upon the cakes of *teff*, placed like dishes down the table, without cloth or any thing else beneath them. By this time all the guests have knives in their hands, and the men have the large

crooked ones, which they put to all sorts of uses during the times of war. The women have small clasp knives, such as the worst of the kind made at Birmingham, sold for a penny each.

The company are so ranged, that one man sits between two women; the man with his long knife, cuts a thin piece, which would be thought a good beef-steak in England, while you see the motion of the fibres yet perfectly distinct and alive in the flesh. No man in Abyssinia, of any fashion whatever, feeds himself, or touches his own meat. The women take the steak, and cut it lengthways like strings, about the thickness of your little finger, then crossways into square pieces something smaller than dice. This they lay upon a piece of *teff* bread, strongly powdered with black pepper or Cayenne pepper, and fofile it; they then wrap it up in the *teff* bread like a cartridge.

In the mean time the man having put up his knife, with each hand resting upon his neighbour's knee, his body stooping, his head low and forward, and mouth open, very like an idiot, turns to the one whole cartridge is first ready, who stuffs the whole of it into his mouth, which is so full that he is in constant danger of being choked. This is a mark of grandeur. The greater the man would seem to be, the larger piece he takes in his mouth; and the more noise he makes in chewing it the more polite he is thought to be. They have indeed a proverb that says, "Beggars and thieves only eat small pieces, or without making a noise." Having dispatched this morsel, which he does very expeditiously, his next female neighbour holds forth another cartridge, which goes the same way, and so on till he is satisfied. He never drinks till he has finished eating; and before he begins, in gratitude to the fair ones that fed him, he makes up two small rolls, of the same kind and form; each of his neighbours open their mouths at the same time, while with each hand he puts their portion into their mouths. He then falls to drinking out of a large handsome horn; the ladies eat till they are satisfied, and then all drink together, "*Vive la Joye et la Jeunesse!*" A great deal of mirth and joke goes round, very seldom with any mixture of acrimony or ill-humour.

All this time the unfortunate victim at the door is bleeding indeed, but bleeding little. As long as they can cut off the flesh from his bones, they do not meddle with the thighs or the parts where the

great arteries are. At last they fall upon the thighs likewise ; and soon after the animal, bleeding to death, becomes so tough, that the cannibals who have the rest of it to eat, find very hard work to separate the flesh from the bones with their teeth like dogs.

In the mean time those within are very much elevated ; Love lights all its fires, and every thing is permitted with absolute freedom. There is no coyness, no delays, no need of appointments or retirement to gratify their wishes ; there are no rooms but one, in which they sacrifice both to Bacchus and to Venus \*. The two men nearest the vacuum a pair have made, by leaving their seats, hold their upper garment like a screen before the two that have left the bench ; and, if we may judge by sound, they seem to think it as great a shame to make love in silence as to eat. Replaced in their seats again, the company drink the happy couple's health ; and

their example is followed at different ends of the table, as each couple is disposed. All this passes without remark or scandal ; not a licentious word is uttered, nor the most distant joke upon the transaction.

These ladies are for the most part women of family and character, and they and their gallants are reciprocally distinguished by the name of *Woodage*, which answers to what in Italy they call *Cicisbey* ; and, indeed, I believe that the name itself, as well as the practice, is Hebrew ; *sihus* *chis beim* signifies *attendants or companions of the bride or bridesman*, as we call it in England. The only difference is, that in Europe the intimacy and attendance continues during the marriage, while among the Jews it was permitted only the few days of the marriage ceremony. The aversion to Judaism, in the ladies of Europe, has probably led them to the prolongation of the term.

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T H E  
L O N D O N R E V I E W  
A N D  
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L,

For M A Y, 1790.

*Quid sit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.*

Bell's New Pantheon ; or, Historical Dictionary of the Gods, Demigods, Heroes, and Fabulous Personages of Antiquity : Also, of the Images and Idols adored in the Pagan World ; together with their Temples, Priests, Altars, Oracles, Fasts, Festivals, Games, &c. as well as Descriptions of their Figures, Representations, and Symbols, collected from Statues, Pictures, Coins, and other Remains of the Ancients. The Whole designed to facilitate the Study of Mythology, History, Poetry, Painting, Statuary, Medals, &c. and compiled from the best Authorities. Richly embellished with Characteristic Prints. 4to. 2l. 2s. Bell, 1790.

IT has been observed by Mr. Hume, that there is in the Grecian Mythology, which was also that of the Romans, something so beautiful, natural, and consistent, that it is not wholly improbable but, amidst the vast variety that

fills the universe, it may, in some time and place, have actually been realized. Even in Christian countries, where that Mythology is wholly exploded, the delightful images which it exhibits, still play about the imagination, and, by a

\* In this particular they resemble the Cynics of old, of whom it was said, "*Omnia quæ ad Bacchum & Venerem pertinuerint in publico facere.*" Diogenes Laertius in Vit. Diogen.

kind of prescription, enter deeply into the compositions of poets, painters, statuary, sculptors, architects, &c. An acquaintance with ancient Mythology is necessary not only to understand and relish the poetry and the other arts, but also, as is justly observed in the title-page of the valuable publication before us, the history of Antiquity. We may venture to go a step beyond the Editor of this work, in setting forth the importance of mythological learning, and affirm that it is connected, and that not a little, with the Grecian philosophy. The Greeks, an animated and lively people, as is justly observed in the philosophical romance entitled "THE MAN IN THE MOON," made lively and animated theories on every subject; and the whole operations of nature are, according to their ideas, carried on by living agents. They believed, as we do at present, that there was one Supreme God, the Author of Nature, whose power, though in itself uncontrollable, was yet often exerted by the interposition of his Angels and subordinate Ministers, who under the names of Gods, Goddesses, Demons, Genii, &c. executed his purposes; and though manifest confusion must have arisen from the contentions of different Deities who presided over the different departments, as it were, in Nature, the omnipotent and everlasting Jove, the Father of Gods and Men, ultimately composed their differences, and restored by his awful nod tranquillity and order in Heaven. Agreeably to the same temper and turn of thinking, the ancient Mythologists embraced, in their cosmogonies, the idea of generation, rather than that of creation or formation.

The study of Mythology being thus engaging and important, Mr. Bell has done signal service to the Republic of Letters, by compiling a Mythological Thesaurus, to speak in the style of philology, or Pantheon, more copious, better arranged, and by much more elegant and splendid than any that has yet been given to the world. The numerous articles that form the subjects of this performance are arranged, with perfect propriety and advantage, in the form of an Encyclopædie, and Dictionary; and

the principal figures or characters in this Pantheon, or Mythological Theatre, are exhibited to the eye in upwards of one hundred copper-plates, elegantly and accurately engraven.—For example, if you wish to have an account and to form some idea of the Goddess VENUS, such as she was imagined by the Ancients, you will find under the letter V a relation of the origin of the different Venus's; their favoured haunts; the various attitudes in which they are represented on ancient gems and medals; and their characters, with anecdotes.—Among the engravings, you find a picture of the Medicean Venus, taken from the celebrated statue in the Tuscan Gallery, which in the PANTHEON before us is described in a just and ingenious manner. This famous figure is perhaps too much *embonpoint*, too full and thick, particularly in the waist and shoulders, for the ideas that are generally entertained among the most polished European nations of beauty; according to which the figure that is here exhibited of Minerva, is much more graceful and attractive than that of the Medicean Venus. It was right and judicious, however, in the Editor of this PANTHEON to represent the Goddess of Love and Beauty according to the ideas entertained of her personal charms by her votaries.—And, as an instance of the connection between ancient Mythology and History and Philosophy, it may be observed, on the subject of the Medicean Venus, that the Romans, as appears from Cicero and other writers, were in general a people of short stature; and that, agreeably to the doctrine of Dr. Smith, in his Theory of Moral Sentiments, the ideas which men and nations entertain of beauty are greatly influenced by CUSTOM.

To the Engravings a list of Authorities is annexed, that their genuineness may be placed beyond the reach of a doubt.

On the whole, as this is a useful and elegant, and must have been a very expensive work, we hope it will meet with that acceptance and encouragement which is due to its merit.

Characters and Anecdotes of the Court of Sweden. Two Volumes Octavo, 70s. in Boards. Harlow.

WE are informed by an advertisement prefixed, that the materials contained in these volumes are taken

from a Manuscript which came into the possession of a Traveller lately returned from a tour in the northern parts of Europe.

*répé*. The Author is supposed to be a Courtier; and his object is to give a circumstantial account of all the interesting events of which he had been an eye-witness in Sweden, from the year 1770 to the month of June 1789, with the Characters of the most remarkable persons of both sexes, and Anecdotes relating to their private life, as well as to the part which they have acted in public affairs. The work is in general written with the observations of a spectator who views the actions of their objects impartially, and the characters seem to be drawn with justness and discernment. Our Author gives the following character of the King of Sweden:

"As to the character of the King of Sweden, he is generally allowed to be one of the most amiable and popular princes in Europe. He has a particular gift to gain the heart of every one. His conversation in public is full of wit, politeness, and a kind attention to make every one easy. In private he speaks with the cordiality and simplicity of a friend; he grants favours with apparent satisfaction to himself, and knows when to refuse without giving uneasiness. His clemency is founded on his great sensibility, which could never yet permit him to punish with death or infamy any one personally known to him. He has often wished that he might never unavoidably be forced to such an act of severity, because the remembrance would ever make him unhappy. It may be said that he inherits his father's heart, with the genius of his mother. Had he been a private man, he would have made his fortune either in the line of politics or literature. His knowledge in history and diplomacy is prodigious. His public speeches in the Diets, and upon other public occasions, have an uncommon force of elegance worthy such a speaker; and several plays he has composed for the newly-constituted national stage, are of a richness in their composition, and purity in their morals, that bespeak the Prince and the Legislator; and notwithstanding all the pains he had taken to prevent being known as the author, it soon became no secret that they were from the pen of Majesty."

After relating several private particulars relative to the King of Sweden, our Author makes this observation:

"What is most remarkable in the character of the Swedish Monarch, is a vivacity of temper and flow of spirits that never leaves him. He sleeps very little, and supports easily the greatest fatigues. He

is thus naturally bent to an active life, and war will be his element. Should he meet with success, he will perhaps be another Charles XII. though probably with more prudence."

A want of sincerity has, it seems, been imputed to his Majesty; but the Author of the Characters, &c. is at pains to exculpate him from this charge, as he likewise does from a few others, with all the appearance of justice.

In such a work as the present, our readers may expect to meet with an account of the Queen of Sweden. The Author has not omitted to give some traits of so distinguished a personage, of which we shall extract the following:

"Next to the King, the Queen is a worthy object of our attention. Among other qualities in that Princess, it is perhaps her first merit that she never meddles in politics. She is the King's wife and nothing else. Sweden has had sufficient experience of the evils arising from female influence in political matters, and rejoices to see upon the throne a Queen possessed of all the charms of her sex, and confining her ambition within the practice of its virtues."

The Author of the Manuscript next gives an account of the cold reception she met with from her spouse, then Prince of Sweden, on her first arrival in Sweden, and the reconciliation which happened after he became King. It appears that the Queen Dowager was far from being satisfied at the reconciliation of the King and his consort, and that to the end of her life she secretly abetted the calumnies which were propagated of the latter, by those who were enemies to the domestic tranquility of the Royal Pair.

We are informed that the Prince Royal of Sweden is generally allowed to be one of the most promising youths of his age. When only seven years old he could maintain a conversation with Senators, Foreign Ambassadors, and others who visited his Court; and he has been twice examined in the presence of the Deputies of the four Orders with as much satisfaction to them as encouragement to himself.

The Characters of the Duke of Sudermania and the Duke of Ostrogothia, brothers to the King, are afterwards delineated.

The Revolution in Sweden of 1772 next meets our attention, on which the Author of the Manuscript dwells at some length, and appears to give a faithful account of the principal persons concerned

in the support of the King, and likewise those who supported the Old Constitution; with a variety of Political and Biographical Anecdotes relative to the affairs of the Nation, and to persons of eminence at the Swedish Court.

This work, though the translation fa-

vours a good deal of foreign idioms, appears to be founded on facts, and calculated to afford the reader amusement, as it seems to give a faithful account of the leading Characters and the present situation of the Court of Sweden.

The Physiognomical Fragments of M. Lavater, translated by Thomas Holcroft.  
3 vols. 8vo. 5l 5s. od. Robinsons.

[Continued from Page 275]

AFTER having insisted on the reality of the science of Physiognomy, and on the universality with which men judge of persons and of things by their appearance, M. Lavater pursues his subject;—inquires what are the causes that this science is so frequently treated with ridicule and contempt;—adduces testimonies, ancient and modern, in favour of Physiognomy; and presents the reader with portraits, to prove that physiognomical sensation is not the partial gift of a few, but a thing common to all.—On the portrait, or rather outline, of Shakespeare he thus descants.

“A Copy of a Copy; add, if you please, a spiritless, vapid outline. How deficient must all outlines be! Among ten thousand can one be found that is exact?”

“Where is the outline that can portray genius? Yet who does not read in this outline, imperfect as it is, from pure physiognomical sensation, the clear, the capacious, the rapid mind; all conceiving, all embracing; that with equal swiftness and facility imagines, creates, produces.”

Our readers, we presume, will be equally well pleased to know the judgment which this celebrated Physiognomist passed on the portrait of Sterne, which he has likewise given. It is as follows:

“The most unpractised reader will not deny to this countenance all the keen, the searching penetration of wit; the most original fancy, full of fire, and the powers of invention. Who is so dull as not to view in this countenance, somewhat of the spirit of Poor Yorick?”

In contrast to these, he adduces portraits of the foolish, the wicked, and the insane; in order to shew that we cannot look at the mere outlines of the countenances of men under the dominion of various passions, or destitute of all the high qualities of mind, without perceiving it is impossible for such men to assume the appearance of genius and of wisdom. His examples are apposite,

and his triumph is complete over the pretendedly incredulous, who assert that the human countenance is not the index to the human heart.

After treating on the advantages of Physiognomy, and its disadvantages, the facilities and the obstacles encountered in the study of it, and on other matters relative to his subject, he proceeds to give answers to some of the objections against Physiognomy. From these we shall select the sixth and seventh, as the best adapted to give those who may not happen to see the book a tolerable specimen of his mode of argument.

OBJECTION VI.—“There are persons of peculiar penetration who have very unmeaning countenances.”

ANSWER.—“The assertion requires proof. For my own part, after many hundred mistakes, I have continually found the fault was in my want of proper observation. At first, for example, I looked for the tokens of any particular quality too much in one place; I sought and found it not, although I knew the person possessed extraordinary powers. I have been long before I could discover the seat of Character.

“I was deceived, sometimes, by seeking too partially, at others too generally. To this I was peculiarly liable, in examining those who had only distinguished themselves in some particular pursuit; and who, in other respects, appeared to be persons of very common abilities; men, whose powers were all concentrated to a point, to the examination of one subject; or men, whose powers were very indeterminate: I express myself improperly; powers which never had been excited, brought into action.

“Many years ago, I was acquainted with a great mathematician, the astonishment of Europe, who, at the first sight, and even long after, appeared to have a very common countenance. I drew a good likeness of him, which obliged me to pay a more minute attention, and found

found a particular trait which was very marking and decisive. A similar trait to this I, many years afterwards, discovered in another person, who, though widely different, was also a man of great talents; and who, this trait excepted, had an unmeaning countenance, which seemed to prove the science of Physiognomy all erroneous. Never since this time have I discovered that particular trait in any man who did not possess some peculiar merit, however simple his appearance might be.

"This proves how true and false, at once, the objection may be which states such a person appears to be a weak man—yet has great powers of mind.

"I have been written to concerning D'Alembert, whose countenance, contrary to all physiognomical science, was one of the most common.

"To this I can make no answer, unless I had seen D'Alembert. This much is certain, that his profile by Cochin, which yet must be very inferior to the original, not to mention other less obvious traits, has a forehead, and in part a nose, which were never seen in the countenance of any person of moderate, not to say mean abilities."

OBJECTION VII.—"We find very silly people with very expressive countenances."

ANSWER.—Who does not daily make

this remark? My only answer, which I have repeatedly given, and which I think perfectly satisfactory, is, that the endowments of nature may be excellent, and yet by want of use, or abuse, may be destroyed.

"Power is there, but it is power misapplied. The fire wasted in the pursuit of pleasure can no longer be applied to the discovery and display of truth—It is fire without light, fire that ineffectually burns.—I have the happiness to be acquainted with some of the greatest men in Germany and Switzerland, and I can, upon my honour, assert, that, of all the men of genius with whom I am acquainted, there is not one who does not express the degree of invention and powers of mind he possesses in the features of his countenance, and particularly in the form of his head.

"I shall only select the following names, from an innumerable multitude: Charles XII. Louis XIV. Turenne, Sully, Polignac, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Diderot, Newton, Clarke, Maupertuis, Pope, Locke, Swift, Lessing, Bodmer, Sultzer, Haller—I believe the character of greatness in these heads is visible in every well-drawn outline. I could produce numerous specimens, among which an experienced eye would scarcely ever be mistaken.

(To be continued.)

The Wreath of Friendship, or a Return from India. 3 Vols. 12mo. 9s.

THOSE who love to have their hearts torn to tatters by the force of tender feelings, have an opportunity of enjoying the painful pleasure by the perusal of many parts of this novel. The calm delights of pure and holy friendship, the extatic transports of inspiring love, and the excruciating pangs of misery and distress, are represented without overstepping the modesty of nature, or running into the rant of declamation; and during the progress of the narrative the mind is alternately elevated and depressed by sentiments of admiration, joy, and sorrow. The author has attempted a discrimination of character; but except in the instances of Lord St. Clair and Lord Madington, the one a polite, easy, well-bred gentleman, the other a discontented, sulky, waspish old tyrant, we cannot perceive any great distinction; and the characters of his females are all equally excellent and alike. The story is interesting, but without contrivance. The reader easily perceives in the course of a few pages that Lady Julia Harcourt, Miss Darnly, and Selina Courtney, are unavoidably destined to give their

hands in marriage to Drummond, Seymour, and Lord Westbury. There are however several little episodes very artfully and unexpectedly introduced into different parts of the work, which afford equal pleasure and surprize. The story of Captain Douglas is deeply affecting, and the manner in which it is brought forward by the accidental circumstance of Lady Julia dropping her purse in the Park, is natural and ingenious. The story of Orixana also has considerable merit; and her meeting with a long-lost husband in the person of Mr. Wentworth, together with the discovery that Selina Courtney is their daughter, are well described. The style is easy, and the language correct. The Editor very justly remarks, that "the generation of novels has sprung up like Hydras, and are, in general, equally noxious to mankind. With a smiling face," says he, "they often plant a dagger, and convey a subtle poison in a sweetened potion." The mischief he decries is avoided, and these volumes may be safely perused, without giving offence to the understanding or corrupting the heart.

The

The Life of John Elwes, Esq. Member in Three successive Parliaments. for Berk-  
shire. By Edward Topham, Esq. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Ridgeway.

THIS is a curious and interesting piece of private Biography, penned rather too hastily, and consequently inaccurate; but the apprehension that some other writer might get the start of him, and prevent his making use of such rich materials for a daily Newspaper—for they were first inserted in *the World*—probably determined our author not to wait for better information, which we are now enabled to give him; and as it is very much at his service, we can only regret that it was out of our power to communicate it in time for the second edition of his Pamphlet.

The present Reviewer of Captain Topham's Account of his late friend Mr. Elwes thinks it necessary to mention, before he proceeds to an examination of his Memoirs, that he, likewise, was personally acquainted with the deceased, and is now, to use a parliamentary phrase, *in habits of intimacy* with some gentlemen in and out of the House of Commons who knew him well; and we agree in opinion, that, all circumstances considered, a very correct life could not be expected in the form in which it first appeared in twelve numbers, calculated to amuse the readers of a daily paper. But when the author thought proper to reprint it in a separate publication, he must know that it then "assumed a shape" which might entitle it to a place in a gentleman or lady's library.

Modern Biography being a pretty amusement for a vacant hour, this Life, matched with that of the late celebrated Dukes of Kingston, and bound up with it, would make an elegant octavo volume, and no improper contrast. We therefore think that a careful revision should have taken place, that further enquiry should have been made, and no possibility have been left of controverting, much less of absolutely contradicting, on the best authority, that of his other friends, some of the most material facts first detailed in "The World," and since republished in the performance now under consideration.

Our Author in his Preface assigns a very laudable motive "for delivering down to others an account so extraordinary.—" The delineation of characters such as these, I consider as very moral instruction to mankind, and a lesson more demonstrative of the perfect vanity of *un-  
used wealth* than has hitherto been presented to the Public." With this sentiment we perfectly coincide; but if the de-

lineation is found to be defective in any of its strongest *traits*, the good effect intended to be produced must be, in a great measure lost; and if this be a just observation, we hope Capt. Topham will consider those who retouch his piece, as firm supporters of his literary reputation.

Giving full credit to his assertion—"I have not omitted one circumstance, in my memory, that was honourable to the man whose history I have written," we shall consider the omissions we mean to supply, and the mistakes we are to rectify, as having been occasioned either by want of recollection, through hurry, or of better information, not assiduously sought for. At all events, human nature must not be represented worse than it really is, though it should produce in every century such characters as Sir Harvey Elwes and his nephew. "If," says our Author, "I have any knowledge of *history* or *human nature*, it will form an epoch in the Biography of the *eighteenth century*, that such characters lived." This we think is carrying the matter too far; for the history of every age and country furnishes lamentable instances "of such sacrifices to cupidity, and of men embracing poverty and mortification, and dying martyrs," not so often "to the love of wealth" as to the dread of losing it. *Riches make to themselves wings and fly away.* This has been the apprehension that has most frequently produced that incurable disease of the mind, extreme penury. With the little portion of knowledge of *history* and *human nature* we possess, we could soon furnish a list from the annals of the last and of the present century, without going out of our own country, of similar characters. A reference to the Biographical Dictionary for the life of Thomas Guy the Bookseller, founder of Guy's Hospital in Southwark, who commonly made use of an old newspaper, or a dirty proof sheet of some book, to supply the place of a tablecloth at dinner; and an anecdote of the late Sir Hans Sloane, which, though not in print, is well authenticated, and many other instances might be adduced to prove, that characters such as Sir Harvey Elwes and his nephew are not so rare as that their existence alone should form an epoch in the biography of the eighteenth century.

Sir Hans Sloane, at ninety years of age, complained bitterly to the late Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, then Secretary to the Royal Society, that all his friends had de-



serted him; upon which the Doctor observed, that Chelsea was at a considerable distance from the residence of most of them in London, and therefore they might probably have met with much disappointment on finding that he kept no table, but usually dined, like Capt. Topham's friend the late Mr. Elwes, on a boiled egg, to which indeed an half-starved fowl was added, when Dr. Mortimer had been detained several hours in shewing Sir Hans's celebrated collection of curiosities to foreigners of distinction. This gentle remonstrance put the old Baronet quite out of humour, and he exclaimed, "Keep a table! invite people to dinner!—What, would you have me ruin myself? Public credit totters already, and if, as David Hume presages, there should be a national bankruptcy, or a sponge to wipe out the national debt, you may yet see me in a workhouse." His landed estates at this time were considerable, and his collection was estimated at many thousands beyond the price given for it by Parliament to incorporate it with the British Museum, which however was 20,000l.

For a digression so much in point, we hope to stand excused; and shall now resume the Life of Mr. Elwes. The memoirs of his uncle, Sir Harvey Elwes, are but few in number, but they are highly interesting, faithfully recorded, and narrated in an entertaining manner. "The picture is real and curious," and the following passages are given as a specimen.

"Providence, perhaps, has wisely ordered it, that the possessors of estates should change like the succession of seasons: the day of tillage and the seed time, the harvest and the consumption of it, in due order follow each other, and, in the scale of events, are all necessary alike. This succession was exemplified in the character of Sir Harvey Elwes, who succeeded to Sir Jervoise, a very worthy gentleman, who had involved, as far as they would go, all the estates he received and left behind him. On his death, Sir Harvey found himself nominally possessed of *some thousands* a year, but really with an income of only *one hundred pounds* per annum. He said, on his arrival at Stoke, the family feat, "that never would he leave it till he had entirely cleared the paternal estate;" and he lived to do that, and to realize above *one hundred thousand pounds* in addition. But he was formed of the very materials to make perfect the character of a MISER. In his youth he had been given over for a consumption; so he had no constitution and no passions: he was timid, shy, and

diffident in the extreme; of a thin spare habit of body, and without a friend upon earth.

"As he had no acquaintance, no books, and no turn for reading, the hoarding-up and the counting his money was his greatest joy. The next to that was *partridge-fetting*; at which he was so great an adept, and game was so plentiful, that he has been known to take five hundred brace of birds in one season. But he lived upon partridges he and his whole little household, consisting of one man and two maids. What they could not eat he turned out again, as he never gave away any thing. During the partridge season Sir Harvey and his man never missed a day, if the weather was tolerable; and his breed of dogs being remarkably good, he seldom failed in taking great quantities of game. At all times he wore a black velvet cap much over his face, a worn-out full dressed suit of clothes, and an old great coat, with worsted stockings drawn up over his knees. He rode a thin thorough-bred horse, and the horse and the rider both looked as if a gust of wind would have blown them away together.

"When the day was not so fine as to tempt him abroad, he would walk backwards and forwards in his own hall to save the expence of fire. If a farmer in his neighbourhood came in, he would strike a light in a tinder-box that he kept by him, and putting one single stick upon the grate would not add another till the first was nearly burnt out. As he had but little connection with London, he always had three or four thousand pounds at a time in his house. A set of fellows, who were afterwards known by the appellation of the *Thackstead gang*, and who were *all hanged*, formed a plan to rob him. They were totally unsuspected at the time, as each had some apparent occupation during the day, and went out only at night, and when they had got intelligence of any great booty.

"It was the custom of Sir Harvey to go up into his bedchamber at eight o'clock, when, after taking a basin of water-gruel, by the light of a small fire, he went to bed to save the unnecessary extravagance of a candle. The gang, who knew the hour when his servant went to the stable, leaving their horses on the Essex side of the river, walked across, and hid themselves in the church-porch till they saw the man come up to his horses. They then immediately fell upon him, and after some little struggle bound and gagged him: they then

then ran up towards the house, tied the two maids together, and going up to Sir Harvey, presented their pistols, and demanded his money.

"At no part of his life did Sir Harvey behave so well as in this transaction. When they asked for his money, he would give them no answer till they had assured him that his servant, who was a great favourite, was safe; he then delivered them the key of a drawer, in which were 50 guineas; but they knew too well, he had much more in the house, and again threatened his life if he would not discover where it was deposited. At length he shewed them the place, and they turned out a large drawer, in which there were 2700 guineas; this they packed up in two large baskets, and actually carried off."—"Among the few acquaintances he had, was an occasional club at his own village of Stoke—and there were members of it, *two Barons* besides himself; Sir Cordwell Fiebrass and Sir John Barnardiston. However rich they were, the reckoning was always an object of their investigation. As they were one day settling this difficult point, an odd fellow, who was a member, called out to a friend who was passing by—"For Heaven's sake, step up stairs and assist the poor! There are three Barons, worth a million of money, quarrelling about a farthing."

So much for the uncle! the delineation of the character of the nephew, the late John Elwes, Esq. follows next; who, we are told by his Biographer, never quite reached, even at the last period of his life, the extraordinary attempts at saving money made by his uncle.

The first feature of the portrait is consummate hypocrisy, not generally the vice of youth, yet Mr. Elwes set out with it early in life; for expecting to be Sir Harvey's heir, and knowing his extreme aversion to every appearance of gratification of the sensual passions, he carefully concealed his fondness for dress and a good dinner, in both of which he indulged himself at that time, from his penurious uncle. His mode of visiting, therefore, at Stoke was as follows:—"He used to stop at a little inn at *Chelmsford*, and change his dress, that he might appear in character, that is, as near a resemblance to Sir Harvey as possible:—

a pair of small iron buckles; worsted stockings darned; a worn-out old coat, and a tattered waistcoat, were put on; and onwards he rode to visit his uncle, who used to contemplate him with a miserable kind of satisfaction. But the nephew having then, as he always had, a very extraordinary appetite, which would have been a monstrous offence in the eye of the uncle, took care to pick up a dinner with some gentleman by the way, and then sat down to table with Sir Harvey, exhibiting to him only a little diminutive appetite that was quite engaging. A partridge, a small pudding, and a potatoe, with one glass of wine betwixt them, was a sufficient repast for this saving pair; and the fire was suffered to go out while they were at dinner, because eating was exercise enough to warm them\*.

"To this uncle, and to his property, estimated at 250,000*l.* independent of the old mansion at Stoke, the late Mr. Elwes succeeded, when he had advanced beyond the fortieth year of his age; and for fifteen years previous to this period it was that he was known in the more fashionable circles of London."—And here we must make one remark, to point out the difference between the two characters, which the author has not done. Sir Harvey became a miser in consequence of unavoidable frugality. The succession left him by Sir Jervoise was so involved, that he would have been ruined by the inheritance, if he had not resolved to save and lay up for years to come; it is therefore too severe to say of him, "that he was formed of the very materials to make perfect the character of a miser." But as for the late Mr. Elwes, he did not commence miser till he was as rich as a Nabob. He was a hypocrite to the fashionable world, whose manners he assumed, and in whose luxuries he deeply engaged; and he was equally so to his uncle, by reversing his external appearance, and mortifying his appetites. But no sooner was that uncle dead, than the real miser threw off the mask, and stood forth confessed the worshipper of the golden calf. A vice which sprung from cupidity, however, still made him keep one set of company—that of noble gamblers. He played deep, and with great success. "for," says our Author, "had he received all he won, he would have b

\* In several places we have been obliged to take the liberty to add some words and to alter others, to render the meaning clear, and the sense perfect;—not for want of classical knowledge in the writer, but of time to revise and correct.

richer by some *thousands*; but the vowels I O U were then in use." However, it is a plain proof "that the love of dissipation and gay company" did not detain him at the gaming table whole nights, but the hopes of adding to his boards—for "he would quit his fashionable companions, and abandon splendid rooms, gilt sofas, wax-lights, and waiters attendant on his call, and walk out about *four* in the morning, not towards home, but into Smithfield, to meet his own cattle, which were coming to market from Thaydon-hall, a farm of his in Essex. There would this same man, forgetful of the scenes he had just left, stand in the cold or rain, haggling with a carcase-butcher for a shilling. Sometimes, when the cattle did not arrive at the hour he expected, he would walk on in the mire to meet them; and more than once has gone on foot the whole way to the abovementioned farm, seventeen miles from London, after sitting up the whole night."

He usually travelled on horseback (not always, as the preceding passages and many other instances prove; but the Biographer now and then runs into strange contradictions).

"It was curious to see him setting out on a journey; his first care was to put two or three eggs, boiled hard, into his great-coat pocket, or any scraps of bread which he found; baggage he never took;—then, mounting one of his hunters, his next attention was how to get out of London into that road where the turnpikes were the fewest: then stopping under any hedge where grafs presented itself for his horse, and a little water for himself, he would sit down and refresh himself and his horse together; here presenting a new species of Bramin, worth 500,000l.

"His chief residence while his uncle was living was at Marcham, the paternal seat in Berkshire; but upon his death he came to reside at Stoke in Suffolk. Bad as was the mansion-house he found here, he left one still worse at Marcham, of which the late Colonel Timms, his nephew, used to mention the following proof: A few days after he went thither, a great quantity of rain fell in the night; he had not been long in bed before he felt himself wet through; and, putting his hand out of the clothes, found the rain was dropping through the ceiling upon the bed; he got up and moved the bed; but he had not lain long before he found the same inconvenience. Again

he got up, and again the rain came down. At length, after pushing the bed quite round the room, he got into a corner where the ceiling was better secured, and slept till morning. When he met Mr. Elwes at breakfast, he told him what had happened;—"Aye, aye!" said the old man, "I don't mind it myself,—but to those who do, that's a nice corner in the rain."

As it is neither our intention, nor would it be doing justice to deprive the Bookfeller to whom Captain Topham has generously given the profits of the sale of this pamphlet, by extracting too many of the numerous entertaining anecdotes it contains, we shall now proceed to rectify some material errors, of which he may avail himself to make his third edition a truer Life of Mr. Elwes than the two former.

Page 29. After mentioning his great property in houses, the Author goes on in these words:—"In possessions so large, of course it would happen, that some of the houses were without a tenant, and therefore it was the custom of Mr. Elwes, whenever he went to London, to occupy any of those premises which might happen to be vacant. He had thus a new way of seeing London and its inhabitants, for he travelled in this manner from street to street; and whenever any body chose to take the house where he was, he was always ready to move into any other: a couple of beds, a couple of chairs, a table, and an old woman, were all his furniture, and he moved them about at a minute's warning. Of all these moveables, the old woman was the only one that gave him trouble, for she was afflicted with a lameness that made it difficult to get her about quite so fast as he chose." The remainder of the story, ending with her tragic death, we shall leave as we find it, only observing, that we are informed from the best authority, that she did not die in the *deserted* state recorded; but the point to be contradicted, and a material one it is, stands connected with her fate.

It is asserted, that Mr. Elwes came to town in his usual way, and took up his abode in one of his empty houses (we are to suppose the old woman already there to receive him). This house, in which the catastrophe happened, was actually the house in which his mother constantly resided many years before her death, from which she was carried to be buried at Thaydon in Essex, and which, in the memory of man, had never been  
let,

let, nor tenanted by any persons but of the family. This mother, we are told, p. 2, had 100,000*l.* left her by her husband, and yet starved herself to death. —Here was another person to prove, “that the existence of Sir Hervey and his nephew alone could not form, on account of their singular avarice, an epoch in the Biography of the eighteenth century.”—But our Author had forgotten her; and it is a glaring omission that he is totally silent as to what became of her immense fortune at her death: all we are able to ascertain is, that the house in Marlborough-street devolved to Mr. Elwes, that he resided in it some time after, and did not go into it at the period when he was found in it, ill and helpless in bed, and where the old woman died, and not in one of his empty, untenanted houses. Equally fallacious is the following description given of their frequent removals from house to house, p. 30. From the time he became possessed of so much property in houses, we can trace him at the house of Mr. Abraham Adams, his builder, in Orchard-street, Portman-square, and at Mr. Adams’s farm at Porto-Bello, near Kensington Gravel Pits; also, at his nephew’s, Col. Timms, after that gentleman was married, residing with him in Scotland-yard. We next find him inhabiting his own house, No. 18, in Welbeck-street, upwards of nine years, keeping two maids, and having one young gentleman, Mr. Olley (a near relation), constantly with him, as his companion; as many gentlemen, together with the writer of this Review, can attest, having met them together at the houses of respectable personages at dinner.

And this is the place to correct another error, p. 62:—“his shoes he would never suffer to be cleaned, lest they should be worn out the sooner.”—Tell the contrary, ye who have dined with him at the public dinners of the Speaker of the House of Commons, and in different private families, where ye saw him appear plain, but neat and clean, and with his shoes shiniingly blacked, or rather japanned.

Page 50 “Nearly at the same time that he lost his seat in Parliament, he lost that famous servant of all work, compared to whom Scrub was indolence itself. He died as he was following his master upon a hard-trotting horse into Berkshire, and he died empty and poor; for his yearly wages were not above *four* pounds; and he had fasted the whole

day on which he expired.” This is the *huntsman* whose various occupations our Author relates with much humour, p. 17, 18.

But surely the two sons of Mr. Elwes are much to blame to forget the reputation of their father, in the present enjoyment of his immense fortune, for not contradicting, in print, the foregoing account given of this servant’s death. The fact is, that *Thomas*, this faithful domestic, did not die upon the road, nor while attending his master. He lay ill at Marcham some weeks before he died; and upon some one of the family wishing to have him removed out of the house, Mr. Elwes said, “By no means, he shall stay here and be taken care of as long as he lives.” During his illness, Mr. George Elwes’s footboy always rode with the old gentleman (on the hard trotting horse to town).

His wages were *five* not *four* pounds a-year; and as his master allowed him to wear the same liveries four or five years, he added five pounds a year instead of new liveries, and had often occasion to pay him *twenty* pounds at a time on this account. *Thomas* was married; his wife likewise lived with Mr. Elwes at Marcham; and the man’s savings were such, from his wages and perquisites, that he left her enough to live upon comfortably, out of service, after his death. Why—we repeat it again with pathetic emphasis—Why represent human nature worse than it is? One of his maid servants in Welbeck-street was taken ill of the small-pox; it was thought necessary to send her out of the house; and Mr. Elwes paid *eighteen* shillings weekly for her lodging, board, and nursing, and took her home after her recovery. To Mr. Olley we appeal for the truth of this fact.

Page 67. On removing from Stoke, he went to his farm-house at Thaydon-hall. “It stood” (or stands) “alone, on the borders of Epping Forest, and an old man and woman, his tenants, were the only persons with whom he could converse. Here he fell ill, and as he would have no assistance, and had not even a *servant*, he lay unattended, and almost forgotten, for nearly a fortnight. It was at this period, July 1786, he began to think of making his will; *feeling*, perhaps, that his sons (illegitimate) would not be entitled, by law, to any part of his property, should he die intestate; and on coming to London, he made his last will and testament (a copy fol-

follows), dated August 6, 1786." The reader is desired to compare this with p. 16—where it is said, the sons inherit by a will made about the year 1785:—but of incoherencies, tautologies, and inconsistencies, the *Analytical Review* has already taken due notice.

Our page 67 would run thus:—"He was taken ill in July 1786, at his farm at Thraydon, where he was attended by his servants, his bailiff and his wife, (for he kept the farm in his own hands) but could not be prevailed upon by them to send for any medical assistance. As he grew worse, and took little or no nourishment, they were much alarmed.—After about a fortnight's illness, he began to think his last hour was approaching, and he then wrote to Mrs. Adams, at Porto-Bello Farm, requesting her to send him some medicines she knew he had been accustomed to take. This friendly lady, rightly judging from his peevish disposition, that he would not have allowed himself the necessary refreshments and sustenance required in illness, proceeding perhaps from poor living, repaired to him herself, with the medicines, and proper nourishing cordials, &c. She found him almost exhausted, having had no food for four days; in fine, he must have expired, if this timely succour had not arrived. She administered the medicines herself, and gave him, as she had done before, her unwearying personal attendance, till he was so far recovered as to be removed, in her carriage, at his desire, to Porto-Bello Farm. Here she took a proper opportunity to remind him of his recent danger, and of the consequences of dying intestate—nay, she dispatched a messenger (unknown to him) for his son John; and then it was at her intreaty (let who will advance the contrary), that he first thought of making his last will *in favour of his sons*; and it was at Porto-Bello Farm that he delivered his first instructions to Mr. Thomas Ingram, his Attorney, for drawing that will, soon after executed, by which they inherit his immense property,—amounting, in the funds, in houses, and written obligations, such as bonds, &c. to nearly *one million sterling*: upwards of eight hundred thou-

*sand pounds* his Biographer mentions, p. 66, long before he made his will. This anticipation of a final farewell to the world being finished, his mind seemed more at ease; he grew cheerful; and, upon the restoration of his health, usually walked to Porto-Bello Farm, accompanied by Mr. Olley, every Sunday that the weather would permit, and expressed his gratitude to Mrs. Adams in warm and energetic terms,—saying, amongst other things, "that he owed his life to her, and did not doubt now of living to *one hundred and twenty years of age*."

P. 74. "The summer of 1788 Mr. Elwes passed at his house in Welbeck-street, without any other society than that of two maid servants." This is a great mistake, Mr. Olley, the young gentleman before mentioned, resided with him, and was his constant, approved companion.

The anecdote, p. 78, should have been suppressed; it is not founded in real fact, proceeds only upon jealous conjectures, and surely could not have been shewn in manuscript to the sons; it however afforded a good pretext for removing him from Welbeck-street to Marcham.

To close the scene, we aver, "that neither the want of a coat, nor the fear of the expences of the journey, nor yet the deprivation of the comforts of life, nor the not having any one near him whom *principle made assiduous*, either restrained him from going, or induced him to retire to Berkshire.—The real truth is, that he left Welbeck-street very reluctantly; that he left behind him his funds at Porto-Bello, and at the Mount Coffee-house, and his young companion Mr. Olley, to whom the sons have just given *One Thousand Pounds*, and from one of them much more may yet *naturally* be expected. In his last illness, he frequently mentioned that he intended, and ought to have left some considerable legacies: but this sentiment came too late; the curtain dropt, the busy scene of life closed before he could fulfil his intentions; yet we may fairly conclude, that the benevolent Mrs. Adams was uppermost in his thoughts."

M.

**The Kalish Revolution, containing Observations on Men and Manners. By Drusus, King of Kalekang, who was born in the Reign of the Emperor Augustus, travelled over most of the Globe, and still exists, 8vo. 4s. Robinsons.**

**T**O those readers who are fond of *novum* and *mystery*, the KING of KALEKANG may possibly afford considerable entertainment. The evident allegory with which the work opens, appears intended to describe the nature and progress of *political despotism*; but the Author suddenly flies off into a detestable and whimsical description of the transactions of Rome, from the death of *Sejanus*, under the Emperor *Tiberius*, to the second year of the reign of *Vespasian*; and then returns again to a strange and fanciful story, the meaning of which we candidly acknowledge ourselves unable to comprehend; and concludes with

observations upon and directions to the *Kalish Clergy*, which seem to have some allusion to the respective merits of the present *Presbyterian* and *Episcopal Church*. Flashes of extraordinary good sense and shrewd observation occur in almost every page of the work; but it is written in general so very negligently, that while fancy is amused by the oddity of the thoughts, taste and judgement are disgusted by the vulgar inaccuracy with which they are expressed. Upon the whole however we may, without hesitation, pronounce this volume to be a *literary curiosity*!

**The Works of the late Rev. Joan Gambold, A. M. formerly Minister of Staunton Harcourt, Oxfordshire, and late one of the Bishops of the Unitas Fratrum, or United Brethren. To which is annexed the Life of the Author. 8vo. 3s. 6d. in boards. Robinsons.**

**T**HIS little volume will afford considerable pleasure to the pious reader, and we are happy in giving it our recommendation. Mr. Gambold appears to have been a very ingenious man, an excellent divine, and an ornament to the society of christians to which he joined himself. His dramatic piece entitled *Tyrannus* has been in print some years, and, though not strictly consonant to the rules of the Drama, gives a very striking, amiable, and just picture of the primitive christians.

The other articles in this collection are sermons, tracts, letters, and some small poetical pieces.

Before we dismiss this article, we shall take the opportunity which it offers of saying something concerning this religious body, among whom Mr. Gambold exercised his ministry in the latter years of his life.

When the *Unitas Fratrum*, or Moravians, came to England, and gained a settlement here, many reports were raised against them not much to their credit; and some of their *hymns* were couched in such offensive terms, as to give ground for those reports. Their error in this respect, however, was afterwards proved to be owing to their suppositional acquaintance with our language. Rinnus, and some countrymen of ours, particularly among the Methodists, published narratives concerning them, wherein they were charged with practising the most scandalous impurities in their private meetings, and of being guilty of a number of vile

frauds. Against these accusations the Brethren made no defence; and with prudence; for had they been true, time would certainly soon have displayed them to open view in spite of all covert; and if they were false, time would certainly shew it. This last has been accordingly the case. From the time Rinnus poured forth such a heap of calumny against them, which was above thirty-five years ago, not one instance has appeared to prove the truth of his assertions, or to render the Moravians odious in the estimation of the wise and good. On the contrary, we have seen them approving themselves worthy of respect, by their peaceable behaviour; and of the warmest commendation, by their zeal in propagating the gospel among the inhabitants of the most inhospitable climes. As to their religious principles, we have nothing to say; though, as far as we know them, we cannot esteem them less agreeable to the gospel than those professed by other christians differing from the Church of England. We have heard many of their ministers with very great pleasure and edification, particularly a Mr. La Trobe, and who is now we believe one of their Bishops.

Some readers may, perhaps, think we have said too much, and that too favourably upon this subject; but we must say, that truth and the love of justice were our only motives in thus vindicating a set of people who have long been unjustly regarded by too many as enemies to the christian faith and morality.

Delia. A Pathetic and Interesting Tale, &c. 4 Vols. 12mo.

CONSIDERED merely as a *literary composition*, there are few Novels which possess a higher degree of merit than the present. The story is ingeniously contrived, the characters are well contrasted, the incidents interesting, the sentiments elegantly conceived, and the language accurately expressed: but considered as a *moral work* it is certainly objectionable.—To exhibit the fatal consequences of disappointed love as arising from the inefficient powers of the human mind when employed to subdue the inclinations of the heart, cannot very much assist the interest of virtue, or promote the general scheme of human happiness, unless indeed the catastrophe, which is extremely pathetic, be attri-

buted to the misconduct of *Delia* in concealing from her husband, *Lord Archer*, the passion she had conceived for *Bloomfield*; but this omission is so plausibly excused, that the impropriety of it very faintly appears. The character of *Seymour* may lay claim to some degree of originality; and the conversation which introduces him and *Lord Mansel* to the Heroine of the tale, at the house of *Lady Mordaunt*, reminds us of *Dr. Johnson's* description of the personages of *Congreve's Dramas*;—"they are," says he, "a kind of intellectual gladiators; every sentence is to ward or strike; the contest of smartness is never intermitted; and their wit is a meteor playing to and fro with alternate coruscations."

Dangers of Coquetry. A Novel, 2 Vols. 12mo. 6s.

THE Author of these volumes professes to have written them for the perusal of the thoughtless and the young, with a view to teach the unexperienced minds of females, that "*indiscretions* may produce as fatal effects as *actual guilt*, and that even the appearance of *impropriety* cannot be too carefully avoided." The Tale however by which these lessons are inculcated, possesses a double aspect; for while it attributes the most mischievous and dreadful consequences to a little innocent coquetry in the character of a *wife*, it shews them to have proceeded from an idle, ridiculous, and unfounded jealousy on the part of her husband. *Louisa Conolly* marries *Mr. Mortimer*, and, contrary to her promise, attends a *partie* to *Almack's*, without the permission of her husband; where, to match the pride and arrogance of a rival beauty, she permits *Lord Ormington*

to whisper soft nonsense to her ear. Vanity and female revenge blow, through the trumpet of Fame, "*the horrid deed to every eye*;" and it at length reaches the knowledge of her husband in the shape of *conjugal infidelity*. The jealous feelings of his heart represent the picture of *injured honour* to his mind. He challenges the supposed seducer, and falls a victim to his own credulity, in having too rashly given credit to a report derogatory to the virtue of his innocent wife. The style in which this Novel is written, is simple and unadorned, and the language in general very correct; but it does not possess sufficient *interest* to move the heart, nor a sufficient *probability* to convince the understanding. There are, however, many virtuous sentiments and moral reflections interspersed throughout the work.

Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of King's Bench in Hilary Term, 30th Geo. III. Folio. Whieldon.

AN ACCURATE and faithful history of the determinations of the Courts of Westminster Hall, is equally useful to the profession and important to the public. From the reign of Edward the First until the death of Henry the Eighth, this task was performed by a Public Reporter, appointed and paid by the Crown; but from that period until the year 1785, when the present publication was commenced, it was executed at the pleasure and caprice of private individuals, "*who*," says *Sir William Blackstone*, "*sometimes through haste and inaccuracy, sometimes through mistake and want of skill, have published very*

crude and imperfect (perhaps contradictory) accounts of one and the same determination." The inconveniences so sensibly felt by the Gentlemen of the Law from the uncertainty and inaccuracy of these publications, have been entirely removed by the present work, in which the determinations of the Courts of King's Bench during each Term are regularly published early in the succeeding Vacation. The great avidity with which these Reports are received, and the very extensive circulation they have long experienced, are incontestible proofs of their extraordinary merit.

The AFFECTING HISTORY of CAROLINE MONTGOMERY :  
 [From "ETHELINDE; or, the RECLUSE of the LAKE." By Mrs. CHARLOTTE SMITH.]

MRS. Montgomery thus relates her history, in a conversation with Ethelinde Chesterville, the lovely heroine of this novel:

"My father was a native of Scotland, of the noble family of Douglas. He was a younger brother of a younger branch, and married very early in his life a young woman as well-born and as indigent as himself. In the year 1745, he was among those who joined the unfortunate Charles-Edward; and he fell at Culloden, leaving me then about twenty months old, and his wife then not more than seventeen, entirely dependent on the bounty of his father, and overwhelmed with the greatness of her calamity; but when she held in her arms her unfortunate orphan, the sole legacy and sole memorial of a man whom he had fondly loved, she struggled against her unhappy destiny, and for my sake attempted to live.

"Though peace was at length restored to the wretched country, which had been too long the seat of devastation, many families found themselves totally impoverished; and none suffered more than my grandfather, who, having narrowly escaped with life, survived to lament the loss of three brave sons, and to see great part of his property in ashes. He lingered only a twelvemonth afterwards, and then sunk into the grave, leaving his small patrimony to his only surviving son, who had himself a numerous family. My mother saw, or fancied she saw, that he could willingly have dispensed with any additional burthen; and she determined to go to England, where she hoped to be received by a brother of her own who was settled in London. Thither she conveyed herself and me in the cheapest way she could, and was received by her brother (who had sunk his illustrious birth for the convenience offered him of becoming partner with a merchant) with kindness indeed; but such kindness as a mind, narrowed by perpetually contemplating riches, shews to the poor who are dependent on them. His wife, by whose means his fortune had been promoted, convinced him that his sister and her child could not be commodiously received into his house. Lodgings were however provided for her in the neighbourhood, and she boarded with her brother: but the second month of her thus living was not passed, before the neglect she felt from him, and the pride and ill-nature of his wife, taught

her to experience, in all its bitterness, the misery of dependence. Born with very acute feelings, and at an age when every sensibility is awake, my mother found this situation every day more insupportable. Yet whither could she turn? She had neither knowledge of business, nor any means of engaging in it. She had no acquaintance in England, and not in the world any friend who had at once the power and the will to assist her.

"Almost the first circumstance which made any impression on my mind, was the agonies of passion with which my mother clasped me to her bosom, and wept over me, while she called on the spirit of her departed Douglas to behold the wretchedness of his widow and his orphan. At that age, however, it is only a slight sketch now and then of some violent passion, or striking circumstance, that rests on the memory of an infant. I have no recollection of any thing else till the scene was greatly changed, and, in my childish eyes, greatly amended.

"It was summer; and though at that period the mercantile inhabitants of London were less accustomed than they now are to go to country villas, yet my uncle, who was growing rich, had one near Hammer-smith, where he usually retired with his family on Fridays, returning again to town the beginning of the following week. The weather was uncommonly hot, and my mother, who was never of these parties, but was left in London to share the dinner of the solitary servant who took care of the house, fancied that I had for many days drooped for want of air; and, alarmed by that idea, she took, after the family were gone, an hackney coach, and directed it to carry her to the gate of Hyde Park.

"Though the sun was declining, it had yet so much power, that in walking through the Park with me in her arms, that I at least might not suffer, she became extremely fatigued. She saw people going into Kensington Gardens: thither she went also; and to avoid observation betook herself to an unfrequented part of them, where, quite overcome with bodily fatigue and mental anguish, she threw herself on a seat, and, straining me to her bosom, began with a torrent of tears to lament not so much her own hard fate as that which awaited the infant of her lost Douglas, whose name she frequently



repeated, broken by the sobs and groans which a thousand tender recollections of him, and poignant fears for me, extorted from her. From this delirium of fruitless sorrow she was awakened by the appearance of a gentleman, of about thirty, who suddenly approached her, and enquired with great politeness, yet with great warmth, whether her distress was of a nature which he could mitigate or remove?

"Alarmed by this address from a stranger, my mother arose, and, making an effort to conquer her emotion and conceal her tears, she thanked him in an hurried voice for his politeness, but assured him that she was merely fatigued by the heat of the weather, and should now hasten home.

"He was not however to be so easily shaken off. If my mother had at first struck him as a very beautiful young woman, he was still more charmed when she spoke, and when, amidst the confusion she was under, he observed as much unaffected modesty as natural elegance. It was in vain that she entreated him to leave her, and assured him that she lived in a very distant part of the town with a brother, into whose house she could not introduce a stranger, and that she should be otherwise much distressed by his attention. He would not leave her; but taking me up in his arms, he carried me out of the gardens, and then delivering me to my mother, he ran towards the place to procure, as he said, a coach. My mother, who trembled she knew not why, at the politeness she could not resent, now hurried on in the hope of escaping from her new acquaintance; but she had not proceeded an hundred paces before he was again at her side, and again took me in his arms, and under pretence that there was no coach to be had where he had been, but that one would probably be met with if they walked on, he engaged her to proceed, till a coach overtook them: not such as he pretended to have sought, but one on which was an Earl's coronet, and the arms of Douglas quartered with those of an illustrious English family.

"Now," said he, stopping as it came up, "here is a carriage, which shall convey you and this little cherub to your home. You will not, I think, refuse me the honour of accompanying you, that it may afterwards take me to mine."

"Again my mother urged every thing she could think of to prevail upon her new friend to desist from a proof of attention which could only distress her.—He would hear nothing; and the warmth

of his importunity forced her, in spite of every objection, to get into his coach, where he seated me in her lap, and himself by her side.

"He then attempted to quiet her fears, by entering into discourse on the topics of the day; in which he exerted himself so effectually, his manners were so easy, and his conversation so entertaining, that the agitation of her spirits gradually subsided. The soothing voice of friendship, of pity, of sympathy, which she had not heard for many, many months, again made its way to her heart; and when he insensibly turned the discourse from less interesting matters to her own condition, the tears flowed from her eyes, softness pervaded her heart, and she confided to this stranger, whom she had not yet known above an hour, the unhappy uncertainty of her situation, the actual misery she suffered herself, and the anguish which weighed down her spirit when she reflected that she had no other portion to bequeath me than poverty, servitude, or perhaps dependence, more bitter than either. In making this avowal, she had named her family, and that of her father.

"Yes," interrupted her protector, "I heard, as I listened to you in the gardens, the name of Douglas. I am myself of the race; for my mother was a Douglas; such a circumstance, added to the captivating beauty of the fair mourner to whom I listened, made my curiosity invincible. Dangerous curiosity! to gratify it, I have, I fear, lost my peace!"

"Not to dwell too long on the recital, let me say that this nobleman professed himself passionately in love with the young widow; and though she insisted on his giving up so wild an idea, he declared before he left her that he would by some means or other introduce himself to her brother, since to live without seeing her was impossible. It was with difficulty he was at length prevailed upon to leave the house; and without extorting permission from my mother, he was there again the next day, and every day, till the family returned; after which he managed so adroitly, that in a few days he made an acquaintance with my uncle, and was in form invited to dinner; while neither himself or his wife at all suspected for whose sake the acquaintance was so anxiously cultivated, but were extremely elated at the notice which a man of rank took of them, and the compliments he paid to the respectability and intrinsic worth of men of business.

"The attention however which he found himself obliged to pay to the mis-

trials of the house, and the few opportunities of seeing or conversing with my mother which this method of visiting allowed him, became very uneasy to him; and at length, after a long struggle with himself, he determined to hazard telling her his real situation. He probably knew that he had by this time secured such an interest in her heart, that it was no longer in her power to fly from him, whatever her honour might dictate. Having with some difficulty obtained an opportunity of speaking to her, he told her, that he knew she must long have seen his ardent and incurable passion; "which perhaps," continued he, "I ought never to have indulged; but, alas! from the first moment I saw you, my heart was your's! while reason in vain condemned me, and repeated the fatal truth which you must now hear. I am already married—I am not villain enough to attempt to deceive you; but listen to what I have to add in extenuation of my conduct, before you condemn me to despair."

"The indignation with which my mother received this acknowledgment, the attempts of her lover to appease and soften her, I need not relate: having at length prevailed on her to hear what he had to urge, he told her, that to gratify his family he had, when little more than twenty, married the heiress of a rich and noble family; plain, and even deformed in her person; with a temper soured by ill-health and the consciousness of her own imperfections, and with manners the most disgusting. For upwards of three years he dragged on a life completely wretched with a woman whose malignity of temper deadened all pity of her personal misfortune: at the end of that period she was seized with the small-pox, attended with the worst symptoms; but the distemper acting on an habit constitutionally bad, failed to deprive her of life, which would have been a blessing to them both; but left behind it violent epileptic fits, which, continuing with increasing violence for many months, had deprived her of the slender share of reason she ever possessed, and threw her at length into confirmed idiotism, in which state she had invariably remained for the last six years. Thus situated, he considered himself, though the fatal tie could not by law be dissolved, as really unmarried, and at liberty to offer his heart to the lovely object who now possessed it, though the cruel circumstance he had related made it impossible for him to offer her that rank, in which it would otherwise have been his ambition to have

placed her, and to which she would have done so much honour.

"I was then in my mother's arms: he took me tenderly in his, and said, 'Intercede for me, lovely Caroline, with your mother! Ah! soften that dear inexorable heart, and tell her that for your sake she should quit an abode so unfit for you both, and accept the protection of a man, who will consider and provide for her Caroline as for a child of his own.' He then hurried away, leaving a paper in which he had repeated all he had before said; and protesting that his first care should be to settle a fortune on me. That evening, my uncle and his family, who had been absent, returned, and it happened that his wife, who was always rude and unfeeling, treated my mother with an unusual degree of asperity. Her brother too, whether from accident or from some intelligence he had received of his lordship's visits, spoke to her with great acrimony, reproached her with having been now above twelve months a burthen to him, and advised her to try if she could not procure a place as companion to a lady, or governess in a family; adding coldly, that he would in that case take care of me, and put me out to nurse, till I was old enough to procure a livelihood.

"Honour, and respect for the memory of her husband, had made in the breast of my mother a struggle, which this inhuman treatment rendered at once ineffectual. On one side, assuance, with the man whom she already loved more than she was aware of, and a certain provision for the infant on whom she doted, awaited her; on the other, poverty, dependence, and contempt; her child torn from her, and herself sent to service. The contrast was too violent: She retired to her room, and without giving herself time for reflection, wrote to Lord Pevensey, and the next day quitting her inhospitable and selfish relations, without giving them any account of herself, she set out with his Lordship for Paris. A servant was provided for me: all that love and fortune could offer were lavished on her; and at an elegant house on the banks of the Seine she was soon established; with a splendour which however served not to make her happy.

"Still conscious of the impropriety of her situation, she could never conquer the melancholy that preyed on her mind; though the sometimes thought, that to have the daughter of Douglas educated and provided for, as his Lordship's fondness edu-

cated and provided for me, was in reality a greater proof of attachment to his memory than she would have shewn, had she suffered me to have remained in the indigence and disgrace to which the penurious and sordid temper of my uncle would have exposed me. The two sons, whom she brought my Lord, shared her tenderness without lessening it; and while the utmost care was taken of their education, as soon as they were old enough to receive instruction, I had the best masters which Paris afforded; and, with such advantages, almost every European language, at an early age, became familiar to me. Lord Pevensey, who was as partial to me as if I had been indeed his daughter, and in whose fondness for my mother time made no abatement, saw with pleasure the progress I made, and flattered himself that he should establish me happily, though the situation of my mother (who, though she was treated in France with great respect, was well understood not to be the wife of Lord Pevensey) was a very unfavourable circumstance to me even in that country. The world, however, called me handsome; and I had received an education very different from that which is usually given to young women in France. On the day on which I completed my fourteenth year, Lord Pevensey came to me, as I was dressing for a little entertainment which he had ordered on the occasion, and wishing me joy of my birth-day, he saluted me, and put into my hands a bank note of a thousand pounds. "Take it, my dear Caroline," said he, "as a trifling testimony of my affection for you. Use it for your smaller expences, and be assured that I will not neglect to make your future prospects equal to the education you have received, and to which you do so much honour."

"I received this generosity as I ought. Alas! my benefactor went in a few weeks to England, and I saw him no more. A strange prementiment of evil hung over my mother, whose health had long been very uncertain. She could not bear to take the last leave of his Lordship; and he, who lived but to oblige her, still lingered and delayed his journey, till repeated letters from those who had the care of his estates compelled him to determine on it. His two sons, one of ten, the other of eight years old, were by this time at a public school in England, and he promised to gratify my mother with the sight of them on his return, which he said should be as

soon as he could settle the affairs which called him over.

"When he was gone, however, my mother fell into a deep melancholy; and as we were almost always alone together, she talked very frequently of the incidents of her past life, related the particulars I have repeated to you, and asked me whether I could forgive her for having thus been betrayed into a situation which, whatever it might be in the sight of Heaven, would, in that of the world, render me liable to eternal reproach. It was in vain I conjured her to banish from her mind, reflections which served only to destroy an health so precious to us all. Still they recurred too often, and her delicate constitution very visibly suffered. After Lord Pevensey, who had been used to write by every post, had been gone about six weeks, his letters suddenly ceased. My mother for some days flattered herself, that it was merely owing to her being on his journey back; but her hopes gradually died away, and the most alarming apprehensions succeeded—apprehensions too well founded. We were sitting together one morning, when a sudden bustle of the servants in the anti-room surprized us. I rose to enquire into the occasion of it, and, on my opening the door, was shocked by the sight of my two brothers, and their Tutor, who had been attempting to prevent their sudden entrance. The poor boys on seeing me burst into tears, and exclaiming, "Oh! Caroline! my father!" they rushed by me, and threw themselves into the arms of their mother; who, wild with terror, had no power to enquire, what indeed they soon told her.—"Oh! mamma!" cried they, "our papa, our papa, our dear papa is dead! They have sent us here to you—they have taken him from us, and every thing that was his!"

"The Tutor, who highly respected my mother, now attempted to take the children from her; but she held them in her arms, while, with a look which I shall never forget, and with the voice of piercing anguish, she enquired what all this meant? The worthy man related, in a few words, that Lord Pevensey had been seized with a fever at one of his country houses, where, after a few days illness, he died: that his brother, who became heir to his title, had instantly possessed himself of all his effects, and had directed the two boys to be taken immediately to France, and to drop the name they had hitherto borne. With reluctance the Tutor added,

added, that the present Lord intended in a few days being at the house we inhabited, in order to receive the jewels and other valuables which belonged to his brother.

"No tear fell from the eyes of the dear unhappy woman, no sigh escaped her heart. She desired me to tranquillise the poor boys (who still fondly clung round her, weeping for their dead papa), and complaining that she suffered great pain in her head, desired to be put to bed. I remained by her, and endeavoured to excite her tears, while mine flowed incessantly; but the greatness and suddenness of the calamity overwhelmed her constitution, though it still left to her mind strength enough to reflect on the condition of her children.

"Caroline," said she to me as I sat by her, "I shall probably be in a few hours reduced to that indigence, from which, perhaps, it were better I had never been relieved. But your brothers! for them I suffer! The proceedings of the present Lord Pevensey leave me little reason to hope that any will exist in England which secures them the ample provision their father designed for them. There are, in a box which my Lord left, several papers which he told me were of consequence: but they will be taken from me unless immediately secured. Send therefore for Mr. Montgomery, and deliver to him that box."

"She then gave me a direction to him. I had never seen Mr. Montgomery, though he was a friend of my Lord's. I hastened to execute her commands. He flew to the house on receiving my message; and, instead of a man of business as I expected, I beheld a young man of about seven and twenty, in the uniform of one of those Scottish regiments which were received by the King of France after their master's affairs became irretrievable. He had been quartered for some time in a remote province; but being distantly related to, and highly esteemed by the late Lord Pevensey, he had constantly corresponded with him, and had been entrusted with his intentions relative to my mother, my brothers, and myself.

"I cannot describe the person of Montgomery. Suffice it to say, that his figure was even finer than that of his son, who resembles him extremely. The warm and lively interest he took for my mother, the manly tenderness which he discovered when he saw our distress, and the trouble which he instantly undertook to encounter for us, were powerful incentives to me to admire and esteem him. I then

thought him the noblest of human beings, and a few days convinced me that he deserved all the partiality my young heart had conceived for him. The new Lord Pevensey, who intended to have reached my mother's house before he could have notice of his journey (and was prevented only by the zeal of the Tutor who had the care of my brothers), arrived on the third day after he had received these fatal tidings. He was a man not much turned of forty, but with a harsh and stern countenance, a large heavy person, and a formal cold manner. He brought with him a lawyer from England, and engaged another in France to accompany him to the house; where, with very little ceremony, he demanded of my mother all the jewels and effects of his deceased brother, summoning all her resolution, and supported by Montgomery, who never left her, she tried to go through this dreadful ceremony with some degree of fortitude. She delivered, with trembling hands, a star, a sword set with brilliants, and several other family jewels. She then opened a casket, in which her own were inclosed, and Lord Pevensey was taking them from her, when Montgomery interposed, saying that they were her's, and he should not suffer her to part with them.

"It would be tedious to relate the scenes which passed between Lord Pevensey, his lawyer, and Montgomery; who, finding it necessary, engaged lawyers on the part of my mother. A will of the late Lord had been found among the papers which he had put in the possession of Montgomery, in which an annuity of eight hundred a year was settled on my mother, and all his estates charged with the payment of ten thousand pounds to each of my brothers, and two to me. This will the pious Lord disputed; and the contending parties prepared for law, the circumstances of the case rendering it necessary that this contention should be carried on as well in England as in France.

"The spirits and health of my mother gradually declined. The friendship, the unwearied kindness of Montgomery, alone supported her; but neither his attention or mine could cure the malady of the mind, or bind up the wounds of a broken heart.

"I will not detain you with relating the various expedients for accommodation which were in the course of the first month proposed by the relations of the family, who knew the tenderness the late Lord Pevensey had for my mother; that he considered her as his wife; and that her conduct

conduct could not have been more unexceptionable had she really been so. Still lingering in France, and still visiting an house into which his cruelty had introduced great misery, the proceedings of Lord Pevensey wore a very extraordinary appearance. My mother was now confined almost entirely to her room; and Montgomery concealed from her his uneasiness at what he remarked; but to me he spoke more freely, and told me he was very sure his Lordship had other designs than he suffered immediately to appear. In a few days the truth of his conjecture became evident. I was alone in a small room at the end of the house, where I had a harpichord which I had removed thither since my mother's illness. She was asleep. Montgomery, on whom my imagination had long been accustomed to dwell with inexpressible delight, had been detained two days from us. Those days

had appeared two ages to me; and his absence, combined with the uneasiness of our situation, and the state of my mother's health, depressed my spirits, and I sought to soothe them by music. A little melancholy air, which I often sung to Montgomery, was before me; it expressed my feelings; and I was lost in the pleasure of expressing them, when the door from the garden opened, and Lord Pevensey stalked, in his formal manner, into the room.

"I rose instantly from my seat; but he took my hand, and with an air of familiarity bade me sit down again; then drawing a chair close to me, he looked in my face, and cried—'Sweet Caroline! she will not refuse to sing to me! She does not hate me, and will perhaps be the lovely mediatrix who shall adjust all differences between me and her mamma.'"

*(To be concluded in our next.)*

#### On the IMITATIVE POWER of the FINE ARTS.

[From the Rev. Mr. DAVY's "LETTERS on LITERARY SUBJECTS."]

IT is reasonable to believe there may be but one grand principle in Nature, from whence the particular principles of every art and science are derived; which must, therefore, necessarily have a considerable degree of connection with each other; and this was the opinion of both Plato and Tully. Thus the raising of a colour to its utmost brilliancy, and withdrawing it again from the eye by such a gradation of tints as renders the variation at any given point imperceptible, resembles the gradual swell and dying away of musical sounds. The analogy between poetry and painting hath been thought so striking, that the interchanged expressions of a mute poem and a speaking picture have been generally allowed. Aristotle considers painting, sculpture, and poetry, as three imitative arts, though in my opinion without strict propriety; for whatever analogy there may subsist between them, poetry most undoubtedly is something better than an imitative art; nor do sculpture and painting of the superior kind (the historical I mean) affect us merely as they are imitations; for all that they with strict propriety can be *truly* said to imitate, are nothing more than form and colour; whilst in every other respect, like poetry, they barely raise ideas of the subjects that strike us by some kind of mental *association*. Thus the *grief* of Agamemnon is said to have been *painted*, in the Iphigenia of Timanthes, by the

turning away of his face; and even the voice from heaven in the celebrated picture of Poussin, by the attitudes and countenances of the attending figures; but passion, sentiment, and motion, are not imitated or *represented* by painting any more than voice; their ideas only are excited in the mind of a spectator by a cause very different from that of *imitation* or *resemblance*, which are not the final *ends* they aim at, but the *means* by which they are attained; and in viewing of a picture, the subjects of which, in real life, would have but little tendency to delight and warm the imagination, or to touch the passions and affections, the pleasure we should receive from it would be very small, however perfect the imitation of them might be. And although we are formed in such a manner as to be *pleased* with the discernment even of a mere resemblance, forasmuch as a great part of our knowledge is to be acquired by the act of comparing things together, yet in the noblest species of painting and sculpture, in that which affects us by representing human figures in such attitudes, and with features suited to the inward dispositions of the soul, in order to correct the heart by moving our affections, in this case, imitation is the last thing we attend to; and if this end, the raising sympathetic virtuous emotions, is not attained, in some degree, upon the first survey of the piece by an unprejudiced and skilful observer, the artist

may

may conclude, that he hath failed in his attempt, and that a second and a cloſer ſurvey will diſcover in it only the defects of imitation. But where the painter or the ſtatuary ſucceeds to the utmoſt of his wiſhes, the performance hath already done its buſineſs before we reflect at all upon the reſemblance; which is never till the mind requires to be relieved by a relaxation of the tone of paſſion with which it was affected. Hiſtorical Painting, in ſhort, and the ſame may be affirmed of ſculpture, is only the character of a language, the written language of action; and the artiſt who is not perfectly acquainted with the principles of this natural language, but only imitates the manner of a Rafael, or a Titian, or a Correggio, is no better than a tranſlator, and his works muſt neceſſarily want the ſpirit of an original author. The *art*, it is ſtill ſaid, is ſtrictly imitative; but we may juſtly aſk, Is the *ſcience* likewiſe imitative? And why ſhould this term *imitative* be ſo much inſiſted upon, which has

a tendency to debaſe it? Imitations, it is true, are the *means*, as the characters in which the language of action is expreſſed or written upon canvafs; but the original language itſelf belongs to *all men*, for *all men* underſtand it, and can converſe in it without copying one another. In truth, hiſtorical painting, as a Science, could not poſſibly ſubſiſt, if Nature had not taught it to all men; and the more we ſtudy the expreſſion of particular maſters, the more likely we are to corrupt the ſimplicity of Nature, and write unintelligibly, or ſtiff at beſt; their works may tell us what to avoid, but good ſenſe will always tell us what action is proper to convey our meaning, independent of the rules, or dictates, or example, of thoſe who went before us: and this is a moſt certain truth, that if the language of action is not evident to a man's own mind, it is impoſſible that he ſhould ever arrive at any degree of eminence in Deſigning, from an imitation of the manner of other perſons, however excellent.

## MODERN INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC CENSURED.

[FROM THE SAME.]

HOWEVER innocent and harmleſs of itſelf Instrumental Muſic may be, it is often rendered ſubſervient to wickedneſs and debauchery, by being made the accompaniment of ſuch obſcene ribaldry, as would be the ſcorn even of the vulgar without it; or applied to recommend ſuch light ſongs as repreſent ſenſual pleaſures alone worthy of our purſuit; or which ridicule the precepts of religion and virtue, as the waking dreams of doting philoſophy, or of ſplenetic enthuſiaſm; as if drunkenneſs and luſt wanted ſome additional incentive, and the welfare and the honour of our country required men to be profligate; as if it were meritorious to ſing down all regard for decency and character; and that liberty, without licentiouſneſs, was yet in a ſtate of imperfection. This you may be told is exaggerating trifles, but nothing ſurely is a trifle which tends to the corruption of men's morals. Without a ſacred regard to moral obligations no ſociety can ſubſiſt: "quid leges ſine moribus vane proſciunt," ſays the lyric poet; and it is a maxim founded both upon *Reason* and *Experience*, that wherever a government is ſo conſtituted as to admit the *people* to a ſhare in the legiſlation, it muſt be owing to ſome very extraordinary accidental circumſtances, if it continues long under the ſame form, when their

public virtue is extinct, which cannot long ſurvive after private virtue is corrupted.

The courts of princes have, in general, been pretty much the ſame perhaps from the beginning of the world, and it is to be feared will continue ſo to the end of it, in ſpite of now and then the example of an Antoninus, an Alſred, or a Czar, unleſs power and wealth ſhould alter their nature, and ceaſe to corrupt; but when once vice becomes *endemic*, the paſſions are outrageous, and the laws which reſtrain men in the indulgence of their irregular purſuits, no longer are revered but hated; fear, of courſe, the principle of deſpotiſm, muſt enforce an obedience to them, and the principle of a government once changed with the manners of a people, the nature of the government likewiſe muſt be changed in conformity to the alteration. It is thus that tyranny naturally ariſes [according to the eſtabliſhed courſe of Providence] to chaſtiſe a wicked and licentious people; and in like manner as ſickneſs and death are the natural puniſhments of intemperance, ſo the abuſe of liberty is naturally puniſhed with the loſs of it.

I had an anecdote of Peter the Great from a lady in whoſe family I lived ſome years, who was frequently an eye-witneſs  
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of the fact, which, I believe, has not been taken notice of by any one of that great man's historians. He constantly used to thrust away the cushion laid for him at chapel to strike his head against, according to the Greek mode of worship; and once added, in her hearing, that he knew no difference in that place between himself and the meanest peasant in his empire. How many lessons of piety were comprehended in that single sentence! I should think the influence of such behaviour upon his Russians, must have been as extraordinary as the act itself; and I make no doubt of its having produced effects which continued to operate long after his decease. But there seems to be a certain point of profligacy, at which when a nation is arrived, their iniquity is so perfectly established, that the good example of a prince loses all its force; nor can any thing persuade men to that virtue which would be both their pleasure and protection. It is impossible to calculate how much vice is indebted for the influence it hath obtained over the populace of this kingdom, to the musical composers of the present age, some of whom appear to have employed a fine taste in this divine art with as much zeal in the service of the passions, as some of the old masters have done in the service of religion; and as their *Airs*, the accompaniment of immoral songs, are frequently attended at the same time with all the favourable circumstances of place, and wine, and darkness, to urge on their effects, and prevent a sense of shame, they operate with full force, and certainly contribute more than is generally imagined to inspire that profligacy and dissipation of life, and that impatience of restraint,

which leads to the contempt of all order and government, as well as virtue, which is evident in the lowest of our common people (more especially near the capital), who have now, in these respects, risen to a level with their superiors. The theatres in Athens and Rome were an occasion, as it is said, of the debasement of poetry and music, by frittering the antient cadence in compliance with a vitious and effeminate manner of pronunciation, and by introducing mean and unworthy subjects upon the stage, both which had as pernicious an effect upon life and manners.

With the Greeks the stage originally was their school of virtue; public lessons of morality were principally given in theatrical exhibitions, as you will see if ever you should study *Æschylus*, *Euripides*, or *Sophocles*. *All*, perhaps, in these authors, is not right; but vicious conduct was not any where defended and apologised. With us the stage has been a *school of immorality*, and of immorality assisted with the force of poetry and music. In our most decent comedies, the faulty characters in general are represented as most amiable, and the poet seems to satisfy his conscience for making them successful, and rewarding them in the last act, by ascribing an abundance of good humour, politeness, and generosity to them in the indulgence of their vices; whilst the virtuous and religious persons of the drama are described as sour and splenetic, and, for the most part, as uncharitable formalists or hypocrites. This may possibly be nature; but all imitations of nature are not proper to be exhibited upon the stage; and certainly such characters ought not to be contrasted, so as to prejudice the audience in favour of impiety and vicious manners.

#### ACCOUNT of the PROCEEDINGS of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE since the REVOLUTION in that KINGDOM, July 14, 1789.

(Continued from Page 293.)

OCTOBER 5.

THE President informed the Assembly, that the King had given his free, full, and unequivocal assent to the Articles of the Constitution, and the Declaration of Rights.

The Assembly having adjourned to Versailles, at half an hour after eleven o'clock at night, his Majesty observed, that being informed of the arrival of the Marquis de la Fayette and the Militia of Paris, who were come to receive his orders, he was anxious

to address himself to the Representatives of the People, and solemnly assure them, that it never was his intention to leave the kingdom, or to withdraw himself from his subjects.

After this, the Deputies immediately returned to their Hall, and repeated his Majesty's gracious expressions to the multitude, who were still waiting there in the utmost anxiety \*.

One of the Secretaries having then read

\* For the proceedings of the populace on the memorable affair, which occasioned this application, the Reader is referred to Vol. XVI. p. 303.

the Propositions presented by the Committee of Judicature, the Assembly broke up at four o'clock in the morning.

OCTOBER 6.

This day the National Assembly began to discuss the Plan formerly presented by the Minister of Finance.

Having learned that it was the King's intention to repair to Paris, it was agreed to send a deputation with a resolution, bearing in substance, That during the actual session, the King and the National Assembly shall be inseparable.

The King returned the following answer:

"I receive with a lively sensibility the new proofs of the Assembly's attachment. It is the wish of my heart, you know, never to be separated from it. I am going to Paris with the Queen and my children; I shall give all necessary orders to enable the Assembly to continue their labours there."

A deputation was then appointed to attend the King to Paris.

In the evening M. Necker's Plan of Economical Reform was again debated.

The Patriotic Donations received this day amounted to 8000 livres.

Orders were issued to the Treasurer, to desire all those who had subscribed to the necessities of the State, to make good their payments; also to direct an estimate to be made of the diamonds and trinkets, that they might be sold, and the amount lodged in the Public Treasury. The plate was at the same time ordered to be sent to the Mint.

A Committee of Naval Affairs, consisting of twelve Members, was afterwards appointed.

Towards the close of this day's debate, the National Assembly were relieved from their solicitude, by an account of the kind reception which the Royal Family experienced on their arrival at Paris.

OCTOBER 7.

M. Bouche moved, that the Assembly should hereafter meet at nine o'clock in the morning, and sit till three.

One of the Secretaries then announced a letter from two English gentlemen, written in the English language, in which these strangers begged leave to compliment the National Assembly, felicitate them on the freedom they had already acquired, and offer up their vows for the future liberty of France.

The order of the day being called for, the fifth and sixth Articles of the Constitution were read, and the fifth assented to. The sixth was postponed.

Art. V. "Every tax and contribution, of what nature soever, shall be levied on all

citizens and subjects, in proportion to their respective property and abilities."

Art. VI. "No grants shall be made as to continue longer in force than the last day of the next session, when all contributions shall cease, if not re-enacted: Every Legislature shall, however, vote the sums destined to pay the interest of the National Debt, or the expenses of the Civil List, in the manner most convenient and agreeable to themselves."

OCTOBER 8. Morning.

Several of the Members who attended the King to Paris complained that indecent freedoms were taken with the Members of the Assembly by the populace, and insinuated that, as they could not depend on security to their persons in Paris, it would be prudent to continue at Versailles.

The Abbe Gregoire, who has been always a bold and strenuous advocate for the cause of the people, said he was the only ecclesiastic in the Assembly who had not been insulted during the last four days; and that it was essentially necessary to protect the Ministers of the Altar, and the servants of their country, from outrage.

The Duke de Liancourt said the Assembly was bound by the resolution of Tuesday, to follow the King to Paris.

The two following Articles of the Constitution were voted without any debate:

VII. "The Legislative Body shall present their decrees to the King to be sanctioned, in order as they shall be presented, or all together, at the end of each session.

VIII. "The Royal Assent to each Decree shall be expressed by this formula, signed by the King, *Le Roi consent, et fera exécuter*. The King's suspensive negative by this formula, *Le Roi examinera*."

A third, directing that, after assenting to a decree, the King should order it to be sealed with the Great Seals and transmitted to the Courts of Justice, Assemblies of Administration and Municipalities, to be registered, published, and executed, occasioned much debate.

It was observed, that in settling the form of promulgating laws, such despotic phrases as *nous voulons, et nous plaît; de notre certaine science, pleine puissance, et autorité royale*, should be abolished, and a form introduced, expressive of the right and authority of the people, exercised by their Representatives.

Accordingly M. Freteau proposed the preamble to be, "*Louis par la grace de Dieu, et par la loi du Royaume, Roi de France, &c.*"—"Louis by the grace of God, and the Law of the Realm, King of France, &c." Some Members objected to the words *the Grace of God*, because they thought it

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recognized the exploded idea of divine right ; and because King held only from the delegation of the people.

M. de Mirabeau considered the words only as homage to the Divinity, proper for a man in humility to use who was invested with the trust of a great kingdom ; and that it could never be otherwise considered, because the nation held also its natural rights and liberties from the same divine source.

The Archbishop of Aix supported this argument ; and it passed, after an amendment by M. de Mirabeau, in these words :

“ Louis, by the Grace of God and the Constitutional Law of the State, King of the French, to all men present and to come, greeting :

“ The National Assembly has decreed, we will and ordain as follows.” And after this preamble, the decree to follow.

The words *the King of the French*, instead of *the King of France*, were adopted, being the literal translation of the old words *Rex Francorum*, which expresses the idea of the King of Freemen.

The ninth article was read, which is as follows :

“ Art. IX. After having given his assent to the decree, the King shall seal it with the Great Seal, and shall transmit it to the courts, the assemblies, and municipalities of the kingdom, to be there read, registered, published, and observed, without hesitation or delay.”

The consideration of this article was postponed to Monday the 11th inst.

#### Evening.

The Assembly resolved that the sums which had been given to the nation in voluntary aids, should be set down to each person as so much of the patriotic contribution of the fourth of their revenue.

Deputies from the manufacturing and commercial towns were admitted to the bar to request that a board might be established for the constant consideration of topics relative to trade, and that every proposition and petition on that subject might be made known to them.

This application was cordially received.

The Order of the Day was read for retreating the consideration of the Criminal Code ; a new report from the Committee was read, in which they had profited from the lights which they had received, and the amendments that had been proposed.

The plan was put to the sense of the Assembly, article by article. The fifteen first articles were agreed to. The remaining were postponed to the next day.

OCTOBER 9.

M. Chapelier, who still filled the Chair for the President, stated that many Members

had applied for leave of absence, and for passports. He stated, that as all and every of the Members had engaged on oath to attend, and not to separate until they had formed the Constitution, he thought that he had not the power to deliver passports without authority from the Assembly.

This matter produced a very lively debate. Many Members concluded that those who wished to retire, might withdraw on the simple authority of the President.

M. Vulney, M. Barnave, and a great majority, who thought the National Assembly the last resource of the kingdom, maintained that a Member could not abandon his duty without treachery to his Constituents.

The Comte de Mirabeau said, that the number of these applications for retreat within these few days, showed that there was a disposition to break up the Assembly ; that the oath, however, did not make the Members slaves, but he thought that no Member should be permitted to withdraw, unless his reasons were publicly submitted to the Assembly, and found reasonable.

A Member of the Noblesse moved that the resolution which declared the persons of the Deputies to be inviolable, should be renewed ; and that there should be added a clause making it treason against the nation to abuse the Members.

M. de Mirabeau, with his usual acuteness, said, that such a clause appeared to him ridiculous and tyrannical. If it passed, he should die with apprehension lest some one should be hanged for calling him a fool.—The motion was dismissed by the previous question.

The question of passports being resumed, it was finally resolved, on the motion of M. de Mirabeau, and M. de Bonnai,

“ That no passports from the National Assembly should be delivered by the President to the Deputies, but on the motives publicly assigned to the Assembly.”

Thus, by the firmness of the enlightened and patriotic part of the Assembly, the vain terrors of the weak were dismissed, and order was restored to the Assembly.

Three more articles of the Criminal Code were agreed to.

The following letter was received from the King :

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ The instances of attachment and fidelity which I have received from my good city of Paris, and the invitation of the Commons, have determined me to fix my permanent abode there ; and in the confidence which I have that you will not separate from me, I invite you to chuse Commissioners to select the most proper place for the National Assembly

sembly to sit in. I shall give the necessary orders to prepare it. I shall facilitate and expedite the measures which mutual confidence may require.

"Louis."

This letter occasioned some debate, and some members argued against their removal to Paris.

It was put to the voice, and by a great majority it was decided that they should remove to Paris, conformably to their declaration to the King.

Commissioners were named to make known this resolution to the King, and chuse a place.

OCTOBER 10. Morning.

The Criminal Code was finished; some articles were added to it on the suggestion of M. Guillotin—It suppresses the infamy which heretofore attached to families in which a criminal suffered. The punishment of death is made uniform to all offenders in the same kind.

The matter of the personal safety of the Members was again taken up, and made the subject of a debate. M. Cockerel stated, that in his way to Paris with the Royal suite, he was mistaken for M. de Virieu, grossly insulted, and told that M. de Virieu was not the only one who was destined to destruction, but that there was a long list of Members of the Assembly proscribed by the people. He insisted, therefore, that measures ought to be taken to secure the persons and characters of Members from insult. He was seconded by M. Malouet.

M. de Mirabeau said, the former decree of the Assembly, declaring the persons of its Members inviolable, was sufficient. They were also protected by the laws, in the same manner as their fellow-citizens, and it was unworthy of their spirit or their patriotism to desire any greater degree of protection.—"Since," added he, "informations and charges, without end, are brought before the Assembly, I bring a direct charge, which I desire may be taken into consideration along with the rest. I charge a Minister, the Count de St. Priest, with having said to the phalanx of Parisian women embodied at the gates of the Palace on Monday last, *Quand vous n'avez qu'un Roi, vous ne mangerez pas de pain; aujourd'hui que vous en avez deux cents, allez leur en demander.*"—"When you had but one King, you never wanted bread; now that you have twelve monarchs, go and ask bread of them."

The consideration of these informations was postponed.

The Bishop of Autun read a plan for restoring the finances, in which he demonstrated that the nation might, without vio-

lating the intentions of the benefactors of the Clergy, apply as much of the property in possession of that body, as was not necessary for the decent support of the Ministers of Religion, to relieve the urgent necessities of the State.

He estimated the total revenue of the Clergy at one hundred and fifty millions *per annum* (6,250,000 pounds); and that by assigning one hundred millions of this revenue for the maintenance of churches and officiating Clergy (and also in the way of pensions to ecclesiastics possessing titular benefices, and monks, they not being necessary to the support of religion, the whole sum would soon be reduced by deaths to eighty, or eighty-five millions), the nation might take into its own hands the whole property of the Clergy. He showed that, by this operation, and the sale of the Church lands, which he computed to be worth two hundred thousand millions of livres, a great part of the national debt might be extinguished. He proposed that the proprietors of public stock should be allowed to purchase Church lands in common with other citizens, their stock being taken in payment; and five hundred millions of the value of this immense domain should be reserved to defray the expenses of the Courts of Judicature.

That the excess of revenue acquired by this means should be employed,

1. To make good the loss sustained by the abolition of the *Gabelle* (tax on salt).
2. To extinguish the debt of the clergy.
3. To establish a sinking fund, the growing produce of which should be applied to the gradual extinction of tythes.

In the execution of this plan, by which the expense of the national religion would be gradually lowered from one hundred to eighty or eighty-five millions, the beneficed clergy should be secured in an annual stipend of 1200 livres, and the ministers of the altars, who hold the first place in the hierarchy, in a provision suitable to their dignity.

This important plan was warmly applauded, and ordered to be printed.

It was reserved for the age of philosophy and patriotism to hear such a proposition from an Ecclesiastic and a Bishop possessing the richest benefices of his order.

A deputation was appointed to carry the ends of criminal jurisprudence to the King, for his sanction.

The Assembly then divided into Bureaux to elect a President.

Evening.

An address was read from the city of Strasbourg, in which the inhabitants declare that they adhere to the decrees of the National Assembly; that they will maintain the

laws and the executive power with all their *forests*; and that they renounce all their pecuniary privileges, reserving only their own particular administration, and the religious liberty which Protestants enjoy among them.

M. Turckheim, a deputy from that city, and M. Rapin, a beneficed clergyman, announced their intention of vacating their seats, and withdrawing from the Assembly, on account of their health; and demanded passports. This gave rise to a motion, "that no passport should be granted to members, on account of ill-health, without a certificate from a physician;" which was afterwards withdrawn.

A decree was again called for, to protect the National Representatives from the supposed fury of the people.

M. de Mirabeau desired that the decree of the 23d of June, denouncing infamy, and the penalties of treason, against any individual, corporation, or court of law, that shall in any wise injure or molest the person of a Representative, might be read; which was read accordingly.

This was not sufficient to dispel the fears of the few, who felt that their conduct had rendered them obnoxious to the people; and they insisted on a second decree. While the rest of the members were endeavouring to make them ashamed of their terrors, by irony and ridicule, a deputation arrived from the Community of Paris; which, after thanking the Assembly for removing to the capital, and swearing, in the name of all the patriotic inhabitants of the city armed in defence of liberty, to protect the Members of the Assembly, and secure the freedom of their debates, announced, that the Community was preparing an address to all the provinces of the kingdom, to explain the motives that induced the National Militia to march from the capital, in defence of liberty and their country, which were menaced by a new conspiracy happily dissipated almost as soon as formed.

This restored general confidence, and the motion for a new decree was rejected.

It was then moved to appoint some badge of distinction; to be worn by the Members during their stay in the capital. On this motion, already twice rejected, the previous question was put by the advocates for equality among the citizens, and carried.

M. Freteau, who last year was the object of ministerial persecution, was unanimously elected President.

Letters were read from the Monks of several houses of the order of Cluny, protesting their adherence to the patriotic renun-

\* In this letter of M. le Comte de St. Priest, to the President of the Committee of Inquiries, that Minister asserts, That the fact alleged against him by M. de Mirabeau is a forgery,

ciation of the property of their order, lately made to the National Assembly by the Monks of Saint-Martin-des-Champs.

A deputy from Alsace informed the Assembly that the Marquis de Bouille, Commandant of that province, had not yet taken the National Oath ordered to be taken by all the army. A letter was read from the municipality of Metz, where the Marquis resides, attesting his good conduct in very strong terms; but as it made no mention of his having taken the oath in question, the Assembly resolved that the President should wait on the King, and request his Majesty to order the Marquis de Bouille, and all other military chiefs and commanders who have not taken the National Oath, to do so, without delay.

#### OCTOBER 11.

A Bernardine Monk, by name La Tourriere, detained in prison at Lille by virtue of a *Lettre de Cachet*, offered to the National Assembly a tontine annuity of two hundred livres, with two years arrears due on it, on condition of being released and permitted to return to his convent. It was resolved, that the offer could not be accepted till the citizen was restored to liberty; and it was proposed to declare the actual abolition of *Lettres de Cachet*, and to order the magistrates of all the provinces and districts of the kingdom to go in person to the prisons, and release all persons in actual custody by such illegal commitments. The motion was referred to the Committee of Enquiry.

Donations of considerable value continue to be received. Before we proceed to ridicule the most inconsiderable, let us recollect that the Parliament which resisted the despot claims of our own Charles I. although sanctioned by the prescription of six successive reigns, received every voluntary contribution that was offered, from the plate and jewels of an Alderman's wife, to the silver thimble of a sempstress.

#### OCTOBER 12.

Morning.

M. de Mirabeau said, that he had seen in a journal of the preceding day, a letter purporting to be from M. de St. Priest, Minister and Secretary of State, justifying himself from the charge which he had denounced against him. The Hon. Member desired to know if this letter had been officially sent to the President, as he was resolved to bring the matter to a serious enquiry. The President, M. Freteau, said, that he had that instant received a letter which appeared to come to him through the channel of the President of the Committee of Inquiries. The order of the day was then called.

M. de Mirabeau proposed that they should sanctify by a resolution the important principle, 1. That all the ecclesiastical revenues belonged to the nation. 2. That in the distribution of these revenues they should assign 1200 livres a year, at least, to every cure of souls, without including the House of the Clergyman. The Abbe Gregoire proposed, that these two questions should be adjourned to Friday. M. de Volney proposed, that when they took the revenues of the Clergy into their consideration, they should also include their domains, and declare them also to belong to the nation.

In fine, the Assembly adjourned the whole to Friday.

#### KINGDOM OF NAVARRE.

An important discussion took place on the question of the King's style and title with regard to Navarre. The President read a memorial on the subject, transmitted to him by one of the Deputies from Navarre, who, it is to be observed, have not yet taken their seats as Members of the Assembly.

The memorial set forth, that the Deputies from Navarre had come to Versailles in July, but had thought it their duty not to verify their powers; not with a view to foment divisions, as had been injuriously asserted; but to reconcile, if possible, the Constitution of Navarre with the new constitutional principles of the French monarchy. It acknowledged that it was the interest of Navarre to be inseparably united with France; with a view to which, great sacrifices had been made; such, for instance, as adopting the *Salique Law*, in order to prevent the inconveniences to be apprehended from the ancient laws of Navarre, which allowed females to succeed to the crown. That Navarre had originally an excellent Constitution, the Legislative Power having always been lodged in the States, without whose consent no tax had ever been imposed; and that the kingdom could not agree to be incorporated with France, till France should have a Constitution similar to its own. That the Deputies residing at Versailles were authorized to present to the General Assembly of France the plan of a *federal treaty*, which was earnestly desired by the people of Navarre, and might, per-

haps, have been accomplished, but for the unaccountable act of dissolving the States of Navarre three days after their meeting. Finally, that Navarre had never been subject to France; that it had always been possessed as an independent kingdom by the House of Albert; that on this express condition Henry IV. had united the Crown to that of the Capets; and that the memory of this important distinction ought not to be effaced by restricting the King from taking the title of *King of Navarre*.

In support of this opinion it was said, that it was of the utmost importance to Sovereigns to preserve all their titles; and that for want of due attention to this point a Prince had lost the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and Louis XIII. Upper Navarre: that all the successors of Henry IV. having borne the title, it would be highly imprudent to oblige the present Monarch to drop it; and that, at any rate, the point ought not to be finally determined without assembling and consulting the States of Navarre.

On the other hand it was said, that if the people of Navarre considered themselves as Frenchmen, the title of *Roi des Français* comprehended them as well as the rest of his Majesty's subjects: that, if they were a separate and independent people, the decisions of the National Assembly did not affect them. That the title of *Roi des Français* would give general satisfaction; but if to that was added King of Navarre, a Deputy from Corsica had instructions from his constituents to require that the King should be also styled King of Corsica; and requisitions of a like fort might be expected from other places: and that it was necessary, both in words and titles, to preserve the unity of the Monarchy.

The latter arguments prevailed. The Assembly resolved, that in future, the King's only title should be, *Roi des Français*; and the Hall resounded with repeated acclamations of, *Vive le Roi des Français*.

The Commissaries appointed to prepare, in concert with the King, a proper place for the Assembly to meet in at Paris, reported that they had fixed on one of the *Halls de l'Archeveche* till the *Hall du Manège* could be got ready, which the architects said would require three weeks; and that in the *Hall du*

forgery, and that he had not furnished the smallest pretext for it. "On the complaint which five or six women made of wanting bread, I answered, "That the King had found it impossible to procure grain enough for the kingdom and capital; that when the harvest turned out bad, it was always difficult to provide for the subsistence of the people; that they had obtained grain from every kingdom upon earth; that the provision of Paris had been for the two months past in the hands of the city, and that the King and Ministers had done their utmost to assist them." I do not recollect that this conversation, which I immediately after repeated to the King, turned on any other point; but I am sure that there was not a word said about the National Assembly."

*Managers*, besides accommodation for the Members, there would be room for one hundred and fifty strangers at each end.

It was resolved, that the sittings of the Assembly at Versailles should cease on Thursday the 15th, and be resumed at Versailles on Monday the 19th.

OCTOBER 13.

LETTRES DE CACHET.

Mons. de Castellanne having recalled to the memory of gentlemen their resolution on the rights of man, by which they had declared that no man could be arrested or detained but by a legal process, said, that he had imagined that all the Bastilles of France having been destroyed, and ministerial despotism confounded in their ruins, every citizen illegally imprisoned had been restored to liberty; but that, to his great surprise, he found that there were still prisons where the victims of arbitrary power were confined. Such places, he said, could not be suffered to exist, without bringing disgrace upon the National Assembly. He then moved the following resolution:

"The National Assembly commands, that all persons driven into exile, or imprisoned by any orders whatever of the executive power, shall be set at liberty.

"That, in consequence of this, an Address be presented to his Majesty, requesting that he will be graciously pleased to send orders to the Commandants of all fortresses, to enlarge all such persons as shall be found to be confined without due authority of law; and that the Lord Keeper do examine the cases of such others as, having been legally condemned, may be objects of that mercy which it is his Majesty's prerogative to bestow."

The Count de Clermont Tonnerre and Mr. Target warmly supported the motion; as did also

The Rev. M. Gregoire, who, to give greater extent to it, moved, by way of amendment, that the absurd power granted by the edict of 1695 to Bishops, by which they were authorized to shut up in the Episcopal prisons any of their clergy who should be found to transgress the rules of a clerical life, should be abolished.

Mons. de Foucault contended that, such a power was necessary to a Bishop, and that without it he could not maintain discipline among his clergy. Discipline was as necessary in the church as in the army. He himself said, had been confined more than six months by his superior officer for breaches of military discipline.

Several other amendments were proposed, such as that the almost numberless houses of correction in Paris, and which despotism formerly peopled at pleasure, should be con-

verted to other purposes; and also that persons confined for lunacy, and those who, having been condemned to death by law, had obtained *Lettres de Cachet* to remove them to other places of confinement, and thus rescind them from an ignominious death, should be excepted from the benefit of this Resolution.

The further discussion of the Resolution was at last adjourned.

The Rev. Mr. Maury, with tears in his eyes, applied for a passport, only for a few days, and obtained it; as did also the Bishop of Clermont.

These two Members had all along withstood the claims of the nation to the property of the church, which they had pledged themselves to prove could not be considered as national property.

Mr. Dupré de Balny, and the Rector of Christophées at Bourdeaux, applied for passports. The case of the latter gentleman gave rise to a debate that lasted an hour. Gentlemen wanted to know his reason for asking for a passport. He said he had seventy-five reasons, the number of years he had been in the world.

A great part of the day was consumed in granting to Members going to Paris, certificates that they were Members of the National Assembly.

M. de Blacan observed, that as the Assembly was going to remove to Paris, the expences to the Members would be greatly increased by the duties which were payable on all sorts of provisions, wines, &c. on their entrance into Paris, from which they were exempt at Versailles. He therefore moved, that all wines and provisions for the use of Members, should not be subject to the duties payable on importation into Paris.

Here it was observed, that when the Assembly had first abolished all exemptions, it would not be decent to set up a new one in favour of its own Members. The motion was, upon this suggestion, rejected.

The President informed the Assembly, that he had just been honoured with a letter from his Majesty, in which his Majesty desired him to inform the Assembly, that he gave his assent to the decrees respecting the proceedings on trials in criminal matters, the lending of money on interest, and the subsidy of 25 per cent.

It was said a few days ago that the Archbishop of Cambray had presented the Nation with 300,000 livres, out of a particular fund in his diocese.

This day a letter was read from Abbé Renou, an officer in the Archbishop's Court, complaining that his name had been forged and put to a letter, in which he was made to tender, in the name of the Archbishop of Cambray, the above sum, and a yearly income

some of 25,000 livres, belonging to a foundation established for the relief of the poor of Cambray, of which the Archbishop for the time being was the trustee and administrator. M. Renou stated in his letter, that it was not in his power, or in that of the Most Reverend Prelate, to dispose of this fund, otherwise than was pointed out by the will of the founders. He concluded by requesting that the letter might be sent down to Cambray, in hopes that the forgery might be traced up to those who had committed it.

OCTOBER 14.

This day a long debate took place upon these two questions:—Is the property of the Church unalienably and irrevocably vested in the Clergy? or, Is the wealth of the Church the property of, and resumable at pleasure by the Nation?

The Count de Mirabeau and Mons. de Montlaugier were for the second question.

Mr. Camus displayed great learning, extensive knowledge, and depth of information, in supporting the first; laying it down as a principle of law, that the Clergy, as a body, were as much the proprietors of their estates as any Layman could be of his.

The Rev. Mr. Dillon, Rector of Vieux-Poussanges, in Poitou, combated the opinions of Mr. Camus. He said, that the people had given the Church her wealth, and the people had a right in a moment of necessity to resume it. For his part, he said, he was ready to surrender the property that he held; and he maintained, that when the Nation was in distress, it was not an act of generosity, but of duty in the Clergy, to offer up the wealth of the Church to relieve the necessities of the State.

The Assembly did not come to a decision this day upon these important questions.

## JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the SEVENTH SESSION of the SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, May 5.

#### HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

THE Duke of Leeds delivered a message from his Majesty (to the same purport as that sent to the Commons \*), and moved that the Lords be summoned for the next day to consider the same.—Ordered.

THURSDAY, May 6.

The Order of the Day being read, that his Majesty's Message be taken into consideration,

The Duke of Leeds moved for an Address, in answer to the Message from the King, stating the Armaments of Spain, the capture of English vessels, and the extravagant

OCTOBER 15.

The Rev. Mr. Salmon, head of the College of Laon at Paris, sent a letter to the Assembly, stating that he had a secure living in the diocese of Rhodéz, which brought him in 7000 livres a year; of this sum he offered the nation 6500 annually for six years.

The Benedictines of St. Vallery in Picardy, having no plate that could be spared from the service of the altar, made an offer of the two largest of four large bells in their steeple, which they said they were ready to send, at their own cost, to any place that should be pointed out to them. They also offered their services for the establishment of a College, which was very much wanted, at St. Vallery.

The further consideration of the questions relative to the property of the Clergy; stood the first Order of the Day; and the Bishop of Clermont and Mr. Oregoire, who had got their passports in their pockets, staid in town this day, for the sole purpose of discussing those questions. But the discussion was put off by a debate occasioned by Mons. de Biouzat, who proposed that the Assembly should immediately take into consideration the organization of municipal bodies throughout the Provinces.

The Count de Mirabeau, said this question was connected with another which he had been commissioned to draw up, for preventing riotous and tumultuous meetings.

He then made a long speech, in which he explained the objects at which his motion was pointed; and then he moved a long string of resolutions, which the Assembly gave orders should be printed; and then adjourned.

(To be continued.)

pretensions of Spain; and requiring the aid of Parliament for supporting the honour of the Crown and the interests of the people. The Duke briefly illustrated the serious importance of the present occasion, and expressed a confident hope that their Lordships would unanimously agree to an humble Address, which was read, according what the Royal Wisdom and Vigilance had required for the dignity and advantage of the nation.

Lord Rawdon said, he did not rise to oppose the motion made by the noble Duke. It had his most hearty concurrence, as he trusted it would meet the warm support of every Member of both Houses of Parliament. He should, therefore, antecedent to the ques-

\* See page 377.

tion being put on the Address, read the motions he intended to make. The first was,

"That the proper officer be ordered to lay before the House an account of the annual net produce of the Whale Fishery on the North-west Coast of America.

"That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to order copies of all letters, or other information, respecting the capture made of British vessels by two Spanish ships of war at Nootka Sound.

"That an account be laid before the House of the intelligence which his Majesty's Ministers had received of the present state of the armament made by the Court of Spain, mentioning the number of ships, their force, &c.

Lord Stormont requested to say a few words: He should not detain the House long in what he had to offer. The Message informed their Lordships, that four vessels navigated under the British flag had been captured on the North-western coast of America, where we claimed a right to trade.—This, undoubtedly, was a great indignity to Great Britain, and as such ought to be resented; but he doubted whether, instead of publicly alarming the country, the matter ought not to have been settled by private negotiation. His Lordship then adverted to the motions made by Lord Rawdon, and conceived that they were very proper so far as they went.

Lord Hawkesbury was of a very different opinion. He conceived that they were inadmissible; first, because they demanded that which it was impossible to obtain; and, secondly, because they were highly improper in the present stage of the business. His Lordship appealed to Lord Stormont, whether, when he was in office, his Lordship did not always refuse to give papers and intelligence which were of a private nature, and which were very unfit to be publicly discussed.

Lord Porchester and Lord Cathcart were rising, when

The Chancellor observed that the conversation was very irregular;—a motion had been made, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty;" and to this motion there was not, as far as he could collect, one dissenting voice. The regular mode was, therefore, to put the question on the Address, and, when that was decided, to discuss the motions mentioned by the Noble Baron.

The Address was then read, and the motion being put, it was carried *namine dissensiente*—and the Lords with White Staves ordered to wait on his Majesty, to know when he would be pleased to receive the same.

Lord Rawdon then read his first motion; to which

Lord Hawkesbury replied, that he conceived the motion to contain an order with which it was impossible to comply, for there was no proper officer who had any such accounts—nor did he know of any office from which such documents could be had. It would be idle, therefore, to make an order which could not be complied with.

Lord Stormont conceived, that if we had no trade to Nootka Sound, the ships which were captured could not be said to have any commercial views in going there.

Lord Sydney said, that we had a right to send our ships there, and if they were insulted in a small branch of trade, it would be allowing an example for injuring us in a much larger.

Lord Hawkesbury stated, that there was an Act of Parliament, by which the India and South Sea Companies had an exclusive right to trade there. The Act was positive and incontrovertible. He should therefore move, by way of amendment, "That the first part of the motion be omitted," which, being put, was carried, and the remainder; of course, rendered a nullity.

Lord Rawdon's second motion met a similar fate, after some *pro* and *con*. conversation, which

Lord Stormont mentioned that the cause of all this prospect of war originated in our not watching the Court of Spain with a more jealous eye, and in our not insisting that she should disarm when we did.

The Duke of Leeds insisted, that prudence, interest, and the usual practice of all Ministers in this country, was, to refuse stating the secret intelligence received of what was going forward in foreign parts; and on this ground he should resist the present motion; which, being put, was negatived. His Grace, in the course of his observations, said, that we should shortly have a categorical answer from Spain, whether she meant to support the outrage committed by her men of war against our merchantmen; but that in the mean time it was requisite to prepare against the worst, although he thought Spain would not have the hardihood to refuse restitution, and acknowledge those rights which we claimed.

Lord Rawdon read an extract from the Journals of the House in 1772, wherein there was a precedent of the House granting papers relative to the state of the French fleet in the harbour of Toulon, and that his third motion went no further than what was there complied with.

Lord Hawkesbury said, that was strictly true; but the consequence of granting the motion

motion was, an impossibility to gain that kind of intelligence in future on which we could depend.

Lord Stormont, Lord Porchester, Lord

Carlisle, and Earl Fitzwilliam, made a few observations, when Lord Rawdon's third motion was put and negatived, after which the House adjourned.

# HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, March 31.

**R**ECEIVED a message from the Lords, of their concurrence to the Speaker's Salary, the Indemnity, the American Trade, and seven private Bills.

Mr. Whitbread noticed to the House the gross evasion which took place daily of the Act of the last Session, for limiting the number of outside passengers on stage-coaches. He conceived it incumbent on the Hon. Gentleman who brought in the Bill, to propose some remedy to enforce it, otherwise it might as well be wholly repealed.

Mr. Gamon replied, and gave notice that he would, on an early day after the recess, move for leave to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the Act of the last Session.

## EAST INDIA BUDGET.

The Order of the Day being read for the House resolving itself into a Committee on the finances of India, Sir William Barton Rous took the Chair.

Mr. Dandas then rose to open the finances of India, in doing which, he said, it was his intention to follow the plan of his former statements; he therefore first entered on the revenues and charges of Bengal, of which he gave the most pleasing statement, by declaring the income to have risen far beyond the expectation of the most sanguine, above its usual average, and took its excess at 2,136,711l. the revenue having amounted to 5,619,994l. and the charges there amounting to no more than 3,183,250l. This excess of revenue was 178 000l. above the estimate of the last year, and he accounted for the increase from a better collection of the land revenues, and an increase on that of salt. The great increase of revenue he considered to be a strong proof of the prosperity of the country, which was so rapidly increasing, that he doubted not but in a very few years, the Company would be enabled to pay off the whole of their arrears; and that the British possessions of India would be more flourishing in wealth, in commerce, manufactures, and in every enjoyment, than any other part of the whole continent of Hindostan.

The Right Hon. Gentleman then took a review of the finances of Madras, the establishment of which, he said, exceeded the income; but he was of opinion, that measures might be taken to bring the expenditure within the revenue. Of Bombay, he said, he had not received later accounts than those on which he had

grounded the resolution of last year. Of Behar and the Prince of Wales's Island, he said, he had last year estimated the expence too low by 5000l.; as he now found by accounts received since that time, that instead of 60,000l. he ought to have estimated them at 65,000l. Upon the whole statement, however, there was a very considerable excess. He last year estimated the surplus at 1,516,119l. but the accounts for 1788-9, prove a considerable increase of clear revenue.

He said he would, for the satisfaction of the Committee, lay before them, in a short, but clear and comprehensive view, the whole of the revenues and charges, with their totals, from the accounts of 1788-9;—which he did in the following manner:

## The Revenues of £.

|        |           |
|--------|-----------|
| Bengal | 5,619,994 |
| Madras | 1,217,229 |
| Bombay | 138,228   |

5,971,451 Total Revenue.

## The Charges of £.

|        |           |
|--------|-----------|
| Bengal | 3,183,250 |
| Madras | 1,302,037 |
| Bombay | 568,710   |

5,053,997 Total of Charges.

Leaving a clear Surplus 1,917,454  
From which is to be deducted, for Behar and the Prince of Wales's Island, 65,000l. which would leave a nett revenue of 1,852,454l. which gave an exceeding over the last estimate of 336,335l.

To the before mentioned nett revenue of 1,852,454l. was to be added for exports, 230,361l. which would make a sum of 2,147,815l. applicable to the discharge of debts, and purchase of investments.

The debts of the Company for the last year, were 7,664,754l. those of the present year, 6,501,385l. giving a decrease of 1,163,369l.

He flattered himself that by the statement he had just made, the Committee would be enabled to judge accurately and satisfactorily of the revenues of India, which were in a most flourishing state, and had been gradually improving for some years. He considered the increase on the land revenue to be permanent; he would not, however, say the same of that on salt, nor did he wish an increase of revenue from that article, if it was occasioned, as he believed it was, from a rise of price on that article, which,



he said, must be an oppression on the natives, to whom salt was an absolute necessary of life, and for whose ease he should consider a decrease in the revenue on that article a very good sacrifice. He gave as his opinion, that our establishments might be considerably lowered, and the surplusses thereby increased. This country, he said, was likely, from a variety of circumstances, long to enjoy an undisturbed peace at home and abroad; when her situation should be compared with that of other European nations, and when our connection with Holland, a power of great consequence in India, was also remembered, no one would be considered too sanguine, in being of opinion that there existed no likelihood of England meeting any European rival in India; and he was confident that the British power had nothing there to fear from the combination of any Indian powers, as long as they continued their present good faith to all, and trod in the path they were now in, of moderation. It was well known, he observed, that there was a Prince, who, inheriting all the ambitious and turbulent views of his father, possessed the same rancorous spirit against the English, whom he ever had, and most likely ever would endeavour to extirpate from India; that Prince had however, lost no inconsiderable portion of the consequence he formerly was possessed of; and his opinion was, that our establishments had for some time been more than sufficient to repel any attack he could make; other circumstances had recently occurred, which still rendered us more formidable, and our establishments still more competent to bear a reduction, without endangering the public safety; the circumstances he alluded to were, the evacuation of Pondicherry, by which it was not likely France would speedily be our rival in India; and to a requisition from the King of the Travancore country (one of the oldest and best allies of the English in India) for a considerable body of our troops to be taken into his pay, for the purpose of covering the frontier of his territory to the westward, which requisition would be complied with, and orders sent out for the purpose in the course of the present year; and by which, he said, our military establishment at Tellicherry, would in a great measure be superseded; and those of Madras and Bombay be enabled safely to be diminished. He concluded, by affording an additional proof of the prosperity of the affairs of the Company in India, by stating that the discount on their bonds at Bengal, which were at eight *per cent.* on the commencement of the government of Lord Cornwallis, had fallen to the inconsiderable discount of less than one and a half.

Mr. Dundas then moved a list of resolutions.

Mr. Hussey was of opinion, that to judge fairly of the Company's situation, their affairs at home and abroad ought to be considered together; he could not consider their affairs at home to be in a prosperous way, while they were continually borrowing; and had borrowed from the year 1781, no less a sum than 5,800,000*l.*

Mr. Tierney proved from papers on the table, that the surplusses for the last five years, had not been adequate to the demands of the Company in India; and that their trade at home, for the same time, had not been profitable.

Mr. Secretary Grenville declared there would be no objection to defer the report, as Mr. Tierney had desired, until after the recess, for the purpose of affording every possible enquiry into the affairs of the Company, which he, and his Hon. Friends, courted; being well convinced, that the more they were enquired in'o, the more satisfaction they would afford to the public.

Mr. Francis insisted upon it, and attempted to prove his assertion from Lord Cornwallis's letters, that the affairs of the Company in India and England were in the most deplorable situation, and that Bengal was in the last stage of ruin. To prove the distress of the affairs of the Company at home, and the poverty of their treasury, he said they were taking up their silver and other exports upon credit, which formerly they used to pay for with ready money; they were at this time, he said, taking up a million of dollars on three years credit. The low discount of the bonds at Bengal, he considered as a strong symptom of ruin; for to him it proved that there was no trade or other security in the country for monied men to deposit their property with, than Government.

Mr. Devaynes declared that the Company were in no need whatever of credit; it was not true that they were sending out their silver and other exports upon credit; they had already paid for their usual quantity of silver, and were ready to pay to-morrow for the quantity now in treaty, if a fair price were agreed upon.

Mr. Fox rose merely to observe, that the premium on bonds was no proof of the prosperity of the Company, whose funds, upon comparison, would be found far below, in price, those of Government.

Mr. Dundas replied to what had fallen from Mr. Francis, and declared his astonishment that any man under the cope of heaven could so blindly and wilfully have attempted to pervert every line he had quoted of the letters from Lord Cornwallis; he

he hoped Gentlemen would carefully peruse those letters in their closets, and he was confident that every candid man would allow the Hon. Gentleman's assertions to be wholly unfounded.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and argued in support of the statement of his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Dundas), and contended that the affairs of the Company had been, and were flourishing.

The resolutions were then put and agreed to by the Committee.

Mr. Sec. Grenville informed the House, that from several unavoidable circumstances, it would not be in his power to bring forward his promised plan for a constitution for Canada.

THURSDAY, April 1.

Mr. Sheridan gave notice that he should bring forward the tobacco business, on Wednesday the 14th inst. and begged that Gentlemen might procure the evidence which is now printed, in order to make up their minds on the subject.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Sir John R. Miller rose, and, perceiving but few Members in the House, said, he would not then detain the House, and moved, "That a Committee, consisting of the County Members, and a few other Members, should consider of the returns made by the several clerks of the several markets in England; and that they should report the result to the House." He then named his Committee, which being agreed to, the House adjourned.

MONDAY, April 12.

Mr. Fox presented a petition against the Excise laws in general, but particularly against the Tobacco Act, from the merchants, traders, and citizens of Westminster, signed by upwards of 1800 persons. Referred to the Tobacco Petitions' Committee.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Duke of Athol's Bill, Counsel were called to the Bar in support thereof, and in support of the Petition from the Isle of Man against it.

Mr. Law and Mr. Christian appeared for the *House of Keys*, the representatives of the inhabitants of the Isle of Man; and Mr. Graham and Mr. Dundas for the Bill.

After the Counsel were heard, and three witnesses examined on the part of the Petitioners, the question was put, "That the Bill be committed."

Mr. Curwen rose to object to the Bill, particularly on account of the manner in which it had been brought in, which, he said, was by surprise to the people of the Isle of Man, who were promised by the Duke of Athol that no Bill should be brought in,

making any claims, to their injury, without giving them timely notice of such Bill being about to be offered to Parliament.—He contended that there was no just ground for the House to go into the enquiry; the late Duke had received an ample compensation for the rights over the Island; the treaty had been closed for twenty-five years, and ought not again to be opened. He concluded, by moving as an Amendment, "That this Bill be committed to this day three months."

General Murray, in reply, denied the breach of promise; he said, the present Bill was not a Bill of claims, but merely of enquiry.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended, that as it was alleged by the Noble Duke that rights had been taken from his family, which were not within the intent of the Act, it was but just for the House to institute an enquiry into those allegations.

Mr. Fox said, he should object to it as unjust, if a single farthing was proposed to be taken back from the family; if, on an enquiry taking place, it should be proved that their rights, instead of having merited a compensation of 70,000*l.* and 2000*l.* a-year, had not been worth more than 1000*l.* and 10*l.* a-year. Upon the same principle he objected to the proposed enquiry, as its only tendency could be to set aside a bargain, which ought never to be done on mere allegations: allegations alone had been offered in support of the present Bill. No fact being before the House, for them to ground their enquiry on, he should give his vote against the Bill.

Mr. Dundas contended strongly in support of the Bill.

Mr. Curwen replied.

Several other Members spoke for and against the Bill, after which the House divided, Ayes, 63; Noes, 34.—Majority for the Bill, 29.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 13.

Read a third time, and passed, two Bills for raising a sum of money by way of loan, or Exchequer Bills.—Also a Bill for encouraging the manufacturing of leather, by lowering the duty on bark. They were ordered to be carried to the Lords by Mr. Hubert.

Sir John Riggs Miller rose, and begged the attention of the House, whilst he said a few words touching the subject of Weights and Measures, now under the consideration of a Committee.

Sir John then proceeded by first stating that he had the great satisfaction of being able to acquaint the House, that he had very lately received an unsolicited and

unexpected letter from a Reverend Prelate, a Member of the National Assembly in France, on the great importance and necessity for a fixed standard for weights and measures, not only in France and England, but also throughout Europe; and requested him (Sir John) to continue his exertions towards accomplishing so desirable an object. He observed, that the Reverend Prelate had taken up the business of the regulation for weights and measures in France; and that it was his greatest wish to have a junction between the National Assembly and the Government of this country, in order to fix upon an invariable standard for both countries. He then entered into a detail of the weights and measures now in use throughout England; and after shewing the disagreement and inequality of the several standards now in use in the several counties, he proceeded to state the sort of standard he wished to be established in this country, and the qualities essential for forming it. The origin of measures was from inches, and they were described by a certain number of barley-corns, which every man knew to be irregular in their length, and from which, consequently, nothing but confusion could be expected to arise. He considered the London pendulum of thirty-nine inches, to be the most perfect measure in use, and was in hopes to see it universally adopted, which, though difficult, appeared to him to be practicable. The subject had frequently been noticed by mathematicians, and several standards had been proposed, some of which he would mention to the House; the first was a standard from nature, by a drop of distilled water, or alcohol; these in every climate differed but little: to this mode, however, he had a great objection; because, as the standard was to be ascertained from so small a quantity, from the minuteness of the original particles of liquid, its increased progress must multiply into innumerable errors. The next proposition that had been proposed was from the space which any given body fill in a second. This, he confessed, was plausible enough, theoretically speaking; but he must express his doubts in respect to putting it in practice. The third proposition was, the measure of one degree on the surface of the earth: this was a standard rather permanent and immutable, but, on account of the form of the globe, it varied in different places, and it was a subject on which the mathematicians of different countries could never be brought to agree. The fourth mode of obtaining a proper standard was, that to which he confessed he was the most partial, that of a pendulum measuring seconds by length; and this, he

would again repeat, was the London pendulum of 39 inches, and 126 parts of an inch. Of this he would remark, that the square should be made the superficial standard of measure, and its cube the standard or solid measure.

The Hon. Baronet concluded by moving several resolutions, which were agreed to, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 14.

Mr. Tierney moved, "That an account from the Paymaster of his Majesty's forces be laid before the House, of the sum due to the Public from the East India Company, for troops serving in India during the last five years." The motion in this form was negatived; but being re-worded, was agreed to.

A desultory conversation took place between Mr. Pitt, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Steele, relative to papers moved for some time since by Mr. Sheridan.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 15.

WORCESTER CANAL.

Sir Edward Littleton moved in amendment, that instead of *new*, the words, "*this day three months*," be inserted; and in a very concise manner stated the several public grounds of objection to the Bill.

Mr. Egerton seconded the motion.

Mr. Smith, of Worcester, considered it very hard, that as there was Counsel attending to state to the House the necessity of this measure, which would be proved by incontestible witnesses, to stop the bill in this stage of its progress, and preclude a very considerable number of people, his constituents, from supporting a cause, which, if carried, must be of infinite advantage to the community.

Mr. Gilbert said, the scheme proposed was not founded in real necessity or public utility, and was calculated to deprive the proprietors of the old canals of part of their profits; that if any new project was to be countenanced, it would, in the end, give a check to real public improvements.

Mr. Wigley, in a very warm and argumentative speech, supported the necessity of making this canal, and asserted the utility the country must derive from it.—It would form a grand communication between the capital ports of the kingdom; it would create a junction of a magnitude to interest the whole trading part of the community.

Mr. Sheridan replied to Mr. Wigley, strenuously opposing his arguments, and contending that the Bill ought not to be proceeded in. He expressed his astonishment at an expression of the Honourable Gentleman's,

man's, that Parliament had nothing to do with the wishes of individuals in local matters. The first duty of Parliament was certainly to look to the public interest, but he contended it was also peculiarly the duty of Parliament, when applied to for its legislative function, to take care that the scheme had really those fair and beneficial advantages which it professed to have; and that those who embarked in it under the sanction of Parliament, should have no cause to repent their credulity. The Honourable and learned Gentleman had observed, that the projectors were the only persons who could possibly sustain any loss by it, and that they could receive no advantage if the Public did not. "By this mode of reasoning, the South Sea scheme could be justified, and the most extraordinary projects might be defended. It was in his opinion the duty of Parliament to prevent the projectors themselves from throwing away the immense sum of 185,000*l.* in a scheme that could not possibly be attended with any advantage to themselves or the Public.

The House then divided; for the original motion, 29; against it, 53—Majority, 24.

The amendment was then put and carried, and the Bill of course rejected.

FRIDAY, April 16.

The House went into a Committee on the Tobacco Excise Bill, when

Mr. Sheridan, in a long speech, stood forward the general enemy of Excise, and a friend to the trial by jury in all cases. He was confident that the country would have been richer, had not Excise been admitted into it; and he was convinced no instance could be produced where any trade had flourished after the Excise laws had been extended over it. He was surprized the landed interest could be so indifferent to these laws, which taxed the trade that paid such immense sums on the national account, and without which their estates would be mortgaged to all eternity. He then adverted to the peculiar hardships of the present Bill, which, he said, only produced 27,000*l.* more than the former low duties, without the rigours of the Excise; and he concluded by reprobating it in the strongest manner, and remarking that, in these days, Folly imposed duties, and that Corruption was appointed collector, with the assistance of Oppression and Tyranny.

Mr. Pitt replied to Mr. Sheridan, and declared, that from the evidence on the subject, he had every reason to beseech the House to continue, with some alterations, the Tobacco Act. The system of Excise, which had been so much reprobated, produced the nation a revenue of six millions and a half; and if destroyed, he knew not

where a similar resource was to be sought. The present Act, he declared, had saved the revenue 400,000*l.* sterling, to which amount it was, before the Bill passed, annually defrauded by the smuggling of Tobacco. He then justified the mild administration of the Excise; 5000 informations had last year been laid, and yet the penalties had amounted to no more than 7000*l.* though the collection was so much as six millions and a half. The wine trade contradicted the Hon. Gentleman's assertion, that no trade flourished under Excise; the imports were now 26,000 tons; though before the Excise 13,000 tons only were imported. He would admit that some amendments were necessary to the Bill; but he must vote against its repeal, as he considered it answering without oppression, every purpose of increasing the revenue and the trade of the fair dealer, and of taxing the smuggler.

The City and several other Members spoke against the Bill; but upon the House dividing there appeared, Ayes, 147; Noes, 191.—Majority against the repeal, 44.

MONDAY, April 19.

THE BUDGET.

The Order of the Day being read, Mr. Gilbert took the Chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer immediately rose, and expressed his happiness in being able, on that day, to give a statement of the finances of the country that could not fail of being highly satisfactory.—The finances of the country had for several years past afforded much discussion, and had been productive of various opinions;—it therefore afforded him the greatest pleasure that he could now exhibit them, not upon speculation, but upon facts; for conjecture was done away, and all doubt precluded. He would present to the Committee a short, a simple, and plain statement, that would not fail of giving universal satisfaction to every Gentleman who heard him, and to the public at large. He said he would, in his statement, proceed in the same order he had done in former years, by first shewing the Supply, then the Ways and Means to meet such Supply.—The amount of the Supply was given in the following manner:

|                                                                                                                                        |                     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Navy, ordinary and extraordinary,                                                                                                      | 2,233,000 <i>l.</i> |
| Army, ordinary and extraordinary,                                                                                                      | 1,874,000           |
| Ordinance,                                                                                                                             | 457,000             |
| Civil establishments abroad,                                                                                                           | 250,000             |
| For American Loyalists,                                                                                                                | 274,000             |
| For convicts,                                                                                                                          | 90,000              |
| Deficiencies of land and malt,                                                                                                         | 430,000             |
| Deficiencies of grants,                                                                                                                | 239,000             |
| to which was to be added the money voted for the maintenance of the African forts, the Scotch roads, the extraordinaries on addresses, |                     |
|                                                                                                                                        | the                 |

the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. &c. &c. which would give a total of supply voted, 5,727,000*l.* In the course of the last year, he said, the navy debt had increased 250,000*l.* For decreasing that debt, however, it was his intention to appropriate 200,000*l.* which consequently was to be added as an increase to the voted supply, and which would make the amount of the supply to be provided for 5,927,000*l.*

The Ways and Means to meet this Supply he took as follows :—The Land and Malt at the usual sum of 2,500,000*l.* the surplus remaining in the consolidated fund, on the 5th of April 1796, at the disposal of Parliament, 621,000*l.* the premium on the lottery, an item of finance which some years back amounted to little, and was nearly lost, but which had been progressively increasing, and for which he had received 290,000*l.* and which, though he considered a good bargain for the public, was, he understood, beneficial to those who had given the premium, the tickets on Saturday having bore an advance of five shillings. He took 34,000*l.* of secret service money, which had been voted, but which was now returned for public purposes ; to these funds was to be added the estimate he should draw from the produce of the four last quarters of the consolidated fund. In making this average, he said he would take it from the three last years, which would give an average of 500,000*l.* less than the produce of the last year, and which, consequently, could not be considered an unfair one, and, by that estimate, it would appear that the growing surplus of the consolidated fund was 1,992,000*l.* ; to this was to be added an increase on taxes not taken into that estimate, amounting to 600,000*l.* He took for balances of arrears 100,000*l.* and for an increase on the tobacco duties another 100,000*l.* He was sanguine in his expectation of the produce from the arrears of assisted taxes, which in the last year amounted to 240,000*l.* over the permanent assistance ; there still remained outstanding arrears to the amount of 600,000*l.* which gradually were to be shown in ; and, from the exertions made for that purpose, he conceived he might justly reckon upon 150,000*l.* being brought in during the present year ; all which sums, added together, would give a total of Ways and Means of 5,926,000*l.* which sum was more than sufficient to meet the Supply, and afforded fair ground to estimate the growing produce of the consolidated fund for the next year, at 2,400,000*l.* He showed the amount of the revenues of the years from which he had drawn his average taking their totals in two ways—the first up to the endings of the four quarters on the 5th of January, and the

second to the 5th of April ; by the former mode he made the average, including the Land and Malt, to amount to 5,723,000*l.* ; and by the latter, including also the Land and Malt, to 5,845,000*l.*

Having thus stated the Supply, the Ways and Means, and the average he had taken for his estimate, he proceeded to notice the considerable extraordinaries and exigencies that had been met since the year 1785, since which time there had been but a loan of a million, by which, with the increase of the revenue, there had been provided for, the extraordinaries of the navy, the extraordinaries of the army, the ordnance, the provision for the loyalists, the armament in 1787, the Prince of Wales's debts, with other items, which in the whole amounted to upwards of 6,000,000*l.* above what had been estimated as the expence in that time of the peace establishment ; and, in addition to this, was to be remembered the reduction of the National Debt in the same time, to the amount of 5,184,000*l.* capital in the three *per cent.* by which 200,000*l.* were taken from the annuities, applicable in future to aid the annual million in the operation on the whole debt. The great increase in the revenue, which had enabled the country thus to meet all these charges, appeared to him to be permanent, and arose from one of two causes, either from the suppression of smuggling, or from the increase of the consumption of the manufactures of this country, which would be a proof of our increasing wealth and population ; or it might arise, as he was inclined to believe, from these two causes combined together. He saw no reason whatever, upon the minutest investigation, to imagine that the revenue, great as it was, would not be permanent, but on the contrary he entertained a sanguine expectation of a still greater increase, from the increase of our commerce, of our manufactures, industry, population, and wealth. The country at this moment was in a situation of prosperity far greater than at any period the most flourishing before the last war ; and this he could incontestibly prove from a comparative view of the exports and imports, &c. of that time, compared with those of the present. The exports, from the ports of Great Britain alone, as valued by the Custom-house entries, for the last year, amounted to no less a sum than 18,513,000*l.* of which the *British manufactured goods exported* amounted to 13,474,000*l.* Upon an average of the exports of the last six years, prior to the American war, which average he took on account of those years being the period in which our commerce flourished most, it appeared, that the British manufactured goods

goods exported amounted to no more than 10,342,000*l.* which proved the export of the last year to be above 3,000,000*l.* higher in favour of the British manufactures, than at the period to which he had alluded; and the present export of British goods amounted to 1,000,000*l.* value more than in 1787.—The imports into the ports of Great Britain alone, for the last year, amounted to a higher sum than was ever before known, being valued at 17,828,000*l.* At first sight the increase of import might appear disadvantageous, as it would seem to lessen the balance of trade in favour of the country; but this, he observed, the Committee would perceive, upon investigation, was not the case; but that the increase of import arose from circumstances which demonstrated the increase of the wealth and prosperity of the country; it arose from remittance of fortunes from the East and West Indies; from the increase of importations from Ireland, which served to show the increasing prosperity of that valuable part of the empire; from the Greenland and South Whale Fisheries, the imports from which were to be considered as wealth poured into the country from the ocean, and which, with other circumstances, would readily account for an increase of 3,000,000*l.* value on our imports, and which could not fail of proving the increase of our wealth, of our population, our industry, our strength, and enterprise. He next stated the increase of our shipping and seamen by a comparison of the years 1773 and 1788; in the former of which there belonged to British ports 9224 vessels and 63,000 seamen; and in the latter 11,085 vessels and 83,000 seamen; showing an increase of seamen in 1788, above the number in 1773, of no less than one-third. This, he said, must operate as a further satisfaction to the Committee, as it was an additional proof that the increase of our revenue arose from an increase of our commerce and national strength.—He attributed these blessings to peace as the first cause, for which, he said, we had abundant reason to return our most fervent thanks to Providence; and also for the secondary causes of this great prosperity, amongst which he reckoned the actual resources arising from the industry and enterprise which were visible throughout every part of the country, and which were the effect of our happy constitution and national character. It was to the liberty of the country, to the preservation of our constitution, and to the maintenance of peace and good order throughout the empire, that we were to look for a continuance of our prosperity.—Our prosperity had been increased, and our national character main-

tained and advanced by the firmness and constancy of that House in meeting boldly the embarrassments in which the country was involved seven years back; they then wisely and manfully sacrificed their own ease, and the ease of their constituents, to the paramount necessities of the State; and by an uniform endeavour to suppress the frauds which were tapping the revenues of the country, they had not only saved them from the destruction they had been threatened with, but had raised them to their present flourishing state. He trusted, that for such conduct the memory of the House would be endeared to posterity; and hoped that it might operate on every one who felt as a Representative in Parliament ought to feel, as an inducement to persevere in such firmness, as the best means of prolonging peace, and of meeting the perilous exigencies of war. He concluded by moving the first of the resolutions.

Mr. Sheridan would not have troubled the Committee, had he not felt, that as he had differed from the Chancellor of the Exchequer on statements of finance, his silence might be considered as an acquiescence in the statement that was now given. He agreed in the growing prosperity of the country, and viewed it with as sincere pleasure as any man. Nor had he ever undervalued the resources of the country, for he had always attributed them to the principle now stated. He regretted, however, that in such a situation it should be thought necessary to adopt any measure, for the sake of revenue, that tended to endanger that vital principle, the efficacy of which had been so well described. The points on which he differed from the Chancellor of the Exchequer were, the actual receipt, and the actual expenditure.—If the averages of 1786-7-8, were taken, it would appear that the receipt for those three years had been 15,120,000*l.* and the expenditure 17,130,000*l.* making a deficiency of six millions on the whole. From the five millions and a half of three per cents. redeemed, was to be deducted the additional million of Exchequer bills issued, the money borrowed last year, the increase of the navy debt, and one quarter's revenue anticipated, which was every shilling debt incurred, as much as if it had been actually borrowed, making in all 5,500,000*l.* The average income of four years, including the last year, would be found to be short of what the Revenue Committee had taken it at, though annual taxes to the amount of 200,000*l.* had been laid since they made their calculation; and regulations for improving the collection of old taxes adopted, which the Committee had pointed out as a resource to provide for

contingencies, and not as necessary to make good their estimate.—He contended that there was not a single pound applicable to the reduction of the national debt, and declared that nothing would put the finances into a proper state, but either raising the income to the expenditure, or lowering the expenditure to the income; at present there existed a plain deficiency of one million. He heard, with great regret, a lottery mentioned as a source of revenue; much more was lost to the public than was gained to the Exchequer, by a plan which destroyed the integrity, the morals, and the industry of the people. The true fruits of a lottery were to be looked for at the Old Bailey, and the return of exports to Botany-Bay.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, Mr. Sheridan went for an average to a period which had no analogy to the present, in order to take in the year 1786, before the Commercial Treaty was passed, the new taxes rendered productive, or the regulations for an improved collection adopted; and then compared the permanent revenue with the temporary expenditure. He struck out the produce of the lottery, merely because he disliked a lottery, and retained the temporary expence of the American Loyalists, which it was intended to meet. He admitted that the receipt and the expenditure could not be brought to a permanent balance without a considerable reduction of expence; but the time when the Revenue Committee had calculated that such a balance would be effected, was the end of the year 1790, not the beginning, and was not, therefore, matter for the discussion of that day.

Mr. Fox generally supported the argument of Mr. Sheridan, and justified the average he went upon.—He, however, agreed with Mr. Pitt, that there was solid and substantial ground for believing that the prosperity of the country would go on increasing; and that even if the price of Europe were established, and the internal quiet of every nation in it, the commerce and manufactures of this country would go on increasing. Neither he nor his friends had ever endeavoured to catch at popularity by declining to meet the true state of the finances, or opposing proper measures for augmenting the revenue. Their conduct had been directly the reverse. No man in the House had ever counteracted an idea frequently thrown out to the public, of taxing funded property. To the honour of meeting the situation of the country fully and fairly, the Members on both sides of the House were equally entitled. Although they were to consider the revenue as ascertained and fixed, yet they were not to triumph till the expenditure was fixed also.

This the Minister, by his own professions, was bound to do next year; and he wished to hear on what items so great a reduction could be made. Much as he respected the opinion of his Hon. Friend, he was far from believing that the cessation of lotteries would cure the evils which his Hon. Friend attributed to them; and while he continued of that opinion, he certainly could not be against the public's deriving a profit from a propensity in the minds of the people, which it was impossible to eradicate, or prevent from being brought into action. He owned he was surprised at the insatiation which induced men to give so high a price for it; for such it seemed to him: but on that subject he had been constantly deceived for these ten years, and might probably be deceived, should he have the honour of a seat in Parliament ten years hence.

Mr. Pitt replied, and Mr. Pulteney paid high compliments to the Minister upon the flourishing state of the finances.

Mr. Stanhope and Sir Richard Hill, after condemning the resource of a lottery in strong terms, congratulated the Committee upon the opening of a Budget more pleasing and satisfactory than any they had for years been accustomed to. The resolutions moved by Mr. Pitt were then severally agreed to, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 20.

SUPPLY.

Mr. Gilbert brought up the report, as also the report of the Ways and Means.

The Resolutions being read by the Clerk, Sir Grey Cooper made some few remarks on the Navy Debt, and the intention of appropriating 200,000*l.* to the reduction of it. He also made a few observations on the interest of Navy Bills, which he stated to be 42,000*l.* which sum, he said, would form a part of the Navy Debt, as well as the charge on Transports to Botany Bay. He thought that the supplies for the service of the current year were made out too high, and again asserted his opinion of yesterday, that our revenue was two millions below our expenditure.

Mr. Pitt in reply adverted to his statement of yesterday, and maintained that the growing produce of the consolidated fund was 2,300,000*l.* and that there is a surplus existing on the sinking fund amounting to 621,000*l.* on the 5th of April last.

Deferred the Duke of Athol's Bill.

Mr. Secretary Grenville acquainted the House, that in order to give such Convicts a pardon as may deserve it by their good conduct in New South Wales, it has been found necessary to prepare a Bill for authorising his Majesty to grant permission to the Governor and

Deputy

Deputy Governor of New South Wales, to remit the sentence of such convicts as may deserve it by their good behaviour; and begged leave to bring in the same.—Leave was granted.

*The great importance as well as temporary nature of the Message which gave rise to the following Debates, will sufficiently apologize, we trust, to our Readers for the irregularity of their Introduction.*

WEDNESDAY, May 5.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer appeared at the Bar with a Message from his Majesty, which he brought up.

The Speaker immediately read it to the House; it was *verbatim* as follows:

“GEORGE REX.

“His Majesty has received information, that two vessels belonging to his Majesty’s subjects, and navigated under the British flag, and two others, of which the description is not sufficiently ascertained, have been captured at Nootka Sound, on the North-western Coast of America, by an officer commanding two Spanish ships of war:—That the cargoes of the British vessels have been seized, and their officers and crews have been sent as prisoners to a Spanish port.

“The capture of one of these vessels had before been noticed by the Ambassador of the Catholic King, by order of his Court, who at the same time desired that measures might be taken for preventing his Majesty’s subjects from frequenting those coasts, which were alleged to have been previously occupied and frequented by the subjects of Spain: complaints were also made of the fisheries carried on by his Majesty’s subjects in the seas adjoining to the Spanish Continent, as being contrary to the rights of the Crown of Spain. In consequence of this line of communication, a demand was immediately made, by his Majesty’s order, for adequate satisfaction, and for restitution of the vessels, previous to any other discussion.

“By the answer from the Court of Spain, it appears that this vessel and her crew had been set at liberty by the Viceroy of Mexico; but this is represented to have been done by him, on the supposition that nothing but the ignorance of the rights of Spain had encouraged the individuals of other nations to come to those coasts for the purpose of making establishments for carrying on trade, and in conformity to his previous instructions, requesting him to shew all possible regard to the British nation.

“No satisfaction was made or offered, and a direct claim was asserted by the Court of Spain to the exclusive rights of sovereignty, navigation, and commerce, in the territories and coasts in that part of the world, and seas.

“His Majesty has now directed his Mi-

nister at Madrid to make a fresh representation on this subject, and to claim such full and adequate satisfaction as the nature of the case evidently requires; and under these circumstances, his Majesty, having also received information that considerable armaments are carrying on in the ports of Spain; has judged it indispensably necessary to give orders to make such preparations as may put it in his Majesty’s power to act with vigour and effect in support of the honour of his Crown, and the interests of his people.—And his Majesty recommends it to his faithful Commons, on whose zeal and public spirit he has the most perfect reliance, to enable him to take such measures, and to make such augmentation of his forces, as may be eventually necessary for this purpose:—

“It is his Majesty’s earnest wish that the justice of his Majesty’s demands may ensure; from the wisdom and equity of his Catholic Majesty, the satisfaction which is so unquestionably due; and that this affair may be terminated in such a manner as to prevent any grounds of misunderstanding in future, and to continue and confirm that harmony and friendship which has so happily subsisted between the two Courts, and which his Majesty will always endeavour to maintain and improve by all such means as are consistent with the dignity of his Majesty’s Crown, and the essential interests of his subjects.”

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and moved, “That his Majesty’s message be taken into consideration to-morrow.”

Mr. Fox said, that as the Right Hon. Gentleman had made his motion for the consideration of his Majesty’s Message, without offering a single remark upon the Message, he would follow his example, and say nothing at that time.

The question was then put, and carried *hem. con.* Adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 6.

The Order of the Day being read for taking into consideration

HIS MAJESTY’S MESSAGE, the Speaker immediately read the Message to the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then rose and said, Much as every man in that House might be impressed with the causes that had occasioned the Message just read, and however much they might be impressed with the consequences that it might lead to, he was convinced that it would not be doing justice to the feelings and to the public spirit of the House, if he entertained for a moment the idea that any difference of opinion would on that day be found to exist on the measures necessary to be adopted for the maintenance of the honour of his Majesty’s



Crown, and the interests of his people: He doubted not, therefore, of meeting the unanimous support of the House in the motion he should have to submit to them. His Majesty's Message was so full, and the facts so striking, that there was left to him but little need of observation to open it more fully to the House.—His Majesty's subjects had been forcibly and unjustly obstructed in carrying on a trade which they had pursued for several years in parts where this country had an incontrovertible right of trading, and to which places the Crown of Spain had no just or warrantable claim to an exclusive right of commerce or navigation.—British vessels, navigated under the British flag by British seamen, had however been seized in those parts at a moment of profound peace, and without any notice; the officers and crews of those vessels had been carried to a Spanish port as prisoners of war, and the cargoes of the vessels appropriated to the use of the captors, without even the form of condemnation or judicature, which has always been deemed necessary, even in times of war.—He wished to abstain from every word of aggravation; the statement of these facts was sufficient to induce a British House of Commons to demand ample restitution to the individuals injured, and full satisfaction to the nation for its insulted honour. It was true, that one of the vessels had been delivered up by the Viceroy of Mexico, but no satisfaction to the nation had thereby been given; on the contrary, the Court of Madrid had advanced a claim to the exclusive right of navigation in those seas, that was unfounded and exorbitant, indefinite in its consequences, aiming destruction to our valuable fisheries in the Southern Ocean, and tending to the annihilation of a commerce in its infancy, which we were just beginning to explore, and to carry on to the profit of the country, in hitherto unfrequented parts of the globe; it was therefore necessary and incumbent upon the nation to adopt such measures as might in future prevent any such disputes. When, in addition to this conduct on the part of Spain, the House were also acquainted, by the Message, of the vigorous preparations making in the different sea-ports of that kingdom, there could not be a doubt of the propriety of our preparing to act with vigour and effect in support of the honour of his Majesty's Crown, and the interests of his people. The House, he was confident, would heartily agree in his Majesty's wish, that the present affair might be terminated without the necessity of using the force the Commons would grant should it be eventually necessary. *His Majesty's Servants would not be content without the most honourable*

*reparation on the part of Spain; they would not at the same time omit any thing, consistent with the honour and dignity of Great Britain, that might lead to a peaceable termination of the dispute; at all hazards, however, they were determined to assert the rights of Englishmen, and to maintain, to the last extremity the Glory of their Country.*—He should, and he knew the House would, rejoice, if by the wisdom of Spain a contest should be avoided; there was no man happier than he was in the continuance of a peace; but he should consider himself unworthy of his situation, unworthy the character of a Member of that House, or of a subject to the British Empire, if, on occasions that demanded hostilities, or hostile preparation, he was found guilty of preferring, for momentary purposes, an inglorious inactivity, and thereby suffer the honour of the Crown to be insulted, or the interests of the nation invaded.—He knew the House were convinced, that the present was such an occasion as demanded preparation:—*If justice was not done us by others, we must do justice to ourselves.*—Being confident that the King would meet with the unanimity and utmost exertions in his cause of a loyal, a brave, and a generous nation, he would trouble the House no further than by moving,

“That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, returning him thanks for his gracious Message,” &c. &c. which was, as usual, an echo of the Message.

Mr. Secretary Grenvill seconded the motion, and doubted not of its meeting the unanimous support of the House.

Mr. Fox said, he should give his vote most heartily for the motion, on which he believed the House would be unanimous. He declared that the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) could not feel the necessity of arming stronger than he did; nor could that Right Hon. Gentleman feel a warmer resentment than he did for the unprovoked aggression of Spain; an immediate and vigorous armament he was therefore most decidedly for; though, with the Right Hon. Gentleman, he hoped it might produce the desired effects without being put into action. He would add nothing, he said, to what had been justly advanced by the Right Hon. Gentleman on the right of this country to trade and make settlements in those seas to which the Spaniards had made a most unjust claim of exclusive right; he could not, however, avoid expressing a wish that the Message had been more full: he was of opinion that it ought to have acquainted the House with what our ships were about in those parts when seized. The House had now been given to understand, that the vessels had been seized without

Without any preliminary notice: had such notice, however, been given, it would have made no difference in his vote on that day, convinced as he was, that there could not be a single man in that House, or in the country, but must see the necessity for a vigorous armament. This country had never less reason to have expected an act of hostility from any quarter, than a few days back, when from every appearance we were led to look for a long and an uninterrupted peace. That prospect, at least for the present, was gone; and in its stead there was much matter for serious concern; for, however favourable a war at its commencement might appear, it was impossible to forest its ultimate consequences. On his first hearing of his Majesty's Message, he was struck with the mutability of all human affairs, and the errors of the wisest men; he compared the prospect held out by the Minister but a fortnight back, of the prospect of a long continuance of the peace we were in the enjoyment of, with the prospect of war now announced, and lamented the sudden and unforeseen change of our affairs. Since he had heard the Message read, other suggestions arose in his mind, far different to those that had before arisen: he was inclined to believe that the Right Hon. Gentleman, at the time he opened his Budget, knew what the House were acquainted with by the Message; that, when vaunting of the probability of a long continuance of uninterrupted peace, he knew that Spain had unjustly seized the British vessels, confiscated their cargoes, and made prisoners of their crews. The Right Hon. Gentleman knew these facts from the Spanish Ambassador, who had at the same time, by order of his Court, asserted claims not possible for this country to admit. On Monday in the last month the Minister announced the prospect of a continuance of peace; and this day, though with the same information he possessed before, he announces the preparations for war! the only difference was, that Administration did not then know that the Court of Madrid persevered in the justification of their conduct. He hoped that the Court of Madrid would retract such perseverance: there was no more reason to believe that they would not on a second representation than that they would on the first; the same reasons that existed at first, existed at this moment; namely, the two strongest ones possible, Justice and Prudence; for there was no justice in their claim, nor prudence in advancing it. He contended, that from the first information of these facts, and of the armaments carrying on in Spain, there was no just or good reason for the Minister's stating the prospect of a continuance

of peace. He was one of those who thought it improper to give any unjust alarm to the people; but he considered that a Minister, when stating the finances of the country, was not performing his duty to the public, if he went out of his way to disguise or hide evident danger. Mr. Fox, having quitted this subject, called the attention of the House to several late important political transactions. He first noticed the agreement between France and Great Britain, on the conclusion of the business relative to Holland, that both should disarm, in a particular degree, their force at sea. An observation was made at the time, of the impossibility of such agreement without including the other branch of the House of Bourbon (Spain), who was left at liberty to increase her navy. He wished to ask whether that fact had not justified the observation, and whether Spain had not been continuing in a state of naval armament, and of actual increase? Another circumstance he was desirous of mentioning was, an article in the Treaty of Peace, allowing the French flag to be a protection for all vessels carrying goods not deemed contraband, during any war we should be involved in, in which France remained neuter. On these points he made several remarks; when, returning more immediately to the dispute with Spain, he reprobated the claim set up by that nation to the exclusive right of navigation, commerce, and territory in the South American and South Seas. In the present enlightened age, he said, the obsolete claim to territory by grant of a Pope was done away, as was the right of territory by discovery without absolute settlement: the taking possession by fixing up a cross, &c. &c. was by the good sense of the present times not admitted, and the only ground of right was absolute occupancy. The present, he said, was not the only instance of unjust claims set up by the Court of Spain.—He here alluded to the late claim of the Musquito country, which had been set up and maintained on the argument of those obsolete rights which he had reprobated. By the late Treaty of Peace, the King agreed to withdraw all his people from Spanish America: our giving up to them the Musquito country, might have induced them to make the present claim; but, not agreeing with them in their opinion of what was Spanish America, he sincerely hoped that the question might now be brought to a final decision and adjustment. He approved particularly of that part of the Message, and the Address in answer to it, where the House were led to entertain the prospect of the affair ending by a prevention of all future disputes; he hoped that an adequate satis-

faction for the ships, without a termination to future claims, might not be accepted. *The Point with Spain was no longer the trivial one of the Value of the Ships seized, but a Decision on her Rights in Spanish America—Spain has always advanced her obsolete Rights when she has wished to quarrel with this Country;—* WE NOW HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY, AND OUGHT TO EMBRACE IT, OF PUTTING AN END TO THE ASSERTION OF THOSE RIGHTS FOR EVER.—After several other observations, the Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by declaring his hearty assent to the Address, and his wish for it to pass unanimously.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer again rose. He expressed his great satisfaction in the Right Hon. Gentleman's full and explicit concurrence in the principle of the Address: from his concurrence he was still more confirmed in the unanimity with which the vote would be come to, and from which the country had to augur the happiest effects. With respect to the other parts of the Right Hon. Gentleman's speech, he said, he was mistaken in the two leading points. He had mistaken what he had advanced on the opening of the Budget, and was mistaken in his information respecting the knowledge of Government, prior to the Budget, of those things with which they were now acquainted: he had not spoken prospectively of peace, but had attributed the increase of our revenue to the happy interval of peace, which, he had expressly said, if it should please Providence to continue unto us, our revenue would in all probability still further increase: he had stated the encreasing and maintaining our resources to be the surest mode of continuing peace, and of enabling us to meet the perilous exigencies of war. In answer to the Right Hon. Gentleman's observation on the knowledge Government had of these affairs prior to the Budget, he declared that they were in possession of nothing but from rumour until after the Budget, and until within a few days of the Message. He replied to the other points of the Right Hon. Gentleman's speech, and concluded by saying, that he felt no difficulty in declaring that he should consider every thing inadequate that did not finally put an end to similar disputes.

Mr. Fox replied

Mr. Pakeney was for the motion; resting wholly upon the necessity of preparing in consequence of the preparations of Spain.

Mr. Grey concurred fully in what had fallen from Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, on the propriety of a vigorous armament; he declared his conviction to have been, at the time of the Budget, that the Minister had held out the prospect of peace, which he was

not warranted in doing. He concluded for the Address.

Mr. Montague rose merely to declare a contrary impression on his mind, on a former day, from the words of Mr. Pitt, which did not go to the assurance of a continuance of peace.

The motion for the Address was then put and carried *nomine contradicente*.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to move, "That the Address be carried up by such of the House as are of his Majesty's Hon. Privy Council."

A general cry from all parts of the House took place, of "By the whole House! By the whole House!"

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that was fully implied by the motion having been carried *nomine contradicente*; the going up by the whole House would be productive therefore only of delay; he wished rather the usual mode to be adopted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Mr. Fox moved for an account of the trade carried on from England and Ireland to the North-western Coast of South America.

This motion caused a short conversation, in which Mr. Pitt, Mr. Secretary Grenville, and Mr. Grenville, were of opinion, that it would not bring the information desired. Mr. Fox therefore, upon the suggestion of Mr. Pitt, withdrew his motion, for the purpose of framing another to obtain the desired information.

Mr. Burke took an opportunity, in the above conversation, to express his hearty approbation of the firm, prudent, and manly Address just voted. He said, it was his opinion that prudence would lead Spain to an amicable termination of the dispute; if she avoided such termination, we must hazard the consequences of hostility with her. In our present comparative situation with that of other nations, if we act with moderation and temper, it must redound highly to our honour; it could only be attributed to our equity, not to our fear, and equity ought ever to be the first principle of a great, a powerful, and a gallant nation.

Mr. Fox next moved an Address to his Majesty, for copies of the information received of the capture of the British vessels at Noorka Sound. *Ordered*.

He next moved for Accounts of the Armaments going on in the ports of Spain, with the dates of the receipt of such accounts.

This motion was objected to by Mr. Pitt, Lord Mulgrave, Mr. Dundas, and Mr. Burges, as hazarding the discovery of the channel by which such information had been received.

Mr.

Mr. Fox and Mr. Pulteney saw no such danger.

The question was put and negatived.

The remaining Orders of the Day were discharged, and the House at seven o'clock adjourned.

MONDAY, May 10,

SUPPLY.

The House went into a Committee, Mr. Gilbert in the Chair.

Mr. Pitt acquainted the House, that, according to the notice he had given on Friday, he would move, "That the sum of one million be granted to his Majesty, for the purpose of supplying that armament which the exigency of the present situation of affairs with Spain requires." Carried.

He then moved, "That, in addition to the product of the Florida lands given for the relief of the American Loyalists, the sum of 49,556*l.* be added." Carried.

Mr. Sheridan hoped, that a judicious and honourable negotiation would preclude the necessity of draining the funds of the nation; and that, previous to the passing of another vote of credit, the public should have information of the necessity of it.

Mr. M. Angelo Taylor observed, that there was a great necessity for sending out an Admiral to Newfoundland as speedily as possible, and who may take under convoy the vessels bound for that place; as also that the issue of the negotiation with Spain should be communicated to that country, as many vessels traded from thence to Spain with fish.

Mr. Rolfe made a few observations on this head.

Mr. Pitt said, he did not consider the present time as fit for the discussion of that subject.

Mr. Fox renewed some former observations made on the necessity of declaring the dates of the Spanish intelligences. He said, it had been rumoured abroad, that the earliest one received by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) was on the 10th of February last; he wished to be ascertained of the truth of that report; as it was not only from the dates of these pieces of information that the public could possibly judge whether or not the proper steps had been taken by the servants of his Majesty to prevent the unfortunate event of a war; and whether such a calamitous circumstance, if it took place, should be attributed to the inactivity or inactivity of the Minister.

Mr. Pitt said, he was convinced of the necessity of secrecy on these points, and therefore could not communicate what the Hon. Gentleman wished to know. At another time a motion might be made on the subject (though even then he should think it

his duty to oppose it), but it would undoubtedly be a more proper season for giving his sentiments more at large than he now could.

After a short conversation between Messrs. Pitt, Fox, and Sheridan, the resolutions were read, and ordered to a Committee.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 11.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

Mr. Gilbert brought up the report of the Committee of Supply. When the resolution was read over, namely, the vote of the sum of one million to his Majesty,

Mr. Fox said, he did not wish to make any opposition to this vote, but only to ask a question or two of the Right Hon. Gentleman. He understood that an actual augmentation had been ordered of the army, as well as of the navy. He did not see on what principle the House should not have gone into a Committee, and voted such an augmentation of the army and navy as to them seemed proper. If this business had happened in January or February, there could be no doubt but that this would have been done, and he saw no difference the lateness of the season ought to make in the mode of doing this business. He thought they had a right to know why it had not been done in this way.

Mr. Pitt said, it was impossible to know at present what augmentation would be necessary for the present year; it was the wish of the Ministers, that this business might be yet terminated by negotiation—if it was not, his Majesty might yet have recourse to that House. In the present state of affairs, he conceived his Majesty's Ministers had acted with perfect propriety in what they had done.

The Resolutions were then read a first and second time, and agreed to.

TRIAL OF MR. HASTINGS.

Mr. Burke said, that after much consideration, and much debate, that House thought proper to institute a prosecution against Mr. Hastings.—A great deal of time had been spent in his impeachment. That it was proper—that it was just—that it was politic—and that it was necessary, needed no argument. They had met sixty-three days on this trial, and had spent about three hours every day. The House might justly expect that substantial justice might have been procured in this time: this, however, had not been the case. Three parties had a right to complain. In the first place, Mr. Hastings, who had complained of the great expence, &c. of this prosecution. Secondly, the Public, who had been at considerable expence. And lastly, the Managers themselves.

'On the 9th of February 1789, Mr. Hastings presented a petition to that House, complaining, among other things, that seven noble Lords who were his Judges had yielded to the course of nature. He said, this might be very true, but he could not help it, because they had paid the debt of nature. Mr. Hastings complained that some of his witnesses had been obliged to return to India. Mr. Burke said, neither could he help this; all that he could say was, that the trial must take its course. He had not heard that any material witness for Mr. Hastings had died. Mr. Hastings complains that by the length of this trial, his health had been endangered, because he could not take the benefit of foreign air. He said, he had often heard men complain, that they could not get home to enjoy the air of their native country, but never heard this complaint made before.—Mr. Hastings was perfectly at his ease. He went to operas, plays, assemblies, and balls;—he was not precluded by the trial from any one enjoyment more than any other man.—Those, he said, who knew his (Mr. H's) situation, and that of Mr. Hastings, would easily see which of them had most reason to complain.

Mr. Hastings complained that he was by this prosecution obliged to make a defence to his whole life, and that it was impossible to make such a defence without a very great expence;—that his expences then amounted to 30,000*l.* and that if it went on he might be deprived of the means of existence. He said, if this were so it was unjust: if he had been reduced to misery and wretchedness, the House was bound to support him. One of his own particular friends, however, had formerly stated his fortune to be 60,000*l.* and that the trial had cost him 30,000*l.* The expences of the public exceeded this sum, inasmuch as the expences of the Plaintiff always exceeded those of the Defendant. Mr. H. had told a Noble Lord that he had been obliged to pay 3000*l.* for copying at the East-India House. Mr. Burke said, he had called on Mr. Johnson and asked him about this; to which that Gentleman answered,—"That copying had not cost him a farthing—that for extra business about the sum of 100*l.* had been paid by Mr. Hastings."—As there was not a word of truth in the 3000*l.* how could the House believe the other report of Mr. H. that 30,000*l.* had been expended on the trial. Mr. Burke said, he had no doubt but that Mr. Hastings was able to maintain a defence. At the end of the first charge the Managers proposed that judgment should be given by the Lords. Every innocent man would have wished it—every guilty man would resist it, and accordingly Mr. Hast-

ings resisted it. If this measure had been adopted, the first motion would have been the last on this business.

Mr. Burke said, there were three sorts of acquittal—1st, An honourable acquittal;—2dly, Some sort of an acquittal; and 3dly,—An escape. An honourable acquittal supposed a fair and open discussion.—During the first year of the trial, Mr. Hastings pursued an honourable acquittal.

Mr. Burke here paid a compliment to the Managers, that they had undertaken this prosecution from the principles of justice and humanity; and that they had carried it on with vigour. He should say nothing of their judgment.

He hoped the House would agree to the motions he was about to submit to it, with a view to bring this trial within a reasonable compass, which had already lasted longer than the longest contested election. He supposed that Mr. Hastings wished to gain time, in the hope that the House of Commons, grown tired and weary of the prosecution, would give it up, and that he should never be brought to judgment. Mr. Burke said, he came to ask of the House—First, That this prosecution might be brought within a reasonable compass; and, Secondly, That they might not be baffled. He therefore concluded with moving, "That this House, taking into consideration the occupations of the Judges (in attending the Courts and going the Circuits) and of the House of Lords, as well as other impediments, without meaning to abandon the truth and importance of the charges, authorize the Managers to insist only on such and so many of the said charges, as shall appear to them the most effectual for obtaining speedy and substantial justice against Warren Hastings, Esq."

The second motion Mr. Burke read was this: "That the Commons in Parliament assembled, from a regard to their own honour and the duty which they owe to the nation at large, are bound to persevere in the impeachment against Warren Hastings, Esq. late Governor General of Bengal, till final judgment be obtained on the most important articles of the same."

Mr. Burke said, these were his two motions. He did not complain either of that House or of the House of Lords. He complained of nobody.

Mr. Sheridan seconded the motions.

When the first was put by the Speaker,

Mr. Pitt said he should give his full support to both these motions, because he conceived they would both contribute to the ends of public justice, and likewise to the advantage of the person accused. No description

scription of persons could have any objection to them. He did not wish to go into any detail upon this subject. The ends of public justice might be greatly endangered, if they were to persevere in supporting all the charges. It should seem most proper that those only of the utmost importance ought to be prosecuted; and the persons who had conducted the prosecution were the best judges of these; they therefore ought to have a discretion of saying what these charges were.—At the same time that he gave his most hearty concurrence to these motions, it was his opinion, that their honour and the national honour was deeply interested in the carrying on this prosecution on such of those articles as are judged to be of the utmost importance.

The Matter of the Rolls said, he went along with the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Burke) in every observation he had made; but he wished he would adopt the words of a motion made in the case of Lord Macclesfield, which were these, "That the Committee appointed to manage the evidence be at liberty to proceed in such a manner, and on such articles, as they thought most important for the expediting of the said trial."

Mr. Sheridan said, he did not see that the distinction was extremely material. He thought the words of his Hon. Friend were fully as proper as those of the learned Gentleman who had spoken last.

Mr. Wigley said a few words on this subject, in which he hinted that some delay had been occasioned by the Managers in bringing forward certain questions.

Mr. Fox said, this was not a time for defending himself and the rest of the Managers

against any imputation of delay, but he should be happy to have an opportunity of shewing that no delay whatever had been occasioned by the Managers.

Major Scott made a speech from the gallery, and contradicted, among other things, the 3000l. which Mr. Burke had taken notice of, and which Mr. Hastings had said he had given for copying at the India House. Major Scott concluded with observing, that this was the 11th of May; that the trial was not to proceed farther till the next Tuesday, which was the 18th; and therefore he was perfectly convinced they would never see the end of it.

The Speaker then put the question on Mr. Burke's first motion, which was carried.

When he put the motion on the second, Sir John Scott opposed it, and divided the House upon it, when there appeared

|                          |    |
|--------------------------|----|
| In favour of the motion, | 48 |
| Against it,              | 31 |

Majority, 17

When we returned into the gallery, Sir John Scott was justifying to the House the motives which had induced him to oppose the second motion.

We understand that Mr. Burke had accused him of having taken the House by surprise, and dividing it immediately after a great number of Gentlemen had left it.

Sir John Scott defended himself against this attack, and said he was totally incapable of acting from those motives that had been ascribed to him.

Mr. Secretary Grenville moved, That no more might be said on this business, but that the next order might be moved.—Adjourned.  
(To be continued.)

## ACCOUNT of the TRIAL of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. (late GOVERNOR-GENERAL of BENGAL), before the HIGH COURT of PARLIAMENT, for HIGH CRIMES and MISDEMEANORS.

(Continued from Page 279.)

SIXTIETH DAY.

TUESDAY, April 27.

THE Lords came into the Court a little before two o'clock, and the Chancellor informed the Managers, that their Lordships had decided, that evidence of Kellaram having fallen into arrears soon after the lease granted him by Mr. Hastings could not be received.

Mr. Fox said, the Managers had stated the grounds on which they offered this evidence with great precision, not more with a view to the point in question, than in order to obtain a rule for their future conduct in the prosecution. He hoped, therefore, it was not too much to expect that their Lordships would state the grounds on which they had

decided: that the Managers might not be kept in a situation different from that of all other prosecutors, viz. that of hearing decisions without knowing the principles of the arguments on which those decisions were founded. The evidence offered might have been rejected, as not being held to be fit matter of aggravation; or it might have been rejected on the ground that no matter of aggravation whatever was to be admitted on the present trial. If the latter were the ground of decision, the Managers, whatever they might think of it, would save their Lordships and themselves the trouble of offering in evidence any matter of aggravation in future.

The Chancellor said, the evidence was rejected

jected; as not applicable to any matter in charge.

The Managers then proceeded to prove, with occasional interruptions by Mr. Hastings's Counsel, that no security was taken from Kellaram for his performance of contract; that there was a regular fine paid to the Company on letting lands, and that the money received to Mr. Hastings made no part of that fine; that in the opinion of the witness, Mr. Young, a member of the Provincial Council, Kellaram could not afford to pay the sum given to Mr. Hastings and the full rent of the lands; that the witness, in a conversation with Mr. Hastings, told him that Kellaram was not a person likely to fulfil his contract; and that on letting the lands to Kellaram, and abolishing the Provincial Councils, he considered the office of Dewan as superseded.

Mr. Young was then asked what was the general impression made by these acts on the people of the country? and replied, that they were filled with terror and surprize.

The Counsel for Mr. Hastings objected to the question, as being such as was never asked of any witness.

Mr. Fox said, he believed it had always been asked on every such case as the present.

The Counsel persisted in their objection. The Lords returned to the Chamber of Parliament; the question was referred to the Judges; and the trial adjourned till Thursday next.

#### SIXTY-FIRST DAY.

THURSDAY, April 29.

The Lords came into the Court about half an hour past two o'clock.

The Lord Chancellor informed the Managers, that it was not competent for them, on the sixth article of charge, to ask what impression letting the lands to Kellaram produced on the minds of the natives.

Mr. Fox repeated what he had formerly said of the hardship of the situation in which the Managers were placed, in being obliged to be guided by decisions, of which they had no means of knowing the principle. This he did not mean as any reflection on the Court, but as a complete justification of the Managers, in offering evidence which some persons might suppose to be concluded against by those decisions.

Their Lordships, on the present occasion, ought to have remembered, that not the sixth article merely, but the whole impeachment was before them; and in particular, that Mr. Anstruther had expressly opened part of the seventh article conjointly with the latter part of the sixth.

The Lord Chancellor said, there might then be matter in the seventh article to which the question would apply. The Lords had considered it only with reference to the sixth, and found that it was not applicable.

Mr. Fox said, the objection taken was not to its applicability, but to the propriety of any such question. This was a strong confirmation of what he had stated to their Lordships; for it appeared that they had decided against the question neither on the ground stated by the Managers, nor on the objection taken by the Counsel for Mr. Hastings, but on a principle distinct from both, which neither the Managers nor the Counsel could have dreamed of.

Mr. Young was then called, and asked if he knew what effects had been produced by the appointment of Kellaram.

The Counsel for Mr. Hastings objected, that no effects were charged in the article.

This produced an argument of considerable length, and the question was finally given up by the Managers, to save the Lords the trouble of going to the Chamber of Parliament to decide on it.

Mr. Young was then examined concerning the character of Gungo Govin Sing, and the increase of power and influence which the abolition of the Provincial Councils tended to throw into the hands of the Governor-General.

He was asked, Whether oppressions of the natives were not more frequent after the appointment of Gungo Govin Sing to the office of Dewan, than before?

The Counsel for Mr. Hastings objected that the oppressions were not charged in the article.

The Managers said, all the acts specified in the article were expressly charged to have been done to the *vexation, oppression, and destruction of the natives*; and having proved the facts, they were now to prove the oppression.

The Counsel replied, that the words to the *vexation, &c.* of the natives, with which the article concluded, were mere words of form, or inferences of Law, like the words *against the King's Peace, his Crown and Dignity*, which every indictment contained.

This was argued at great length; after which the Lords adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

#### SIXTY-SECOND DAY.

TUESDAY, May 4.

The Court was assembled about two o'clock, at which time the Lord Chancellor delivered the decision of their Lordships—that the Managers were not competent to produce

produce the evidence required in the proceedings of Thursday last. The question was, "Whether the revenues of Bahar were not better collected under the old system of Provincial Councils, than the new one of a Revenue Committee?" They were both instituted by Mr. Hastings.

When this decision was announced, the Managers expressed great consternation.—*Lead*en tears flowed down the cheeks of Anstruther. Mr. Fox looked *black* upon it; and Mr. Burke, addressing the Lords, told them he must submit, though he could by no means acquiesce in the determination.

Mr. Young was again called, and proved that Gungo Govin Sing was a man of bad character; but confessed, on his cross-examination, that he had received this character from an enemy of Govin Sing.

Mr. Anderson was then called, and in his evidence proved this for the Managers—that the Dewan must necessarily possess so much of the confidence of the Council as would enable him to exercise some oppression, if he were so disposed; but he could not do so generally, without their knowledge, and they had powers to controul him.

The rest of the evidence went on matters of hearsay, referring to circumstances of conversation, loose and indeterminate, as it must be impossible for the best memory to possess a chronological exactness of things between friends like Mr. Hastings and Mr. Anderson, of what they have discoursed on lately, or what passed in conversation in the East Indies.

Mr. Anderson's evidence was distinguished by a very elegant style of delivery—by a very plain and accurate testimony of what he knew as matter of fact, and a very accurate discrimination of those points where confusion or uncertainty were liable to intervene.

About five o'clock the Lords adjourned to Thursday next.

#### SIXTY-THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, May 6.

A message from the Lords was sent, informing the House of Commons, that at their request their Lordships had ordered John Shore, Esq. to attend; and that their Lordships will proceed farther on the Trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. on Tuesday next.

#### SIXTY-FOURTH DAY.

TUESDAY, May 11.

Mr. David Anderson was cross-examined by the Counsel for Mr. Hastings, and re-examined by the Managers at great length.

Mr. Moore, who had been Member of several of the Provincial Councils, was next called.

His examination went to prove, that the revenue could not be collected without oppression to the natives, but under a vigorous and active local controul; that this controul, too feeble, perhaps, under the Provincial Councils, was entirely taken away by their abolition and the appointment of the Revenue Committee at Calcutta; that there was a general report of Mr. Hastings having received four lacks of rupees from Kellaram, in consideration of letting him the farm of Bahar, previous to 1782; and that Gungo Govin Sing was a man of infamous character.

Being asked, on his cross-examination, Whether he had not been dismissed from the Provincial Council of Calcutta? he said, the whole Council had been divested of their trust, because they endeavoured to make Gungo Govin Sing, who was employed under them, do his duty, and who acted in all respects contrary to his duty. This he firmly believed was done to give full range to Gungo Govin Sing; and was, he thought himself authorized to say, the act of Mr. Hastings and Mr. Barwell, who, with Mr. Francis and Mr. Wheler, composed the Supreme Council. That it was so, he collected from a conversation with Mr. Francis.

On his re-examination by the Managers, he said, that he had been afterwards sent to Moorshedabad on an office of greater trust and importance, without any objection on the part of Mr. Hastings. The Calcutta Council were divested of their trust by the Members of the Supreme Council in a Board of Revenue.

The effect of this last answer was, to clear Mr. Francis from any suspicion of having violated his oath of secrecy in a conversation with the witness; the proceedings at the Board of Council being secret, those at the Board of Revenue not so.

At five o'clock the Lords adjourned.

(To be continued.)

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

APRIL 23.

ACCORDING to a practice now become very common among the performers in each Theatre, of exposing themselves in im-

proper characters at their benefits, Mrs. Martyr assumed this evening that of *Munge*, in *The Padlock*. To mention the attempt, is sufficient condemnation of it. Previous to

D d d

the



he performance, the following Prologue, written by Peter Pindar, was spoken by Mr. Bernard :

AH! Sirs, it is an axiom, and too true,  
This world is ever fond of something new ;  
(*Sighingly.*)

However glaring be the impropriety,  
Still craves the world, It holds that charm—  
Variety

This age, that suits the produce of the *Vine*,  
Suits not the sweet productions of the *Nine*.

This night (to put the House into a Race)  
Displays a metamorphose of the Fair  
Who often has mus'd with song and clack,  
From a white-Syen turn'd into a Black!

"How, how," I hear a prudish spinster  
bellow,

"What! does the woman mean to act  
"Othello?"

"No—Mungo!"—now she roars again more  
eager,

"Mungo!—a thick lipp'd, flat-nos'd, nasty  
*Neger!*"

Dear Lady, lately it is thought, you see,  
That 'N' grooves *may* have souls as well as *we*;  
And that the colour which, like Death's, you  
shun,

Is really not the effect of *Sin* but *San*.  
But now a truce to moral declamation,  
Black's trumps to-night, and black's *her* situ-  
ation.

If, angry at the change, her friends at large  
The fair one with indelicacy charge,  
And yet you cannot *well* our actresses *snub*,  
For honest *Mungo* is as good as *Seruo*,  
Yet with more strength to vindicate the  
change,

Lo! Gods in masquerade were pleas'd to  
range;

Such as with Gods one thinks but ill should  
suit,

Great Jove hath play'd the lover in the *Brute*.  
If, therefore, proof is in our pow'r so ample,  
Frail mortals well may follow the example.  
Besides, a brighter fame our Nymph should  
follow,

In-generosity she beats them hollow.  
The metamorphos'd Gods had *self* in view,  
Our heroine's purpose is to please *you*.  
Well, as I've said before, the die is cast,  
And *Madam Mungo* must come out at last.  
But mind me, ev'ry one who hears and sees,  
Our heroine hazards every thing to please;  
For this she dares attempt this novel part,  
And trusts the candour of a British heart,  
Which, to the Actress though it grants no  
quarter,

Will own some little merit in the *Martyr*.

On the same evening Mr. Boyes ap-  
peared, for the first time in London, at  
Drury Lane, in *Doyley*, in *Wbo's the Dups?*

Mr. Parsons's excellence in this character  
must be forgotten before a new performer  
can hope for much applause in the same part.  
He resembles his predecessor something in  
person, but he has much to acquire before  
he can be entitled to rank in any degree  
with the former representative of this cha-  
racter.

29. *The Female Adventurer; or, Stop Her  
robs Can.* a Comedy, was acted the first  
time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of  
Mrs. Wells. This Comedy is no other than  
Moore's *Gil Blas*, with a few very slight al-  
terations. The characters are as follow:

|              |                           |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| Don Lewis,   | Mr. Holman.               |
| Don Felix,   | Mr. Macready.             |
| Don Gabriel, | Mr. Thompson.             |
| Gil Blas,    | Mr. Bernard.              |
| Pedro,       | Mr. Farley.               |
| Aurora,      | Mrs. Achmet.              |
| Isabella,    | Mrs. Bernard.             |
| Laura,       | Mrs. Martyr.              |
| Beatrice,    | Mrs. Powell.              |
| Bernards,    | { Mrs. Pitt, the original |
|              | { Performer in 1751.      |

*Gil Blas*, on its original appearance, when  
supported by Garrick, Woodward and Mrs.  
Pritchard in the principal characters, had but  
moderate success. Its present revival will  
not place it in the list of acting Plays, though  
Bernard represented *Gil Blas* in a manner  
much to the credit of his talents. The fol-  
lowing Epilogue, written by Mr. Merry,  
was spoken by Mrs. Mattocks:

WE trust the Comedy perform'd to-night  
May plead for HER who brought it to your  
sight;

And hitherto her choice has never mis'd,  
'Twas by her means we got the DRAMA-  
TIST.

Yet with the chance of honour there is  
danger,

A friend *unseen* will oft out-hiss a stranger.  
There sits the keenest CRITIC of the Town,  
Not you in *Green*—the Gentleman's in  
*Brown*;

Now, tho' he looks so venomous and wild,  
I know he can be gentle as a child;  
Because at our *Pathetics* and our *Jokes*  
I've seen him laugh and cry like other folks.

'Tis not true Critics that excite our fears,  
But those who raise a din about our ears;  
Your rolling Kiddies who disturb the Lobby,  
And swear that kicking up a dust's *their*  
*hobby*;

Fierce ones, and flashy ones, who make a  
roust,

With—"Box-keeper! My Place! Out!  
Out! Out! Out!"

"What's that you say? I'll lick you black  
and blue—

"Damme, as good a GENTLEMAN as you!"  
Then

Then 'midst the riot, and from foreign parts,

Full-curl'd and pain'd, like the Knave of Hearts,

In comes perhaps a youth brimfull of graces,  
Handing my Lady WANTON to her place.

"O dear, Sir GUSLING! are you just come over?"

"Yes, Ma'am, I only got last night to Dover!

"This moment have reach'd town, upon my word;

"I cross'd the Apennines the Twenty-third—

"Heyday! What's this? Some quarrel, I suppose;

"Egad! — there's one pulling another's Nose,—

"'Tis now three years I haven't seen the Brutes,

"They're much improv'd—in *Bludgeons, Beards and Boots.*"

Meanwhile, this flimsy affectation shocks  
An honest JOHN, who sits in the next box,  
All round and rosy, as a Briton would be,  
With Wig as white and bushy as it should be;

He grows a little first, then turns his eyes,  
And "Ho! young MISTER LIMBER-TONGUE," he cries,

"I'll tell you what, altho' you've been abroad,

"And give yourself these airs o' your own accord;

"If by the *Brutes*, those hearty fellows are meant,

"They're better men than you, *you nasty Varmint!*

"I value not your winking, nor your speeches,

"For why! you're like our Kitchen-Girl in Breeches."

Tho' such disturbances give us affright,  
Your kindness ever sets the matter right;  
Silence at length ensues, we gain our cause,  
And all our troubles end in your applause.

MAY 3. Mr. Harley, whose performance during the season has received the approbation of the Public, this evening performed the part of *Macbeth*, for his own benefit. In this very arduous undertaking, he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his friends; of whom a very numerous assembly were collected on the occasion.

After the Play Mr. Harley spoke the following address:

AS when, of yore, some young adventurer  
Tempted the hazard of unequal fight,  
Where tow'rs of adamant, at Magic's call,  
Render'd redoubtable some Wizard Hall;

To mar whose single valour, spells com-  
bin'd

Of hellish Hags, that wing the sweeping-  
wind;

The love that arm'd and urg'd him to the  
field,

To present peril for a time will yield—

But, if he brave the power of all their charms,  
And not dishonour'd, end the strife of arms,

His heart recalls the thoughts in combat fled,  
Of those for whom he fought, for whom he  
bled.

So I, the bold Advent'rer of to-night,  
Say'd from the with'ring power of SHAKES-  
PEARE'S might,

Dismiss the rough encounter from my view,  
And fix my thoughts on *Gratitude* and *You.*

Lur'd by the fortune of an honour'd Name  
I sought an humble way to humble fame;

Proud of the spark caught from his splendid  
fire,

I bore it from the breath of critic ire;  
Anxious from gales, too rude, its blaze to  
screen,

Fann'd its faint *flashes* in a calmer scene,  
Till, gathering strength from age, its flame  
could bear

The threatening tempest of THIS *heaven*  
air.

Thus as I stand, what mix'd emotions rise!  
And grateful JOY and LOVE suffuse my eyes:

For here, where now I claim your fav'ring ear,  
Lost HENDERSON excited many a tear;

Or if his Socks were on—of care beguill'd,  
Sad Melancholy rous'd herself, and smil'd,

When his own FALSTAFF prest the loaded  
earth

With wanton Levity a Mount of MIRTH;  
Now, *uniform'd*, moulders the cumbrous vest,

The cold earth clasps its Owner to her breast.

I'm told, that some Resemblance too you  
see

Between the FRIEND I reverence, and Me;  
I fear 'tis flattery in every part

But this—the honest transport of his Heart,  
No merits there can bar my equal claim,

Meeting as much support, *I feel the same*;  
Here firm shall rest the memory of this hour,

While LIFE has feeling, and REMEM-  
BRANCE power.

5. *The Widow of Malabar*, a Tragedy,  
ascribed to Miss Clarke, was acted the first  
time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of

Miss Brunton. The characters as follow:

Raymond, Mr. Farren,  
Albert, Mr. Evans,

Chief Bramin, Mr. Harley,

Second Bramin, Mr. Powell,

Young Bramin, Mr. Holman,

Narrain, Mr. Macready,

D d d Indamora,

Indamora,  
Fatima,

Miss Brunton.  
Mrs. Rock.

The Scene, an Indian Sea-port on the Malabar Coast, supposed to be besieged by the English. The fable is built upon the barbarous custom of the East, which induces, and sometimes obliges, widows to sacrifice themselves on the funeral pile of their departed husbands. In the present case, however, the timely interposition of British humanity rescues the intended victim from the devouring flames, and consigns her to a lover to whom she had been attached before her late involuntary marriage. The Plot, though new to the English Stage, is said to be taken from a famous French Play which was translated into German, and was a favourite in both countries. It has much interest, and some poetical beauties. The Performers supported it with ability, and the audience received it with kindness.

The following Prologue and Epilogue, the first written by William Thomas Fitzgerald, and the other by R. J. Starke, Esq. were spoken by Mr. Holman and Mrs. Mattocks :

#### PROLOGUE.

In climes remote, where Ganges rolls his wave,  
At once the Indian's idol and his grave;  
Where sultry funs in ardent minds infuse  
The richest subjects for the Tragic Muse;  
A custom reigns, which harrows up the soul,  
And bends e'en Nature to its dire controul !  
When Fate cuts short the Hindoo's thread of life,  
One tomb ingulphs the Husband and the Wife;  
The Widow, warm in youth, must yield her breath,  
And, self-devoted, seek her Lord in Death :  
In gay attire she mounts the awful pile,  
Nor dares with tears the horrid rites defile.  
But should she yield to Nature's powerful sway,  
And not with smiles this *Bramin Law* obey;  
Should she with horror shun the scorching flame,  
Eternal infamy awaits her name !  
Driv'n from her *Cast*, she wanders on the earth,  
Disown'd by those to whom she owes her birth;  
Life grows a burthen which she cannot bear,  
And Death the only refuge from despair.  
*Unhappy Race!* by double chains confin'd,  
Oppress'd in body, and enslav'd in mind;  
For ever doom'd some Tyrant to obey,  
The Priest's, the Despot's, or the Stranger's prey.

How bless'd the Natives of this happier land,  
Where Freedom long has made her glorious stand;  
Where neighb'ring kingdoms may with envy see  
The Monarch great, because the subject 's free !  
A Nation fam'd for arts ! in arms renown'd !  
By Laws themselves created only bound ;  
Who boast, what History can rarely prove,  
A Prince *enthron'd* upon his People's love !  
Would Europe's Sons who visit Asia's shore,  
Where plunder'd millions can afford no more,  
To nobler ends direct their future aim,  
And wipe from India's annals Europe's shame ;  
Let them with Reason's pow'r subdue the breast,  
Inform the *ering*, and relieve th' *oppress'd*—  
These would be arts more worthy of their care,  
Than millions gain'd by all-devouring war.

And now our Author bade me plead the cause  
Of one, whose proudest hope is your applause :  
On your support the trembling Bard depends,  
You, who to merit prove the constant friends ;  
Who love the Muses' offspring to sustain,  
Who judge with candour, and condemn with pain.

#### EPILOGUE.

WELL, I protest, 'tis not a little hard,  
That I'm to plead the cause of our young bard ;  
I bore no part in this new-fangled play,  
Therefore, in Fortune's name, what can I say ?  
Dispatch'd in so much haste from the Green-room,  
To find out, if I can, *this Widow's* doom !  
They tell me, ev'ry winning way to try—  
To rattle, coax, or scold—to laugh, or cry—  
Nay, turn a very Proteus to please ye ;—  
Smile, then, b. fore some horrid panic seize me :  
For your dread rage our little realm can shake ;  
Even your frowns can make its basis quake :  
The superstructure then comes tumbling down,  
And buries fancied fame, and castle-built renown.  
Then, helter-skelter, plumes and pinions fly,  
And blasted laurels mid the rains lie :

While

While Envy, smiling grim, her visage shews,  
And fills The World, next morning, with  
the news.

Yet, Ladies, sure I merit your applause  
For my undaunted conduct in your cause.  
Really, I've put myself quite out of breath,  
To save these types of vanity and death \*—

"And wherefore save them? (cry some  
Critics there,)

"They'd better far have moulder'd where  
they were."

Excuse me—they are fraught with magic  
arts,

By which I mean to mollify your hearts.—  
Hearts! Why they make no part in Critics'  
frame,

But turn to stone, as they acquire that name:  
This dart too—I could use it well enough,  
But it won't penetrate such harden'd stuff:—  
Ladies, I'll fend it you—from Heaven it  
came,

The gift of Cupid, to revive his flame.  
But how shall I about my arduous task,  
If neither you, nor I, must wear a mask?  
If truth must out, and no kind finils appear,  
I shall not like to stand as Counsel here.

We've just been taught—nor was it  
deem'd a wonder,

That Jove's decrees are usher'd in by  
thunder.

Come then, one clap, ye mighty Powers on  
High!

I love the pealing thunders of your sky,  
They augur well—Yet hold!—it may be  
odds

But there's some lurking Fiend among you  
Gods,

Whose baleful wrath a hissing bolt may aim,  
To burn poor me, and blast our Poet's  
fame;

And I'm not like our Heroine, in such haste  
For fiery trials—they don't hit my taste.

Hark! in yon box I hear some Fair-  
Ones say,

"We really should not like to die that  
way,

"'Tis a bad precedent—let's damn the  
Play."

Hold, gentle creatures! in these happy times,  
Mercy extends her sway o'er distant climes,  
And makes the Human Race her fondest  
care,

Whether the hue be tawny, black, or fair:  
Then, since the age is thus to mercy prone,  
In *this Tribunal* let us fix her throne;  
Break Criticism's shaft, quench Rancour's  
fire,

For light our trembling Author's funeral  
Pyre.

After the Tragedy, Miss E. Brunton  
appeared for the first time in London, in  
*Miss Heyden*, in *The Man of Quality*,  
a Farce taken from *The Relapse*. This  
lady is very young and very beautiful;  
her terrors for some time entirely deprived  
her of utterance; but, animated by the eager  
encouragement of the audience, she collected  
her spirits, and went through the part with  
very promising vivacity. Her sister intro-  
duced her with a very elegant poetical Ad-  
dress, which she recited with affecting sea-  
sibility.

6. *The Crusade*, an Historical Romance,  
by Mr. Reynolds, was acted the first time  
at Covent Garden. The Characters as fol-  
low:

|                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Daran,          | Mr. Bannister,   |
| Adran,          | Mr. Powell,      |
| Aluph,          | Mr. Darley,      |
| Bantam,         | Mr. Quick,       |
| Joppa,          | Mr. Blanchard,   |
| Tartar Prince,  | Mr. Cubitt,      |
| Iman,           | Mr. Thompson,    |
| Gaoler,         | Mr. Rock,        |
| Raymond,        | Mr. Johnstone,   |
| Sir Troubadour, | Mr. Edwin,       |
| Godfrey,        | Mr. Davies,      |
| Sylvia,         | Mrs. Martyr,     |
| Constantia,     | Mrs. Billington. |

The outlines of the story are as follow:

The Saracens, who were in possession of  
the Holy Land, had, from time to time,  
slaughtered and captured the Pilgrims who  
travelled from Europe to pay their devotion  
at the sacred shrine.—All Christendom re-  
solved to punish the Barbarians, and take  
possession of Palestine. For this purpose,  
men of every rank, and every nation, be-  
came Crusaders. Godfrey and Raymond  
were the leaders of the Crusade; but the  
life of the army was Constantia, the daughter  
of William the Conqueror: she and half the  
Christian forces were shipwrecked and taken  
prisoners by the Saracens. The Opera opens  
with the storm. Raymond escapes the  
storm, and is released from the Saracens by  
Bantam, a Captain in the Infidel army,  
whose life had been formerly saved by Ray-  
mond in Normandy. The Crusaders, under  
the command of Godfrey, on hearing of the  
captivity of Constantia, are so depressed  
that they all lay down their arms. To release  
her, is therefore the first enterprise of Ray-  
mond. Sir Troubadour, a Knight Errant,  
discovers Bantam descending the walls of Je-  
rusalem in a basket—Bantam wishing to  
bring a Christian woman into the camp,  
unknown to the Soldan. Sir Troubadour  
and Raymond outwit Bantam, and, dis-

\* A dart and a mirror which she holds in her hand.

guised as a priest and a woman, enter Jerusalem in pursuit of Constantia—the Saracens in the mean time resolve to marry Constantia to a Tartar Prince. Sir Troubadour, disguised as the woman, by accident gets into the tent where the Prince is sleeping—purs on his cloaths, and, passing for the Prince, takes away Constantia from prison. The Saracens, however, detect the imposition; Constantia is again taken prisoner, and Sir Troubadour and Raymond take refuge in an Armoury, from whence they are released by Banham (who walks in his sleep), being supposed by the Saracens to be a Ghost.—Here Godfrey and all the Crusaders are seen before the ramparts of Jerusalem—Raymond and Sir Troubadour join them—a parley is founded from the ramparts, and the Saracens produce Constantia, threatening to destroy her unless the Christians give up the siege. At the moment they are going to slaughter her, Banham (who has all along been attached to the Christians) drops the drawbridge, and the Crusaders enter the city in triumph—skirmishes ensue, and victory is shouted in favour of the Christians. The Pilgrims, Crusaders, &c. walk in procession from the City, and the Christian banner is seen waving on the walls of Jerusalem.

This piece has had no expence spared in its representation, and such applause as excellent music and brilliant scenery are entitled to, it may claim. Much cannot be said in favour of the Drama, either respecting the plot of it, or the general composition. The Performers, however, are entitled to praise.

The following Prologue was spoken by Mr. Bernard :

IN those rude days when Norman Conquest thone,  
And plac'd the *Second William* on the Throne,  
Devoted Pilgrims fought the Holy Shrine,  
And died content, to die in *Palestine* ;—  
Awhile each wand'ring finish'd his intent—  
He travell'd, worshipp'd, and return'd content.  
But when a barbareous and savage band,  
When *Saracens* oppress'd the Holy Land,  
The sacred shrine was clos'd, its peace annoy'd,  
And each sad Pilgrim captiv'd or destroy'd.  
Such was the scene, when the bright scheme was laid,  
The scourge of tyranny, the first *Crusade*.—  
All Europe flew to arms, *France, England, Spain* ;  
All, all combine to break the hated chain,  
To vindicate each injur'd Pilgrim's cause,  
And free *Jerusalem* from Tyrant laws ;

Victorious women join'd the general tide,  
And Children conquer'd by their Parents' side.

Yes, boys were warriors, fought the world's applause,

And died with pleasure in the glorious cause ;  
The lame and sick came tott'ring from afar,  
And mingled in the fury of the war.

Knights Errant too—but here a moment stay,

We've two behind, and both your candour pray.

The first, a Character will soon unfold,  
All that is various, dangerous and hold.

The next, our Author, who has sinn'd before,

Again adventures on this desperate shore :  
While with the one, pity the other's fight,  
And prove not *Saracens* to either Knight.

#### MONODY

To the MEMORY of JOHN HOWARD, Esq.  
By ——— MERRY, Esq.

Spoken by Mrs. POPE, at Mr. HULL'S BENEFIT, on Tuesday May 28, at Covent Garden Theatre.

IF from your eyes Compassion's lucid tear  
E'er shed its faintest gem on Virtue's bier ;  
If sad, ye've seen, amid the Church-yard gloom,

The crawling ivy clasp the good man's tomb—

And if ye then have mourn'd, O! now bestow

A sigh for HIM who was the Friend of woe !  
By Mercy led from childhood to the grave,  
He sought to comfort, and he toil'd to save ;  
To help the wretched was his honest pride,  
For them alone he liv'd—for them HE DIED !

Yes, such was HOWARD, who, alas ! no more  
Shall with his influence cheer his Native Shore ;

No more each Prison's dark recesses seek,  
To wipe the scalding drop from Sorrow's cheek—

No more to *Guilt* his healing hope impart,  
Or calm the workings of the Widow's heart.  
In a far distant Land he fell, remov'd  
From those who honour'd him, and those who lov'd ;

Yet, full of well-earn'd fame he sunk to rest,  
By all his Country's praise and wishes blest ;  
And sure as long as time itself shall last,  
The Mem'ry of his Deeds can ne'er be past.  
Tho' ENGLAND's glory swell from age to age,  
And fill with excellence th' Historian's page—  
Still 'midst her Heroes and her Kings shall shine,

With lustre unimpair'd, this Man divine ;  
Still

Still future Realms shall to his worth decree  
Thy matchless meed, benign Humanity!

For not *alone* to Albion's Isle confin'd,  
His glowing bosom felt for ALL MANKIND.  
P'tient he wand'rd on from coast to coast,  
The World's GREAT PATRIOT, and sub-  
limist boast;

O'er the Turk's barb'rous plain he scatter'd  
light,

To pierce th' obscurity of *mental* night:  
'Mongst plagues and famine ev'ry ill fas-  
tain'd,

And what himself might undergo — *dis-  
dain'd*.

Compos'd, yet firm, beneath the frozen skies,  
Where ruthless Russia's wildest tempest flies,  
With Pylanthropic course he dar'd to roam,  
Till Heav'n, approving, call'd *its Angel home!*

Britons, by this rever'd example taught,  
Shall wider spread the *tenderness of thought*;  
To soothe *his spirit*, pour the fervent vow,  
And with the cypress twine the laurel bough,  
So shall the contemplation round diffuse  
Celestial Pity's vivifying dews;  
So shall triumphant Sympathy assuage  
The throbs of anguish, and the threats of rage;  
With with'ring frown each selfish soul appal,  
*And make benignant HOWARDS of us all!*

#### PORTSMOUTH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ON the 16th of April a new Comedy,  
avowedly from the pen of Lieutenant Wil-  
liam Ross of the Basseur, was brought for-  
ward at this Theatre, with every liberal ac-  
companiment the Managers could possibly  
bestow. *What Would She Not?* or, *The Test of  
Affection*, we venture to pronounce will please  
the candid and judicious on the stage and  
in the closet. It abounds with wit of the  
best kind; and if here and there probability  
is broken in upon, the pleasantry of the  
situations, and the licence given to dramatic  
pieces, hold forth a sufficient excuse to those  
who are willing to be pleased. Mansfield,  
Saunders, Mrs. Lings, Mrs. Campbell, and  
Miss Collins, all sustained their different parts  
to admiration.

#### PROLOGUE,

Written by SAMUEL BALDWIN, Esq.

And spoken by Mr. COLLINS.

OUR Country Theatres, by custom's rules,  
Scarce produce aught but from the London  
schools:

To-night we'll try our strength as well as  
there—

Tho' taste they have, we are not tasteless here;  
And if they dare to meet the critic's frown,  
Surely we've critics in a country town,

With ears as chaste and minds as well pre-  
par'd

To relish or condemn the scene they've heard;  
For tho' the Many there to judge attend,  
How in their wisdoms does that judgment  
end?

Caprice too often sways upon the mind,  
Oft through caprice they damp or save, we  
find;

Each neighbour to his next his verdict gives;  
Where foes or friends are most, it dies or lives.  
Tho' of pack'd juries we are sometimes told,  
Pack'd audiences we oft'ner now behold;  
But here we scorn to practise such deceit,  
We trust your candour will our wishes meet:  
For ours the wish to please; to bring to view  
The best approv'd—then why not something  
new?

We'll break the shackles.—If success we gain,  
Ours be the praise—if not, why ours the pain;  
'Twill cheer our hopes, if you but smiles impart,

Confer new favours to our grateful heart.

Here in this soil this drama first saw light,  
Here it was wrote, and here appears to-night.  
Produce of peace! a sailor's vacant hour;  
His arms laid by, in art he tries his pow'r;  
Eager the laurel either way to claim,  
He courts the Muses' aid and hero's fame.  
Nor he alone, for chiefs renown'd in war  
The Muses' laurel with the trophies share.  
And should the warring tempest gathering  
round

Bring in its vortex Britain's happy ground,  
They'd lay the peaceful art with pleasure by,  
Firm in their Country's cause—to live or die,  
Then hear impartial, nor the Comic Maid  
Deem you the worse by martial hand array'd.

#### EPILOGUE,

Written by WILLIAM ROSS, Esq.

Spoken by MISS COLLINS.

WELL, 'tis all over—and I need not ask,  
Was there not danger in her arduous task?  
Indeed there was—but she has gain'd her ends,  
And I am come to see how stand her friends.  
Here then have at you (*takes out a glass*)! Thus  
my eye shall rove;

I think there is not here a foe to love.  
You colour, ladies; that's a fair confession,  
Like her you've felt the tender soft impression;  
And tho' there is some danger in a plot,  
To keep a lover—pray what would you not?  
—But softly yet—I'd better look again:  
There might be shelter'd 'midst this beautiful  
train

One who has never felt the sacred fire  
Of disinterested love or chaste desire,  
Who vilely has for life her beauties sold,  
Or feels no other pangs but those for gold;

Errol.

From such, if such there are, I have no claim ;

No pity lives where pride and av'rice reign.  
But no—I see we've nought but worth and  
beauty here ;

Pleas'd with the prospect, I need nothing fear ;  
Soft sympathy your every feature warms,  
And kindling pity animates your charms.  
The art she's try'd, I'm sure you'll not abuse—  
A husband gain'd, can be no bad excuse.

And now, ye beaux, will you her plot approve ?

Speak out, I say—what would you do for love ?

“ What do for love, indeed ?—’Tis not the  
“ fashion

“ For modern beaux to feel the soft, r passion ;

“ And yet they love—” Aye, aye, and truly  
too ;

Their own sweet persons—ladies, ’tis not you ;  
And if they plot, which oftentimes the case  
is,

Why ’tis to find out washes for their faces :  
Or the more savage, bent on our undoing,  
Are always plotting ways to work out ruin.

—Let me look round again, box, gall’ry, pit ;  
I see but one of that description yet—

Aye, you may look, and grin, and swagger too ;  
I’m sure I’m right—I know you by your  
gestures.

—You lads of spirit who the boxes grace,  
I plainly can your approbation trace ;  
And you, ye graver folks \*, can’t disapprove  
An action sanction’d by the force of love ;  
Whilst from the upper story † not a frown  
Is seen that hints our heroine has done  
wrong ;

’Tis quite enough, she’s left her cause to  
you :

You smile your satisfaction—Sirs, adieu.  
(going, returns.)

But stop—permit me, e’re away I go,  
Just to advance another word or too.

Our Author on your candour rests his fame,  
His best exertions your indulgence claim.  
Be sparing then of censure—give your aid  
T’ applaud the Muse and cheer the Comic  
Maid ;

Tell her she’s welcome to this gen’rous shore,  
And hail her with the pleasing sound—*encore.*

## P O E T R Y.

### O D E

To JAMES BRUCE, Esq.

*Attributed to Mr. MASON.*

HEAR Truth invite ! hear Science plead ;  
Bold traveller, their voice attend !

Eager to give thee Honour’s meed,  
And hail thee as their public friend !—

Advent’rous Prince, allow their claim !

And since thy toils at genuine glory aim,  
Let thy accomplish’d hand consign these toils  
to Fame !—

What ! though, to strike the author mute,  
Upripping a sarcastic hand,

(The gaze of sceptical dispute !)

Detraction on the watch may stand

With Ignorance leagu’d !—an hideous pair !  
Who ston warm Genius, with petrific store,  
In all his bright pursuits, in every generous  
care !

’Twas brave disdain of these base foes

That form’d the demi gods of old :

By this, to modern glory rose

The names that Learning has enroll’d.—

These, then, who prey on worth sublime,  
These foes condemn, the pests of ev’ry clime !  
Though worse thou could’st not meet in  
Egypt’s quick’ning slime !

\* To the Pit.

Eager to crush their reptile spite,  
With thee in firm alliance stand  
Spirits, who feast on mental light,  
Virtue and Science hand in hand !—

“ What’e’r thy wide research might find,

“ Impart,” they cry, “ to benefit mankind

“ With intellectual food, with opulence of  
mind !”

Since rival arts thy life have grac’d,

Give not thy aid to one alone !

Though Burney with discerning taste,

Implor’d that aid in friendship’s tone ;—

Burney ! whose leaves thy talents tell ;

Burney ! hush’d in the tuneful shell ;

Of excellence the friend, and fashion’d to  
excel !

See all the Arts, (a social tribe !)

With friendly zeal around thee wait,

Keen from thy spirit to imbuè

New lights to dignity their state !

From thee, with rare experience fr ught,

They ask what Afric’s unknown genius  
taught,

Loft knowledge to revive, or aid inventive  
thought.

Dost thou not see in solemn dreams,

Oft as thy leth’d vigils cease,

† To the Gallery.

The

The fire of life-supporting streams;  
Parent of commerce, wealth, and peace,  
Imperial Nile, before thee rise!—  
My mental eye his awful form espies,  
While the indignant Power in honest anger  
cries :

“ O Bruce, by my indulgence led  
“ To scenes no ancients might explore,  
“ To those coy \* fountains latent head,  
“ Whence all my genial gits I pour;  
“ Since I, as kind as thou wast bold,  
“ Shew’d thee my wonders, why dost thou  
“ withhold  
“ What Science bids thy hand to all her sons  
“ unfold ?  
“ Remember, as my fruitful tide  
“ Throws verdant life on lands below ;  
“ So, round the world, ’tis Britain’s pride  
“ New streams of mental light to  
“ throw !  
“ And happiest they, though Envy lower,  
“ Who most increase thy country’s richest  
“ power,  
“ Her radiance of renown, from intellectual  
“ dower !”

O D E,

WRITTEN NEAR THE SEA.

**D**IMLY gleams the star of day  
O’er the waters, blue and wide ;  
Golden shadows paint the way,  
As he lingers on the tide,  
Slow his ruddy orb retires,  
Glittering on the rocky spires,  
While the glowing waves unfold,  
Skirted with an edge of gold.

Sweet the aspect of the scene,  
As the glimmering stars arise,  
And the landscape smiles serene  
Beneath the twilight of the skies ;  
While the rocks project around,  
And nought but music’s silver sound  
In floating murmurs dares intrude  
Upon the haunts of Solitude.

What sweet enchantment fill’d my mind,  
When lur’d by Fancy far astray,  
I left the busy world behind,  
And hither bent my silent way ;  
When, ravish’d with the sounds that fell  
From every Poet’s magic shell,

I hail’d the Muse with fond request;  
And felt her flame inspire my youthful  
breast.

How sweet when o’er the sunny lawn  
She led me to the vernal grove,  
Where bounded forth the frightened fawn;  
And echoed sweet the notes of Love ;  
Where from every vocal spray  
Music warbled soft away,  
And falling streams re-murmur’d round,  
Prolonging every pause of sweeter sound.

How oft we trac’d the flow’ry mead  
Where carol’d sweet the simple swain—  
Where founded soft the shepherd’s reed,  
Reclin’d beside his fleecy train.  
Oft, seated on the moss-clad hill,  
We listen’d to the clacking mill,  
And thro’ the distant op’ning glade  
Watch’d the glittering cascade ;

While, bending from his silver throne,  
Celestial harbinger of night,  
Bright Hesperus serenely shone,  
Diffusing round a *dear light* ;  
And the distant waters roar  
Echoed down the rocky shore ;  
And soothing music to the mind  
Murmur’d on the passing wind.

Bless’d place, where Fancy roves at will  
O’er earth and skies on airy wing !  
Sooth’d by the music of the rill,  
Here first my Muse essay’d to sing,—  
Unheard the shouts of mobs prevail  
At Faction’s false malicious tale,  
The fiends of Discord rush to war,  
And Slaughter rolls unseen his bloody car.

Hail sacred Peace, wherein entwined  
The ivy’d wreath surrounds thy cell,  
In silent solitude reclin’d,  
There the Muse delights to dwell ;  
While smiling Freedom bids her rove  
Unmolested thro’ the grove,  
Where the landscape, *ever new*,  
Still delights her raptur’d view.

Sweet to her the blue expanse  
Studded with the starry train,  
Where the moon with silver glance  
Glimmers o’er the silent wane ;  
While the distant rising seas  
Glitter through the waving trees,

\* This epithet, which Mr. Bruce seems to suppose was first employed in this Poem, was probably taken from Dr. Grainger’s Solitude.—See Dodley’s Collection of Poems, Vol. IV.

O Solitude, romantic maid,  
Whether by nodding towers you tread,  
Or haunt the desert’s trackless gloom,  
Or hover o’er the yawning tomb,  
Or climb the Andes’ clifted side ;  
Or by the Nile’s coy source abide, &c. &c.



And the rocks and woods between  
Sweetly fill the fairy scene.  
Yet the loves to stray afar,  
Where the wave with fullen roar  
Idly beats the empty air,  
Murmuring on the hollow shore;  
Where the spirits of the brave  
Walk upon the stormy wave,  
Who bravely fought for Albion's laws,  
And nobly perish'd in their Country's  
cause.

Sweet the tributary sighs,  
Sweet the sympathetic tear,  
That falls—as Fancy sees them rise  
Floating on their watery bier,  
Sweet as she echoes from her shell  
How they fought and how they fell,  
While Fame entwines at every sound  
The wreath of Glory on each patriot  
wound.

Ye groves, within whose hallow'd scene,  
Sequester'd far from jarring strife,  
Celestial Virtue leads serene  
The "noiseless tenor of her life:"  
Where first my Muse essay'd to sing,  
And, pleas'd with every trembling string,  
Struck the tuneful lyre again,  
And grew enamour'd of the strain:

O! let me still beneath your shade  
Adore the Muses sacred shrine;  
Still listen to the Æonian maid,—  
And, wrapt in extacy divine,

With rising Fancy far sublime  
Above the flight of Care and Time,  
Exulting far as I retire,  
To snatch a portion of poetic fire.

LEWELLYN.

#### CONNUBIAL ADVICE

To a SIMPLE YOUNG GENTLEMAN who  
was on the point of MARRYING a LADY  
of LITERATURE.

By ANTHONY PASQUIN, Esq\*.

WHAT, marry DACTYLLA, a woman of  
letters!

Sure, CALEB, you're mad—leave the nymph  
to her betters:

Her contempt of your nod will soon shew  
you she's chief;

And she's ever, they say—*turning o'er a new  
leaf.*

Should you e'er misinterpret her words or  
her looks,

She'll irascibly banish you—*out of her books.*

How the deuce can you match her with lan-  
guage or lungs,

Who is mistress, the deafen'd all say, of  
*three tongues!*

I intreat, my dear CALEB, you wed with  
none such,

Ask the prudent, they'll tell you, *one tongue*  
is too much.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

*Munich, April 22.*

THE Supreme Council of Vicariat was  
opened on Monday last with great so-  
lemnity. The procession was led by the  
Advocates, Registers, and Secretaries, who  
were followed by the Assessors, Baron Hovel,  
Count Thurnheim, Baron Braun, Messrs. von  
Wallaw, von Grimeisen, von Lamezan, von  
Smiz, von Stengel, von Trottel, all in sepa-  
rate coaches, and in Spanish dresses; after  
them went the President, Count Linangi,  
also in a Spanish dress, in a gala coach be-  
longing to the Court, drawn by six horses,  
and attended by the Elector's livery servants.  
In this manner they first went to the princi-  
pal church of the town, and thence to the  
Court-house, where the President opened  
their first sittings with a speech suited to the  
occasion. He then administered the usual  
oaths to the Assessors, and proceeded imme-

diately to business. There are several causes  
already upon the register.

His Electoral Highness has named his  
Principal Minister, the Baron d'Oberndorf,  
to be first Ambassador at the ensuing election  
at Frankfort, and Monsieur de Hertling, of  
Manheim, to be the other.

*Stockholm, April 16.* The Duke of Suder-  
mania set out last night for Carlscrona, to  
resume the command of the great fleet; and  
news is just received that the King of Sweden  
arrived on the 9th inst. at St. Michael, the  
northernmost post on the frontiers of Russian  
Finland.

*Stockholm, April 23.* Count Robert Rosen,  
Adjutant to his Majesty, arrived in town  
yesterday, with intelligence that the King on  
the 15th inst. attacked and carried the posts  
of Kiernakofky and Suomenieni, in Russian  
Savolax, took two pieces of brass cannon,

Author of the Postscript to the New Bath Guide,

the

the enemy's whole stock of provisions, ammunition, and baggage, together with a considerable booty in cloathing, arms, equipage, and money; and made one officer (Major Baron Ungern de Sternberg, of Willikalen-ski's regiment) and 80 privates, prisoners. The loss on the side of the Swedes was ten privates killed.

*Copenhagen, May 4.* Intelligence has been received that the Swedish fleet, consisting of 23 ships of the line and 18 frigates, put to sea on the 30th ult. and has since been seen near the isle of Bornholm.

*Stockholm, May 7.* His Swedish Majesty crossed the river Kymene, and entered the Russian territories on the 28th of April, as he had proposed. The next day, in the evening, he attacked the post of the Russians at Valkiala, and carried it, after a well fought action, which lasted for several hours. The Russians left 50 men dead upon the field of battle, and a number were killed in the pursuit; 60 of their light troops were made prisoners, and a valuable magazine of different kinds of provisions fell into the hands of the King. The number of killed on the part of the Swedes was not considerable, but many officers, as well as privates, were wounded by the grape shot from the enemy's

batteries. The King of Sweden himself received a contusion on the shoulder.

Baron Hamilton, who was dispatched with the news to Stockholm, relates, that the Russians had about the same time attacked Baron Armfelt at Klernakofski, but had been repulsed, with the loss of 200 men and two pieces of cannon.

*Frankfort, April 23.* The following is said to be the late Emperor's will and testament. "In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: As wills, and the legacies contained in them, generally occasion innumerable difficulties, disputes, and law suits, I have made mine in such a manner as to preclude all those inconveniences. At my death, I recommend my soul to God; and as to my body, I care little about it; I require only the usual rites to be bestowed on it.—I leave whatever money is found at my decease to my States; my domains and free lands to my successor, the Archduke Leopold; and as for the masses and alms to be said and done for me after my death, I will endeavour to acquit myself of that duty whilst I am alive.

(Signed) JOSEPH."

## MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

APRIL 17.

THE Lord Chancellor committed the Rev. Mr. Stevens to the Fleet Prison, for carrying a young lady of the name of Jefferies to Gretna-Green, where he was married to her, she being a ward of the Court of Chancery. The mother, aunt, and other relations and friends of the lady, all bore honourable testimony, by their affidavits, to the character of Mr. Stevens, and deposed that they approved of the marriage, although it was contracted without their privacy. The Lord Chancellor said, there could be no excuse for a Clergyman of the Established Church carrying a ward of the court to Scotland, and there being married by a Blacksmith. The protection of the wards of that Court was of great importance. His Lordship, however, paid due attention to the affidavits, which he said might become a subject of future consideration.

19. Stephano Apologi, Antonio Marini, and Jacintho Farari, for the murder of their companion near Bedford; and Thomas Hewet Masters, for the murder of his mistress's daughter, Mary Loveden, near White-chapel, were executed before the Debtors' door at Newgate, pursuant to their sentence.

The three former having received the Sacrament according to the ceremonies of the Romish Church, about six o'clock they made a full confession of the horrid deed. Antonio Marini (who professed himself to be the son of one of the Venetian Noblesse, and spoke Latin, Spanish, French, and Italian very elegantly and fluently) declared to the Priest who attended them, that they had all agreed to kill their comrade as he slept in his bed two nights before the murder was committed; but that he, Marini, was so shocked at the idea of it on reflection, that he determined to abandon it, and from that time never failed to pray some hours each day, that the Deity would strengthen him in this resolution. That at the time the murder was perpetrated, he was walking more than a hundred yards before them, when he heard the deceased cry aloud, "Antonio—Oh Antonio!" That he ran back and found him lifeless, with one arm broken and his skull fractured, which he learnt was done by Apologi in knocking him down, and that his throat was cut in two places by Farari with a knife which he had borrowed of him that morning. That he was in great horror at the sight of such a spectacle! but assisted in burying the body,

E e c 2 for

for fear of a discovery, and that he should be deemed an accessory in the murder.—

Apologi and Farari acknowledged all he thus said was strictly true. On ascending the scaffold, Apologi and Farari discovered great perturbation of mind, and wept abundantly. Marini departed himself with more fortitude, and yet with becoming decency. Thomas Hewer Masters likewise shewed a becoming contrition. After a few minutes spent in devotion with their respective ministers, the drop fell, when they expired (it is hoped) their offences, in the presence of an incredible number of spectators. After hanging the usual time, their bodies were cut down, and sent to Surgeons' Hall for dissection.

#### THE GUARDIAN.

23. Intelligence was received at the Admiralty of the loss of the Guardian sloop, armed *en flûte*, and commanded by Captain Riou—bound to Botany Bay, with stores, on the 25th of Dec. last, in lat. 44. South, and longitude  $41\frac{1}{2}$  East of London—by striking on a shoal of ice, in the night of the 23d. After the Captain had made every possible exertion to save the ship, he sent off part of the crew in four boats, determining himself, in spite of every resistance, to share her fate. One of them, in which were the Master, Purser, Chaplain, Gunner, Master's-mate, a Midshipman, and nine seamen, was picked up by a French merchant-ship, on the 23d of January, about eighty leagues East of Cape Natal, and carried safe to St. Helena.

This was the first intelligence; but on the 30th, news arrived of the safe arrival of the Guardian, man of war at the Cape of Good Hope, after one of the most miraculous and perilous escapes ever remembered in the naval history of this or any other country.—The news of this very important article of intelligence was brought to the Admiralty by the master of a fishing vessel lying off Dungeness, who had been hailed by the Captain of a Dutch packet from the Cape in eight weeks, passing through the Channel, and who had given him a letter from Lieutenant Riou at the Cape, to be forwarded to the Admiralty.

This letter contained the particulars of the escape; and was immediately forwarded to the King, who expressed uncommon satisfaction on reading it. At night Lord Chatlam set off in a post-chaise and four for Lord Camelford's seat in the country, to give him the joyful tidings of his son's safety, who was on board the Guardian.

The disaster which befel this ship having been offered to the public eye in various accounts, we call their attention to the following summary of authentic particulars:

The Island of Ice was first seen on the 23d of December, twelve days after the

Guardian failed from the Cape of Good Hope, on her way to New South Wales. The weather was extremely foggy, and the Island was not very distant when first beheld. Lieutenant Riou gave directions to stand towards it, in order to collect lumps of ice to supply the ship with water. This proceeding was judged highly expedient, as the daily demand of water was prodigious, owing to the great quantity of cattle on board. As the ship approached the island, the boats were hoisted out and manned, and several lumps collected. During this time the ship lay-to, and on the supply of water being brought on board, she attempted to stand away. Very little apprehension was at this time entertained of her safety, although the monstrous bulk of the island occasioned an unfavourable current, and, in some measure, gave a partial direction to the wind.

On a sudden the base of the island, which projected under water considerably beyond the limits of the visible part, struck the bow of the ship; she instantly swung round, and her head cleared; but her stern coming on the shoal, struck repeatedly, and the sea being very heavy, her rudder broke away, and all her works about were shivered. The ship in this situation became in a degree embayed under the terrific bulk of ice; the height was twice that of the mainmast of a ship of the line. The prominent head of the ice was every moment expected to break away and overwhelm the ship. At length, after every practicable exertion, she was got off the shoal, and the ice floated past her.

It was soon perceived that the ship had six feet water in the hold, and it was increasing very fast; the hands were set to the pumps, and to find out the leaks, and occasionally they relieved each other. Thus they continued labouring incessantly all the 24th, although on the 23d not one of them had the least rest. The ship was at one period so much relieved, that she had only two feet water in the hold; but at this time, when their distresses wore the best aspect, the water increased in a moment to ten feet; and the ship being discovered to be strained in all her works, and the sea running high, every endeavour to check the progress of a particular leak proved ineffectual. An immediate project was fixed on to lighten the ship, and the cows, horses, sheep, and all the other livestock for the Colony, were, with their fodder, committed to the deep to perish!

At Lieutenant Riou's exhortive appeals, the exhausted crew again had recourse to the pumps; but, after repeated trials, the water could not be kept under; and the pumps, it was found, had lost all their efficacy and power. The crew thus disheartened, on the 25th, Christmas-day, beforesight

besought the Commander to permit them to hoist out the boats. The cutter, and then the launch, with the jolly-boat, and others, were accordingly let over the ship's side.

While these preparations were on foot, Mr. Riou withdrew, and wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, which is certainly one of the most uncommon proofs of fortitude and virtue that ever adorned human nature! He delivered this to Mr. Clements, and took leave of the boats as they stood away from the ship. One of the boats however was stove, owing to the swell of the sea, and only four left the Guardian; in these, scarce one third of the company embarked; the rest chose to remain with their heroic Commander, and share his fate.

In this hopeless state the ship continued for some days, without a rudder, and wholly unmanageable; but the application to reduce the water in her hold was assumed, whenever the weary crew felt the return of strength and power: and thus was the Guardian kept afloat, till a Dutch Packet-boat from the Spice Islands and Batavia, providentially steering a high southerly latitude, fell in with her, afforded her aid of men and materials, and enabled her to make good her way back to the Cape of Good Hope, and kept her company during her course. The Guardian was full 400 leagues from the Cape when she fell in with the Island of Ice.

The crew consisted of 123 persons, of whom 25 were convicts, and there was a female child of ten years old. The ship was uncommonly well-stocked; for such had been the care of Government for the infant Settlement, that the most minute article had been amply provided for.

LIEUTENANT RIOU'S LETTERS to the SECRETARY of the ADMIRALTY.

*H. M. S. Guardian, Dec. 25, 1789.*

SIR,

IF any part of the officers or crew of the Guardian should ever survive to get home, I have only to say, their conduct, after the fatal stroke against an Island of ice, was admirable and wonderful in every thing that relates to their duties, considered either as private men or in his Majesty's service.

As there seems to be no possibility of my remaining many hours in this world, I beg leave to recommend to the consideration of the Admiralty, a sister, who, if my conduct or services should be found deserving any memory, their favour might be shewn to, together with a widowed mother. I am,

Sir, Remaining with great respect,

Your ever obedient Servant,  
(Signed) E. RIOU.

*Phil. Stephens, Esq.*

*Feb. 22, Table Bay, 1796.*

SIR,

I Hope this letter will reach you before any account can be given of the loss of his Majesty's ship Guardian. If it should, I am to beg you will make known to their Lordships, that on the 23d of December the ship struck on an island of ice, and that on the 25th, all hope of her safety being banished, I consented to as many of the officers and people to take to the boats as thought proper. But it pleased Almighty God to assist my endeavours, with the remaining part of the crew, to arrive with his Majesty's ship in this Bay yesterday. A Dutch packet is now under sail for Europe, which prevents me from giving any further particulars, especially as at this instant I find it more necessary than ever to exert myself, to preserve the ship from sinking at her anchors.

I am, Sir,

Most respectfully,

Ever your obedient Servant,

(Signed) E. RIOU.

*Received at the Admiralty,*

*April 28, at 5 P. M.*

MAY 1. The Marshal of the King's Bench Prison having complained to the Court of certain irregularities, which he had not power to repress, that Court, in order to prevent these irregularities, has made the following orders:

*First*—That no prisoner, after the first day of next Trinity Term, shall have any rule, for being absent from his confinement, for a longer space than *three days* during each Term.

*Secondly*—That the New Prison shall be within the Rules of the King's Bench.

*Thirdly*—That the rules shall be circumscribed according to the limits mentioned in the order; and particularly, that every public house locally situated within the rules, shall be considered as without the rules; so that every prisoner who is seen at any public house within the rules, will render the Marshal liable to an action for an escape.—The Dog and Duck, the Circus, and the other places of public entertainment in that neighbourhood, will in consequence be *without the rules*.

16. A fire broke out at a house in Cockcourt, Long-lane, which communicated to the stables belonging to the Red-Lion-Inn, and destroyed a great part of them, with the whole premises in Aldersgate-street belonging to Mess. Hanson, attorney; Hayes, dyer; Gilding, cabinet-maker, and all his warehouses; also the houses of Mess. Berry, pawnbroker; Taylor, watch-maker; the Nag's head public-house; and part of the butcher's shop, the corner of Long lane, with

with sundry small houses in the same Lane, and all the furniture, stock in trade, and other valuable effects, of the different occupiers. to the value, it is said, of not less than 30,000l. with part of the stock of Mr. Aldridge, timber-merchant, in Long-lane.

17. Mr. Palmer, of the Royal Circus, was apprehended in St. George's Fields, upon an information for acting, contrary to the Statute, and committed to the Surrey Bridewell, at which place Mr. Barrett has also been confined on a similar charge.—An application was made to the Court of King's Bench on Mr. Palmer's behalf as a prisoner of that Court; who made no determination on the matter.

19. The three following malefactors were executed before the debtors door in the Old Bailey, viz. Thomas Parker, for coining shillings; Guarnard Villoni, for stealing in the house of Mr. Daubigny, an iron chest with notes and cash, value 1200l. and Edward Humphreys, for robbing Mr. James Cumberland Bentley, in the Strand, of a cambric handkerchief, and wounding him in a dangerous manner. Villoni and Humphreys were so ill, that they were obliged to sit in chairs till every thing was ready. They behaved becoming their circumstances, and were turned off about half an hour after seven.

Sophia Gurton, for coining, was respited for seven days.

20. A General Court Martial was held at the Town Hall, Portsmouth, on Friday, Monday, and Tuesday, to examine into a charge exhibited against a Corporal Jamieson, of the 12th regiment of foot, for having assaulted and wounded Major Montgomery, his Commanding Officer, in the execution of his duty in Guernsey, on the 16th of March last.—The Corporal, in his defence,

totally denied the charge of wilfully wounding Major Montgomery; and asserted, that having married a young woman in Guernsey, the Major would not suffer her to embark with him for England. On complaining of this, the Major beat him; and in parrying off his blows, they both fell from the foot-path into the cart road, about a yard deep; in this fall the Corporal's bayonet came out of the scabbard. One Mullead, an artificer, and a woman of good character, confirmed the Corporal's narrative, and declared, that it was impossible for the Major's witnesses to have seen what they had sworn to. It also appeared, that one of them had said, he was to have his discharge, if he behaved well on the trial, and he would therefore do every thing to hurt the prisoner. The Colonel and Adjutant of the regiment gave the Corporal an excellent character. The Court having agreed on their sentence, Mr. Oldham, the Judge Advocate, has transmitted it to his Majesty for his approbation.

He was ordered for execution, but has been since reprieved.

*A Receipt for the Prevention of that very common and fatal Disease in Calves and young Cattle, commonly called the STROKE or HEART-BLAME.*—Boil one dram and a half of Gum Marsh in a pint of milk; when sufficiently cool, drench the calf with it, and repeat the drench with the same quantity next day. N. B. The calf should be taken into the house and bled the day previous to the first drenching, and kept there till the day after the last. This operation should be performed about Michaelmas or Candlemas, according to the age of the calf. It has been found, on long experience, an effectual preventative.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY for MAY 1790.

JULY 23, 1789.

**A**T Natal, in the East Indies, James Bralley, esq. one of the Council at Fort Marlborough, East Indies.

**AUGUST 20.** At Bencoolen, Mr. John Mannington, eldest son of Philip Mannington, esq. High-street, Cavendish-square.

**SEPT. —.** At Calcutta, in Bengal, John Atkinson, esq. barrister at law, second son of Mr. Atkinson, of Pall Mall.

**APRIL 4, 1790.**

In the Isle of Sky, Mrs. Flora Macdonald, famous in the annals of the late Pretender. [See Boswell's Tour.]

15. George Webb, esq. at Bristol.

17. Mr. William Fowler, scissar-manufacturer, at Sheffield.

18. Monsieur Rene La Butte, aged 78, teacher of the French language, at Cambridge.

Thomas Stanier, esq. alderman of Grantham.

21. Bonnel Thornton, esq. son of the translator of Plautus, at the Hot Wells, Bristol, aged 25.

22. James Hunt, esq. of Union Hall, near Rickmansworth, Middlesex.

23. Mr. Nicholas Nixon, Mincing-lane. Mr. Nicholas Hancox, formerly a glass-grinder, Belton-street, Long-acre.

Monsieur Bouchard, at Malesfroist, in Bretagne. He was the author of a work on the Sleep of Plants.

Lately at Hull, Mr. Woolf, ship-owner, aged 78.

Lately,

Lately, in William-street, Dublin, the Right Hon. Lord Maffey.

25. In Paragon-buildings, Bath, Henry Dickenfon, esq.

Mr. John Edington, sen. Earl-street, Black-friars, coal-merchant.

James Montagu, esq. of Lackham, in the county of Wilts, elder brother of Admiral Montagu and the Master in Chancery.

Mr. Abraham Ardefoif, goldsmith and jeweller, at Kensington.

Mr. John Riddel, Hoxton-square.

The Rev. John Le Hunt, Rector of Radborne, near Derby.

26. At Beaconsfield, William Mitchell, esq. many years Secretary to the East India Company.

At Oxford, Mrs. Elizabeth Bentham, relict of the Rev Dr. Bentham, late Regius Professor of Divinity, and Canon of Christ Church.

W. B. Bendysn, esq. of Bower-hall, Essex.

Mr. Christian Paul Meyer, of London-street, partner in the house of Messrs. Grote and Co.

Mr. John Briggs, partner in the house of Briggs, Sutton, and Keen.

27. Mr. William Pryer, of Lullington.

Lately at Leixlip, Ireland, Sir Patrick King, Knight, one of the Justices of the Peace for the county of Dublin.

28. Mr. Isaac Strong, attorney, at Peterborough

Lately at Reens, in the county of Limerick, Ambrose Whitney Upton, esq.

Lately at Bristol, the Rev. James Newton, M. A. a Dissenting Minister, and a tutor in the Dissenting Academy there.

29. Mrs. Christie, Pall Mall.

Mr. Westcott, Slater to his Majesty.

Lately at Dublin, Dr. Jessop.

Lately at Repton, in Derbyshire, the Rev. Mr. Goodall, Curate of that place.

30. Miss Afigill, daughter to Lady Afigill.

Mr. Meredith, attorney at law, at Birmingham.

May 1. At Epsom, aged 64, the Rev. Martin Madden.

William Greaves, esq. of Liverpool, and Captain in his Majesty's 79th Regiment of Foot.

David Wells, esq. F. S. A. at Burbach, in Leicestershire.

At Brechin, Scotland, John Spence, esq. of Bearhill.

At Dublin, Major Taylor.

Lately at Wood-green, Tottenham, Daniel Maddox, esq. aged 83.

2 William Landfown, esq. of Woodborough, Somersetshire.

John Anthony Abicham, esq. of the island of Jamaica.

William Cecil, esq. -Garden-court, Middle Temple.

Mr. Hammond, surgeon, at Edmonton.

Lately at Rockvale, in the county of Clare, James Darcy, esq.

Lately John Day, esq. a Captain in the North Gloucester Militia.

4. Mr. John Hill Winbolt, of New Basinghall street, attorney at law.

Mr. Gardner, of Covent Garden Theatre.

Mr. J. D. Cottin, at Islington, formerly a merchant in London.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Ironside, many years an officer in the service of the East India Company.

Miss Lawrence, daughter of the late Dr. Lawrence.

5. Captain Patrick Mouat, of the Navy, aged 76.

The Rev. Mr. Woodward, of East Hendred, in Berks.

John Swarbrick, esq. of Wokingham, in Berks.

Mrs. Hutchinson, sister-in-law to Dr. Ayrton.

Lately at Dollandstown, in the county of Meath, Richard Jones, esq. formerly representative for New Town Limavady.

7. John Grey, Esq. of Three Tuns Court, St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, brother to Sir Harry Grey.

8. Robert Coffin, esq. of St. Margaret's Hill Southwark, Justice of Peace for Surry.

The Rev. Henry Usher, D. D. one of the Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, the first Professor of Astronomy appointed in that kingdom, and one of the Members of the Royal Irish Academy.

Lately Mr. Jonathan Thompson, attorney at law, in Broad-street Buildings.

9. The Rev. Dr. Woide, of the British Museum.

At Carrickmacross, in Ireland, Francis Noble, esq.

Lately at Hitchin, William Bogdani, esq. formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

10. Mr. William Whitworth, of Hackney, aged 71.

Mrs. Mary Greathead, at Warwick.

Lately John Lloyd, esq. Barrister at Law, and a Commissioner of Bankrupts.

11. Mrs. Douglas, lady of Dr. Douglas, of Saville Row, and sister of Mrs. Carter.

Lately at Fordfdale, in the County of Kerry, Arthur Blennerhasset, esq.

12. At Bath, Charles Spooner, esq. late of Harley-street.

Lately, at Cork, John Murphy, M. D. one of the people called Quakers.

14. William Ray, esq. of Worlingworth, Suffolk.

Lately, Anthony Noble, gardener to Henry Revan, esq. of Milltown, Ireland, aged 115 years, who worked in the garden within 5 or 6 days of his death.

15. The Rev. Aaron Foster, of Wells Cathedral. He was Vicar of East Pennard and Muddord, Somersetshire.

Mr. William Child, Chancery-lane, robe-maker.

Mr. Townsend of the London-bridge Coffee house.

Lately, near Rathmines, Ireland, the Rev. Henry Dabzac, D. D. one of the Senior Fellows and Principal Librarian of Trinity College, Dublin, and Professor of Modern History at that University.

16. Philip Yorke, Earl of Hardwicke, aged 69. He was born Dec. 20, 1720, educated at Hackney under Dr. Newcome, and entered of Bonnet College, Cambridge, under Mr. Salter, 25 May, 1737. The year following he was appointed one of the Tellers of the Exchequer. On May 22, 1740, he married Lady Jemima Campbell, now Marchioness Grey. He was chosen member for Ryegate in 1741, and for the county of Cambridge in 1747, 1754, and 1760. On March 6, 1764, he succeeded his father. He was Lord Lieutenant of Cambridge, and High Steward of the University.

During the latter part of his residence in college, a work was undertaken by his Lordship, assisted by some of his contemporaries, which is a proof of the learning and taste of the literary society to which he belonged. It is entitled, "The Athenian Letters;" and though it has not hitherto been printed with a view to publication, yet it has been circulated amongst so many of his Lordship's friends and acquaintance, that it is well known as a work of considerable merit; particularly when it is recollected, that the persons who bore the greatest share in it, the late Earl of Hardwicke and his brother Mr. C. Yorke, were at that time extremely young men.

Though Lord Hardwicke was a good classical scholar, and had read the best works of ancient and modern literature, yet the object to which, from the early period of his youth, he most particularly directed his attention, was Modern History. He published the correspondence of Sir Dudley Carleton, Ambassador to the States General during the reign of James I. and prefixed to it an Historical Preface, containing an account of the many important negotiations that were carried on during that period. In

1779 he published two volumes of *State Papers*, selected from the collections at the Paper Office and the British Museum, as well as from his own valuable collection: and if he had retained, in the latter years of his life, that vigour and activity of mind for which he was formerly distinguished, it is probable he would have made further additions to the store of History. The infirm state of his Lordship's health, combined with his attachment to literary pursuits, prevented him from plunging very deep into the stream of practical politics. He had the honour, however, of a seat in the Cabinet during the existence of that short-lived administration in 1765 of which Lord Rockingham was at the head, but without any salary or official situation, which, though repeatedly offered to him, he never would accept.

17. At Stoke Newington, Mr. Stephen Tyers, formerly of Little East Cheap, in his 84th year.

19. Thomas Nugent, esq. Common Serjeant to the City of London.

Mr. William Castevens, Comedian, who, under the name of Stevens, formerly belonged to Covent Garden and the Haymarket Theatres.

Mr. Cancellor, Stock-broker.

20. Mr. Lewis Hendie, Perfumer, Shug-lane.

James Watson, esq. Fitzroy-street.

James Wighton, esq. Tanner's-cnd, near Southgate.

Lately, at Portsmouth, Mr. Harding, sen. Bookeller.

Lately, on his travels, — Schutz, esq.

Lately, Henry Boyle Carter, esq. sole Patentee Officer of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland.

21. At Oxford, the Rev. Thomas Warton, B. D. Fellow of Trinity College in that University, Poet Laureat, &c. &c. He had been some time ill with the gout, but thought to be in a fair way of recovery. On the preceding day he appeared remarkably cheerful, and supped and passed the evening in the Common Room. Between ten and eleven o'clock he sunk in his chair. His friends thought him only dozing, but on approaching found him struck with the palsy, and quite dead on one side. He was immediately conveyed to his rooms, and expired this afternoon about two o'clock, continuing quite insensible from his first stroke.

Lately, the Rev. George Neachell, Vicar of Alveley in Shropshire.

Lately, at Rostellan, in the County of Cork, Ireland, the Countess of Orkney and Inchiquin.



# THE European Magazine,

For JUNE, 1790.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of the late RICHARD WILSON, Esq. Landscape- Painter. 2. A VIEW of DAOFNHAM, in ESSEX. And 3. A FAC SIMILE PLATE of a very curious Instrument subscribed by the principal Members of the Privy Council of King Henry the Sixth.]

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L O N D O N :

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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS to CORRESPONDENTS.

The Poem by Voltaire not inserted in his Works in our next.

Also Bishop Warburton's Letters.

Several of our Poetical Correspondents we are still obliged to postpone.

The next Number, which begins the Eighteenth Volume, will be printed on a new Letter.

ERRATUM. Page 308, for "Mr. Cobb," read "Mr. Hoare."

## AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from June 7, to June 12, 1790.

|                  | Wheat |    | Rye |    | Barl. |    | Oats |    | Beans |    |
|------------------|-------|----|-----|----|-------|----|------|----|-------|----|
|                  | s.    | d. | s.  | d. | s.    | d. | s.   | d. | s.    | d. |
| London           | 6     | 10 | 3   | 7  | 2     | 10 | 2    | 5  | 3     | 0  |
| COUNTIES INLAND. |       |    |     |    |       |    |      |    |       |    |
| Middlesex        | 7     | 4  | 0   | 0  | 2     | 10 | 2    | 8  | 3     | 2  |
| Surry            | 6     | 10 | 0   | 0  | 2     | 10 | 2    | 9  | 3     | 11 |
| Hertford         | 7     | 0  | 0   | 0  | 3     | 2  | 2    | 8  | 4     | 0  |
| Bedford          | 6     | 9  | 4   | 5  | 2     | 10 | 2    | 8  | 3     | 9  |
| Cambridge        | 6     | 6  | 3   | 3  | 3     | 2  | 0    | 3  | 2     | 2  |
| Huntingdon       | 6     | 10 | 0   | 0  | 2     | 1  | 2    | 4  | 3     | 3  |
| Northampton      | 6     | 11 | 4   | 1  | 3     | 1  | 2    | 4  | 3     | 6  |
| Rutland          | 7     | 1  | 0   | 0  | 3     | 7  | 0    | 0  | 4     | 10 |
| Leicester        | 7     | 1  | 4   | 9  | 3     | 8  | 2    | 8  | 4     | 6  |
| Nottingham       | 6     | 11 | 4   | 6  | 3     | 6  | 2    | 8  | 4     | 2  |
| Derby            | 7     | 3  | 0   | 0  | 0     | 0  | 2    | 1  | 5     | 0  |
| Stafford         | 7     | 10 | 0   | 0  | 4     | 2  | 3    | 2  | 4     | 8  |
| Salop            | 7     | 9  | 5   | 8  | 4     | 2  | 3    | 2  | 5     | 1  |
| Hereford         | 7     | 4  | 0   | 0  | 3     | 10 | 3    | 4  | 5     | 8  |
| Worcester        | 7     | 6  | 0   | 0  | 3     | 4  | 3    | 2  | 4     | 6  |
| Warwick          | 7     | 5  | 0   | 0  | 3     | 7  | 3    | 3  | 4     | 3  |
| Gloucester       | 7     | 6  | 0   | 0  | 3     | 2  | 2    | 10 | 0     | 0  |
| Wilts            | 7     | 2  | 0   | 0  | 3     | 2  | 2    | 7  | 4     | 7  |
| Berks            | 7     | 0  | 0   | 0  | 2     | 9  | 2    | 7  | 3     | 7  |
| Oxford           | 7     | 7  | 0   | 0  | 3     | 2  | 2    | 10 | 4     | 1  |
| Bucks            | 6     | 10 | 0   | 0  | 3     | 0  | 2    | 9  | 3     | 8  |

## COUNTIES upon the COAST.

|              | Wheat |    | Rye |    | Barl. |    | Oats |    | Beans |    |
|--------------|-------|----|-----|----|-------|----|------|----|-------|----|
| Essex        | 6     | 7  | 0   | 0  | 2     | 11 | 2    | 4  | 3     | 0  |
| Suffolk      | 6     | 7  | 3   | 7  | 2     | 9  | 2    | 6  | 2     | 11 |
| Norfolk      | 6     | 8  | 3   | 5  | 2     | 9  | 2    | 5  | 0     | 0  |
| Lincoln      | 6     | 4  | 3   | 11 | 3     | 0  | 2    | 1  | 3     | 4  |
| York         | 6     | 7  | 4   | 6  | 3     | 4  | 2    | 7  | 3     | 11 |
| Durham       | 6     | 6  | 0   | 0  | 3     | 2  | 2    | 8  | 0     | 0  |
| Northumberl. | 6     | 4  | 4   | 0  | 3     | 1  | 2    | 4  | 4     | 2  |
| Cumberland   | 6     | 11 | 4   | 8  | 3     | 6  | 2    | 8  | 4     | 8  |
| Westmorl.    | 7     | 8  | 4   | 7  | 3     | 7  | 2    | 6  | 0     | 0  |
| Lancashire   | 7     | 9  | 0   | 0  | 3     | 5  | 2    | 7  | 3     | 10 |
| Cheshire     | 8     | 0  | 5   | 5  | 4     | 5  | 2    | 11 | 4     | 8  |
| Monmouth     | 8     | 0  | 0   | 0  | 3     | 4  | 2    | 8  | 0     | 0  |
| Somerfet     | 7     | 4  | 0   | 0  | 3     | 6  | 2    | 7  | 3     | 11 |
| Devon        | 7     | 2  | 0   | 0  | 3     | 9  | 2    | 0  | 0     | 0  |
| Cornwall     | 7     | 1  | 0   | 0  | 3     | 11 | 1    | 11 | 0     | 0  |
| Dorset       | 7     | 6  | 0   | 0  | 3     | 1  | 0    | 0  | 0     | 0  |
| Hants        | 7     | 0  | 0   | 0  | 2     | 0  | 2    | 2  | 3     | 8  |
| Suffex       | 0     | 0  | 0   | 0  | 0     | 0  | 0    | 0  | 0     | 0  |
| Kent         | 6     | 6  | 0   | 0  | 2     | 11 | 2    | 6  | 3     | 0  |

## WALES.

|             |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North Wales | 7 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 9 |
| South Wales | 7 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 |

## STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

| MAY, 1790. |          |       |    |
|------------|----------|-------|----|
| BAROMETER. | THERMOM. | WIND. |    |
| 26-29      | 93       | 62    | E. |
| 27-29      | 97       | 58    | N. |
| 28-29      | 96       | 63    | E. |
| 29-29      | 99       | 63    | S. |
| 30-30      | 00       | 62    | W. |
| 31-29      | 94       | 55    | N. |

| JUNE.      |          |       |          |
|------------|----------|-------|----------|
| BAROMETER. | THERMOM. | WIND. |          |
| 1-30       | 99       | 64    | S.       |
| 2-30       | 11       | 55    | N. E.    |
| 3-30       | 09       | 66    | S.       |
| 4-30       | 05       | 64    | N. W.    |
| 5-30       | 17       | 58    | W.       |
| 6-29       | 92       | 61    | W.       |
| 7-29       | 94       | 64    | W.       |
| 8-29       | 88       | 63    | S.       |
| 9-29       | 52       | 64    | S. S. W. |
| 10-29      | 55       | 65    | S.       |
| 11-29      | 85       | 60    | N.       |
| 12-29      | 95       | 61    | N.       |
| 13-30      | 19       | 61    | E. N. E. |
| 14-30      | 28       | 63    | S. S. W. |
| 15-30      | 30       | 62    | S. S. W. |

|       |    |    |    |
|-------|----|----|----|
| 16-30 | 30 | 67 | E. |
| 17-30 | 21 | 56 | W. |
| 18-29 | 90 | 60 | W. |
| 19-29 | 95 | 65 | S. |
| 20-30 | 19 | 69 | W. |
| 21-30 | 33 | 72 | W. |
| 22-30 | 17 | 78 | S. |

## PRICES of STOCKS,

| June 23, 1790.                           |                         |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bank Stock,                              | India Scrip. —          |
| New 4 per Cent. 1777,                    | 3 per Ct. India Ann.    |
| 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 95                    | India Bonds, 45s. pr.   |
| 5 per Cent. Ann. 1785,                   | South Sea Stock, shut   |
| shut                                     | Old S. S. Ann. —        |
| 3 per Cent. red. 73 $\frac{1}{2}$        | New S. S. Ann. first    |
| a $\frac{1}{2}$                          | 3 per Cent. 1751, shut  |
| 3 per Cent. Conf. shut,                  | N. Navy & Vict. Bills 5 |
| 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ for op. | disc.                   |
| 3 per Cent. 1726, shut                   | Exchequer Bills —       |
| Long Ann. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 11-         | Lot. Tick. —            |
| 16ths                                    | Irish ditto —           |
| 30 Years Ann. 1778 &                     | Tontine, —              |
| 1779, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 5-              | 16ths                   |
| India Stock, shut,                       | Loyalists Debentures,   |



EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.



**RICHARD WILSON, Esq;**

*Landscape Painter.*

*From an Original Portrait by Mengs, Painted at Rome 1752.*

T H E

# EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

## L O N D O N   R E V I E W,

For J U N E, 1790.

An ACCOUNT of RICHARD WILSON, Esq. LANDSCAPE  
PAINTER, F. R. A.

[ With a PORTRAIT. ]

IT has been truly observed, that accounts of the lives and actions of ingenious, learned, or worthy men, have been attended with beneficial effects to society, by exciting emulation, and creating a desire to equal or surpass the noble efforts of Genius, Learning, or general Philanthropy. This reflection first gave rise to the present Memoir, which is the production of one who, knowing and esteeming the object of it, and having experienced obligations from him, felt it as a duty to endeavour to rescue the name of a worthy man and excellent artist from that oblivion which, however, while any remains of taste exist in this country, will never overtake his works.

RICHARD WILSON was the son of the Rev. John Wilton, Rector of Pineges in Montgomeryshire, North-Wales, and was born August 1, 1714. Under his father he received an excellent classical education, in the course of which he shewed numberless instances of his prevailing love of the arts of design. To indulge this propensity, he was sent to London in the year 1729, under the patronage of Sir George Wynne, Bart. and there placed by him with Mr. T. Wright, a man of neither fame nor ability, with whom he remained six years, and afterwards followed portrait painting in London with success.

With a strong inclination for the further pursuit of his art, he determined to visit Italy, and some time in the year 1749 he arrived at Venice, where he remained a year. At Venice he had the

good fortune to meet with William Lock, Esq. an English gentleman, with whom he travelled to Rome and through a good part of Italy. By this gentleman he was employed in taking sketches of the country through which they passed, and in painting some landscapes for him. A better patron than Mr. Lock Mr. Wilson could not easily have found, as he was a very candid though accurate appreciator of the merit of art, and a very liberal rewarder of its efforts. During the rest of his life Mr. Wilson maintained a most intimate friendship with this gentleman.

At Rome he formed an acquaintance with and cultivated the friendship of Vernet, the late celebrated French Marine Painter, who, on the sight of some of Wilson's works, advised him to the pursuit of landscape painting; a recommendation which he gave a serious attention to, and pursued his studies in that line during his residence at that place with great assiduity and success, as is evident from the many pictures he produced and the numberless drawings he made in and about the neighbourhood of this seat of the Arts.

The present Earl of Dartmouth was at Rome when Mr. Wilson resided there, and, being an excellent critic and judge of men, requested our artist to accompany him in his journey to Naples. To this proposal Mr. Wilson assented, and made while there many studies; some of which, together with two capital pictures, still remain in the possession of that nobleman.

In the year 1755, Mr. Wilson returned

to England, where he soon attained the highest reputation, by the classical turn of thinking in his works, and the broad bold and manly execution of them; which, added to the classical figures he introduced into his landscapes, gave them an air more agreeable to the taste of true connoisseurs and men of learning. Soon after his return to London, Mr. Zuccarelli arrived here, when Mr. Wilson finding the light airy manner of that painter pleased the world, he changed his style; but, disgusted with what he considered as frivolity, he soon returned to his old pursuit formed in the school of Rome, and acquired a style of painting as near perfection as perhaps it is possible. There are persons who object to Mr. Wilson's pictures not being sufficiently finished in the foregrounds; and it must be admitted, that to look very near them, they are not so highly finished as many Dutch works we see; but they at all times agree with the whole: That was his great wish and constant aim; when That was accomplished, he left his picture. He did not possess the phlegmatic industry to labour upon the down of a thistle.

From the time of Vandyke in the reign of Charles I. painting appears evidently to have declined in this country, step by step, and to have arrived at its utmost bathos, when two great luminaries of the art appeared at the same time, Wilson in landscape, and Sir Joshua Reynolds in portrait painting. The one by his genius burst the fetters which had confined portrait painting; the other dispelled the clouds of ignorance which had hung before the eyes of our landscape painters. The works of Mr. Wilson, to prove this, are too many to enumerate. The principal of them are, *A storm, with the story of Niobe*, in the possession of the Duke of Gloucester, well known from Wooller's print of it. *A View of Rome from the Villa Modena*, in the collection of the Duke of Bedford. *A view of Mæcenas's Villa at Tivoli*, in the possession of Earl Thanet, with two more smaller pictures of scenes in Italy. *A storm, with the story of Niobe introduced*, possessed by Sir George Beaumont, Bart.; the scene different from that in the Duke of Gloucester's picture. Two large pictures in the possession of Mr. Purling, of Portland Place. *The meeting of two rivers; with Cicero and his friends at his Tusculum Villa*; and two very large views in Wales, in the collection of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne. In the possession of Thomas Booth, Esq. in the Adelpbi, are no less

than eighteen pictures by Mr. Wilson, which may be said to form the history of his studies; one being painted in Italy, others in the prime of his excellence, and one or two towards the close of his life. Numberless other works might be enumerated of this great artist, sufficient to rank him in the highest class. These however the limits of this work forbid us to enlarge upon.

Upon the establishment of the Royal Academy, Mr. Wilson became a member, and in 1779, on Hayman's death, was appointed Librarian; which place he held unto his death, which happened some time in the year 1782.

Mr. Wilson in his youth is said to have been a handsome man: he had a free open countenance, but towards the middle and close of his life he grew corpulent. He certainly was a pleasant, a good-natured, a very honest and upright man. He gave himself too little trouble about forming connections that might have been of use to him in his profession. His happiness, next to his professional reputation, consisted in the conversation of a few select friends, having wit enough to entertain, and good-humour enough to relish the wit of others. He was in some measure like the late Dr. Johnson, who said he never enjoyed himself so much as when he was seated in a tavern, where his companions had sense enough to relish his conversation, and, what was more agreeable, were not so superior as to prevent him from displaying his talents to advantage. From the close attention he had given to his studies, he had neglected to improve himself in the arts of modern politeness and policy; he usually spoke without reserve; and if any thing occurred in conversation that displeased him, being very susceptible of hasty impressions, he soon took fire, and would drop expressions of asperity which would frequently offend those who did not know him, but which were pardoned by those who were acquainted with his friendly disposition. This irascible habit has been supposed to be the effect of climate, as there is no word in the Welch language to express argument or ratiocination but contention.

Thus far our correspondent.—To his communication we shall add, that an ingenious critic in art thus characterizes Mr. Wilson. "He forms an epoch in English landscape painting, being equalled by none who preceded, and certainly not surpassed by any who have followed him. His claims to praise are, grandeur in the choice

choice or invention of his scenes, felicity in the distribution of his lights and shadows, freshness and harmony in his tints. If I were asked, What particularly characterised Mr. Wilson's landscapes? I should say, Breadth and effect. The President of the Royal Academy, however, has been less favourable to our artist, censuring his introduction of heathen divinities into his pictures. How far this censure is well grounded we shall not determine. A late writer, however, has been equally severe on the President himself. "The ridicule, (says he) which he, the President, endeavours to throw on Mr. Wilson, retorts upon himself; for surely if the introduction of pagan divinities are heterogeneous to the character of landscape, the inventions of Christian superstition are equally inadmissible in historical design; and if

this be true, what becomes of the imp, or demon, or fiend, or devil, call it which, you will, that Sir Joshua has thought proper to place at the bolster of Cardinal Beaufort, in his very fine picture in the Shakespeare Gallery?" We shall conclude by observing, that Mr. Wilson was not only a great painter himself, but left a school behind him, in the persons of Mr. Farrington, a Royal Academician, whose excellent views on the lakes of Cumberland and Westmorland, engraved by Byrne, and Mr. Hodges, whose works in the Admiralty, his representations of Asiatic manners and scenery, and pictures in the Shakespeare Gallery, are entitled to that high degree of praise which genius has a right to demand, but which merit like theirs frequently declines accepting.

### REV. DR. WOIDE,

The following Account of this Gentleman, we are informed, was drawn up by the LORD BISHOP of LONDON, and we trust will produce the effect intended by his Lordship.

DR. WOIDE, who died a few weeks ago at the British Museum, was so well known to all men of learning, both at home and abroad, that all further information respecting his character is to them perfectly needless. But to the world at large it may be necessary to say, that he was by birth a Pole, by profession a clergyman, had resided twenty-five years in this country, was minister of the reformed German chapel in the Savoy, and his Majesty's Dutch chapel at St. James's, and one of the assistant librarians at the British Museum. Besides great excellence in each of these departments, he was a man of most profound and various erudition. He was well skilled in almost every ancient and every modern language; and was one of the very few in Europe acquainted with the Coptic. He was the editor of several valuable and important works, more particularly of the Alexandrian manuscript of the New Testament in the British Museum, and of the Egyptian grammar of Mr. Scholtz; and at the time of his death, was engaged in publishing an Egyptian lexicon. Besides these, and other smaller publications of his own, there were few works of any consequence in Oriental literature or biblical criticism, published of late years in this country, to which he did not give some assistance, as their learned authors have publicly ac-

knowledged. He was held in the highest estimation by the most eminent scholars and divines in every part of Europe, and with many of them kept up a constant correspondence.

To all this literary merit he added the humility, the meekness, the simplicity, and the gentleness of a child. His piety was sincere and fervent, his benevolence indefatigable, his industry incredible; and his ministerial duties were performed with a regularity, a zeal, an assiduity, a tenderness and affection for his flock, of which there are few examples, and of which his congregations, who loved and revered him, retain a melancholy and a grateful remembrance.

This excellent man has left behind him two daughters (who had before been deprived of their mother), one seventeen, the other fourteen years of age, without any relation in this country to protect them, and without any adequate provision for their support; for though he drew from his preferments a very comfortable subsistence, and fully equal to his own wants, yet it was by no means equal to what was nearer his heart, the wants of others. To these he never could refuse relief, even sometimes when he almost wanted it himself; and the multitude of indigent foreigners who perpetually flocked to him from all quarters, more particu-

## THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

Early from Poland and Germany, were such a constant drain to his finances, that it was scarce possible for him to leave his daughters any other portion than a virtuous education, and his own good name.

This, we are confident, will be amply sufficient to secure them the protection of the British nation, and especially of all

the learned part of it, who knew, and who were capable of estimating the worth and the talents of Dr. Woide. There can be no fear of any want of generosity to the orphan daughters of a man, who was so long an ornament to this country, and whose whole life was incessantly devoted to the best interests of humanity, learning, and religion.

### A CERTAIN CURE for the STONE or GRAVEL.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

**A** SON of mine, now in his seventh year, was born with the stone in his bladder, attended with all the symptoms of that dreadful disorder. In vain were the most eminent of the faculty and the most estimable solvents tried. In this hopeless situation a friend recommended the following receipt, which was strictly adhered to for five weeks before relief appeared; the stone then dissolved, and gradually discharged itself, accompanied with a large quantity of mucilaginous matter, when in about six weeks more the cure was perfected. For the benefit of mankind in general, I submit this case to their perusal, that the unhappy may receive the benefit of a remedy at once cheap, easy,

and efficacious, not doubting your readiness to insert the same.—Any enquiries will be readily answered by

Your humble Servant,  
No. 66, Mark Lane. I. C. S.  
June 2, 1790.

#### RECEIPT.

**TAKE** a large handful of the fibres or roots of garden leeks; put thereto two quarts of soft water; let them be close covered and simmer gently over the fire till reduced to one; then pour it off and drink a pint in the course of the day, divided morning, noon, and night.—This is a sufficient quantity for an adult.

### ANECDOTES OF MR. POPE.

By Dr. JORTIN.

**W**HAT passed between Mr. Pope and me I will endeavour to recollect as well as I can; for it happened many years ago, and I never made any memorandum of it.

When I was a Soph at Cambridge, Pope was about his translation of Homer's Iliad, and had published part of it.

He employed some person (I know not who he was) to make extracts for him from Eustathius, which he inserted in

his notes. At that time there was no Latin translation of that Commentator. Alexander Politi (if I remember right) began that work some years afterwards, but never proceeded far in it. The person employed by Mr. Pope was not at leisure to go on with the work; and Mr. Pope (by his bookseller I suppose\*) sent to Jefferies, a bookseller at Cambridge, to find out a student who would undertake the task. Jefferies applied to

\* Dr. Jortin seems not to have known that the application came through Mr. Fenton, as will appear by the following letter from him to Mr. Pope: "I have received a specimen of the extracts from Eustathius but this week. The first Gentleman who undertook the affair grew weary, and now Mr. Thirby, of Jesus, has recommended another to me, with a very great character. I think, indeed, at first sight, that his performance is commendable enough, and have sent word for him to finish the 17th book, and to send it with his demands for his trouble. He engageth to complete a book every month till Christmas, and the remaining books in a month more if you require them. The last time I saw Mr. Lintot, he told me that Mr. Broome had offered his service again to you: if you accept it, it would be proper for him to let you know what books he will undertake, that the Cambridge Gentleman may proceed to the rest." *Additions to Pope*, vol. II. p. 106. EDITOR.

Dr.

Dr. Thirlby, who was my Tutor, and who pitched upon me, I would have declined the work, having, as I told my Tutor, other studies to pursue, to fit me for taking my degree. But he, *qui quicquid volebat valde volebat*, would not hear of any excuse. So I complied. I cannot recollect what Mr. Pope allowed for each book of Homer; I have a notion that it was three or four guineas. I took as much care as I could to perform the task to his satisfaction: but I was ashamed to desire my Tutor to give himself the trouble of over-looking my operations; and he, who always used to think and speak too favourably of me, said that I did not want his help. He never perused one line of it before it was printed; nor perhaps afterwards.

When I had gone through some books (I forget how many), Mr. Jeffries let us know, that Mr. Pope had a friend to do the rest, and that we might give over.

When I sent my papers to Jeffries to

be conveyed to Mr. Pope, I inserted, as I remember, some remarks on a passage where Mr. Pope in my opinion had made a mistake. But as I was not directly employed by him, but by a bookseller, I did not inform him who I was, or set my name to my papers.

When that part of Homer came out in which I had been concerned, I was eager, as it may be supposed, to see how things stood; and much pleased to find that he had not only used almost all my notes, but had hardly made any alteration in the expressions. I observed also, that in a subsequent edition he corrected the place to which I had made objections.

I was in some hopes in those days (for I was young), that Mr. Pope would make enquiry about his *coadjutor*, and take some civil notice of him. But he did not; and I had no notion of obtruding myself upon him—I never saw his face.

## THE HIVE; or, COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

### NUMBER XV.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

SIR,

THE following is engraved upon a brass plate, which will probably be soon buried in the ruins of the place where it now stands, unless you think it worth preserving from oblivion in the European Magazine.

DAUNIUS.

M. S.

VOS qui colitis Hubertum  
Inter divos jam repertum,  
Cornuq; quod concedens fatis  
Reliquit vobis insonatis;  
Latos solvite clamores  
In singultus & dolores;  
Nam quis non tristi senat ore  
Conclamato venatore!  
Aut ubi dolor justus nisi  
Ad tumulum Evani Risi?

Hic per abrupta, et per plana,  
Nec tardo pede\*, nec spe vana,  
Canibus et telis egit  
Omne quod in sylvis degit.  
Hic evolavit mane puro  
Et cervis ecyor et Euro  
Venaticis intentus rebus  
Tunc cum medius ardet Phœbus,  
Indefessus adhuc quando  
Idem occidit venando.

ALL ye who bend at Hubert's shrine,  
Hubert enroll'd with Saints divine,—  
And wind the sportive horn which he  
Left you, his latest legacy,  
• Change your loud shouts to dismal moans,  
Your whoops and halloos into groans;  
For who'd not join to mourn the fall  
Of dead, dead huntsman, past recall:  
Where can we juster grief bestow  
Than o'er poor Evan here laid low?

O'er craggy hill, and spacious plain,  
His pace ne'er slow, his hope ne'er vain,—  
With dogs and weapons he pursu'd  
The whole of all the Sylvan brood.  
At peep of day-light forth he flew,  
Nor stags, nor winds, his swiftness knew.  
Intent on sport, 'twas "Hark away,"  
When Phœbus shot his fiercest ray;  
Nor harbour'd he one thought of rest  
When weary Phœbus fought the west.

\* The huntmen in Wales always follow the hounds on foot, with surprising alacrity and perseverance; no horse being competent to encounter the abrupt ascent and rapid declivities of the hills, or the wide and deep ditches which continually occur in the marshes near the sea.



At vos venatum illo duce,  
 Alia non forgetis luee;  
 Nam mors mortalium venator,  
 Qui ferina nunquam satur,  
 Cursum prævertit humanum,  
 Proh dolor! rapuit Evanum!  
 Nec merities nec Aurora  
 Vobis reddent ejus ora.

Restat illi nobis flenda,  
 Nox perpetua dormienda.  
 Finivit multa lætæ motum,  
 In ejus vita longe notum.  
 Reliquit equos, cornu, canes,  
 Tandem quiescant ejus manes.

EVANO REES  
 THOMAS MANSEL  
 Serve fideli  
 Dominus benevolus  
 P.  
 Ob. 1702.

But ah! no future morn shall he  
 To joyous chase your leader be;  
 For Death, fell hunter of our race,  
 And never sated with the chase,  
 Hath cours'd, and turn'd, and seiz'd his prey;  
 Ah me! poor Evan's snatch'd away!—  
 Nor morn nor noon shall ever more  
 To you his cheerful face restore.

He hath an endless night to sleep,  
 We, sad survivors, cause to weep:  
 Fam'd all his life the country round,  
 This his last scene with glory crown'd.  
 Horses, and hounds, and horn resign'd,  
 Oh may his ghost a requiem find!

LORD THOMAS MANSEL,  
 A kind Master,  
 Placed this Monument  
 To the Memory  
 Of his faithful Servant  
 EVAN REES.  
 He died 1702.

The following very extraordinary ADVERTISEMENT, strange as it may appear, is copied from an old Oxford Journal: the advertiser, GEAGLE BADCOCK, was then Cook of Pembroke College.

WHEREAS on Saturday night last, the 2d of March, some evil-disposed persons stole into the Pantheon Garden, near the new road (leading from St. Peter le Bailey's church to Ensham), belonging to Geagle Badcock; and there did wantonly and lasciviously take away and destroy the cauliflowers and lettuce-plants from under the hand glasses; and also removed, stole, and wounded many fruit-trees; likewise beheaded a large quantity of brocoli; and committed sundry other indecencies; advice is hereby given, that in order properly to accommodate those sons of rapine for the future, the owner of the aforesaid garden will engage himself, on the shortest notice, to wait upon these deadly night-shades, and give them a warm reception. But if the Tyler of that Lodge should not give them the pass-word, let them be

particularly cautious how they descend the walls, as steel-traps and other engines will be placed as commodiously as can be for the protection of property. And as the said robbery has been so scandalously perpetrated, any accomplice or other person who shall give the necessary information for conviction, shall receive a reward of five guineas; and such person or accomplice so informing, will also be pardoned the offence.

(Signed) GEAGLE BADCOCK.

N. B. A book of Songs and Glees, the property of a young surgeon, was also stolen; and an enormous excise-mut left behind, which smelleth much like one of the persons suspected.

“Statim intellexi quid esset.”

A PUNNING EPITAPH on BASTO, a favourite POINTER.

COME, come, Spade-ill, and dig a hole  
 Where Basto dead may lie;  
 Come, come Man-ill, Man-ill, poor soul!  
 And see how you must die.  
 Come Pun-to sing a doleful dirge,  
 Such as are sung at graves:  
 Courtiers attend the pit-hole's verge,  
 Ye Kings, ye Queens, ye Knaves!

Disease, among a Pack of ails,  
 Long suffled Basto's breath;  
 Time cut to Age; Age Basto deals  
 Into the hand of Death.  
 Oh! fatal trick! the game is lost,  
 And Basto falls decess'd;  
 The deal is o'er, the stakes are crost,  
 Behold, here lies the Beast!

\* This Epitaph was written by the great Dr. FRIEND, the physician, to the memory of a Huntsman of Lord Mansel, of Margam, in Glamorganshire. Probably the situation of the mansion, being founded on the ruins of a monastery, induced the author to make use of the old Welsh Rhythmus on this occasion.

DROSSIANA.

MISCELLANEOUS AND DETACHED THOUGHTS FROM BOOKS.

[Continued from Page 333.]

A CELEBRATED physician's couplet on a Coquette contains a very ingenious thought.

"Tu Rex Astrorum, quoque te, Regina,  
"gubernas,

"In vultu Sol, in pectore Luna valet."

A GOOD reply of M. de Chateaufort, when he was only nine years of age, to a Bishop, who told him, "Dites-moi où est Dieu, mon enfant ; & je vous donnerai une orange."—"Dites-moi, Monseigneur," replied the boy, "où il n'est pas, & je vous en donnerai deux."

SOME one said to Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, who had been Minister at several Courts, What a happy man he must have been to have conversed with so many crowned heads ! "Faith," replied he, "I could never find that out ; they were, I know, the dullest company I ever kept."

WHAT fine lines are these that conclude a Tragedy of Aaron Hill's. They have the force and energy of many of Dryden's.

"Now let no one say,

"Thus far, no farther, shall my passions stray ;

"One crime indulged impells us into more,"

"And that is fate that was but choice before."

THE following lines on the marriage of the Prince of Orange to the daughter of our George the Second, have a novelty of thought uncommon in an Epithalamium :

"Viderat ignipotens, tædâ lucente jugali,

"Sponsamque Augustam, semideumque  
"virum.

"Retia ferte inquit, non acri impune licebit

"Marti, iterum thalamos contemnerare  
"meos.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Non tuu hic Mars, est Venus aut tua,  
"Mulciber illa

"Sed tamen hic Mars est, sed tamen illa  
"Venus."

VOL. XVII.

WHAT a "race moutonniere," in general, the painters are ! They follow each other in treating any particular subject ; the same disposition of figures, the same expression of passion : yet there are some exceptions.

NIC. POWERS,

in treating the subject of the Crucifixion, makes the dead rise before the cross, whilst some soldiers are playing at dice for the garments of our Saviour ; and one of them, who sees this resurrection, is a figure of more terror than the most fervid imagination can supply. Le Brun too, in treating the Massacre of the Innocents, makes a horse stop with affright at seeing the mangled limbs of the children. Much good might be effected by painting, were proper subjects chosen for its efforts. It is in general now administered to sensuality or vanity. Of old, it inspired piety, patriotism, and morality. What a pity it was that our artists were not allowed, some years ago, to decorate the cathedral of St. Paul's with pictures taken from subjects of Scripture. Bishop Butler used to think his devotion increased by the sight of a marble cross let into the altar of his chapel. On persons of much more understanding than this acute and worthy prelate, might not visible representations have much effect, if, according to Horace,

"Sensibus irritant animos demissa per aethram,  
"Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidibus.

INSCRIPTION for a convent of Carthusian Monks in an elevated situation :

—Nil dulcius est, bene quam munita tenere

Edita doctrina Sapientum templa serena ;

Despicere unde queas, alios, passimque videre

Errare, atque viam palantei quaerere vitam.

LUCKITT.

DOM. Noël d'Argonne, the compiler of the *Mélanges de Littérature* that go under the name of those of Vigneul de Merville

Merville, is the only Cathusian that has ever published a book.

MR. WALPOLE

says, in his *Royal and Noble Authors*, vol. II. under the article of the Earl of Egmont, that he wrote a *Treaise* "On the great Importance of a Religious Life," that had gone through several editions. In this Mr. Walpole is mistaken, the Author of that much read religious tract having been Mr. Melmoth, a Counsellor father to Mr. Melmoth, the translator of Pliny's Letters, who has, in the Preface, given some account of its learned and worthy author. Since the first publication of it upwards of one hundred thousand copies have been sold. It seems to have been, next to Thomas à Kempis, the most successful devotional tract that was ever written, and, from the simplicity and elegance of its style, well deserves the celebrity it has gained.

THE best translation of the Psalms into verse, in any language, is I believe, that of some of them by J. Baptiste Rousseau. He keeps up more to the idiom of the original, and at the same time is never profane or vulgar. His evocation of the Ghost of Louis XIV. to reprove some of his courtiers and flatterers who, after his death, began to find fault with the measures of his reign, is very poetical and narrative.

IN the directions to his son, composed by Louis XIV. when he was thirty three years of age, there are three remarkable passages. "Rien ne vous sauroit être plus laborieux qu'une grande oisiveté, si vous avez le malheur d'y tomber. Degouté premierement des affaires, puis des plaisirs, puis de l'oisiveté même, & cherchant par tout inutilement ce que ne peut pas se trouver, c'est à dire la douceur de repos & du loisir, sans quelque occupation & quelque fatigue qui précède."

"La fonction du Roi consiste principalement à laisser agir le bon sens, qui agit naturellement & sans peine. Ce qui nous occupe est quelquefois moins d'utilité que ce qui nous a mis en mouvement. L'utilité suit toujours. Nulle satisfaction n'est égale à celle de remarquer chaque jour qu'on augmente la félicité des peuples, & qu'on avance les entreprises glorieuses dont on a formé soi-même le plan & le dessin."

"Considérez, mon fils, que nous ne manquons pas seulement de reconnaissance & de justice, mais de prudence & de

bon sens, quand nous manquons de vénération à celui dont nous ne sommes que des Lieutenans."

M. PELISSON

is supposed to have assisted Louis the XIVth in the composition of these instructions which are in the King's library at Paris and which were published in 1758, in the "*Éclaircissements Historiques sur les Protestans*." Pelisson, in his works, relates at length a conversation the king held with him and two more at the siege of Lille, which appears to take off entirely the supposed imputation of want of courage thrown upon his character. Of the authenticity of Louis's Instructions, to the Dauphin, Pelisson gives this testimony "Le Roi pensoit à mettre par écrit pour son cher fils, & de sa main les secrets de la royauté & les leçons éternelles de ce qu'il faut suivre ou éviter, non plus seulement pour de cet aimable Prince, ni pour des peuples même, mais pour de tous les Rois à venir."

LOUIS XIV.

sais' in the conversation before I cite in 167, 'Jes Rois dans leur conduite sont bien plus malheureux que les autres hommes, puisque leurs cœurs ne sont pas exposés aux yeux de leur sujets, comme sont toutes leurs actions, dont ils ne jugent la plupart du temps, que selon leurs intérêts & leurs passions, & plutôt jamais selon l'équité.'

"C'est ce qui fait qu'on les blâme souvent, quand ils sont les plus estimables, & lorsque pour satisfaire à leur obligation, ils sont forcés de sacrifier toutes choses au bien de leur état."

"J'ai cru que la première qualité d'un Roi étoit la fermeté & qu'il ne devoit jamais laisser ébranler sa vertu par le blâme ou les louanges. Que pour gouverner son état, le bonheur de ses sujets soit le seul Pôle qu'il devoit regarder, sans se soucier des tempêtes & des vents différents qui agitoient continuellement son vaisseau."

WE have nothing in our language like the *Maxims* of Prudence, or *Quatrains* of Pibrac, as they are called in French, of which the following concise and elegant character is given in the *Dictionnaire Historique* "La matière de ces petites productions est la morale, leur caractère, la simplicité & la gravité. Ces *Quatrains* ont été traduits en Grec & en Latin. Ils ont passé dans la langue Turque, l'Arabe, & la Persane." The

Author

Author of them was Chancellor to the Queen of Navarre, first wife to Henry the IVth of France. They were first published in 1574. The following specimens of them are taken at random from the collection :

- " Le sage fils est du pere la joie,  
 " Ou si tu veux ce sage fils avoir,  
 " D'esse le jeune au chemin du devoir,  
 " Mais ton exemple est la plus courte voie."  
 " A bien parler de ce que l'homme on  
 " appelle,  
 " C'est un rayon de la Divinite,  
 " C'est un atome eclos de l'Unité,  
 " C'est un degout de la Source Eternelle."  
 " Reconnois donc, homme, ton origine,  
 " Et brave & haut dedaigne ces bas lieux,  
 " Puisque fleurir tu dois la haut es lieux,  
 " Et que tu es un plante divine."  
 " Il est permis l'orgueillir de la race  
 " Non de ta mere ou de ton pere mortel,  
 " Mais bien de Dieu ton vrai pere immortel;  
 " Qui t'a moule au moule de sa face."  
 " Tot est celui dont le discours se fonde,  
 " Sur ce qu'il peut en songe imaginer,  
 " Mais bien plus sot qui per se gouverner  
 " Apres sa mort, une autre fois, le monde."  
 " Lorsque il foudra que la cause publique  
 " Ou de ton Dieu arme en guerre ton flanc;  
 " Fais voir alors, prodigue de ton sang,  
 " Combien tu vaux, quand le devoir te  
 " pique."  
 " Ce point d'honneur qui tant pique le  
 " monde,  
 " Croi, qu'il n'est pas puisque ce n'est qu'un  
 " point,  
 " Ou que s'il est, pour le moins ne l'est  
 " point  
 " De cet honneur qui porte qu'on s'y fonde."  
 " Croi, que plutot c'est sur temoignage  
 " De peu de cœur qu'à l'homme impatient,  
 " Que pour braver à la mort s'entuyant,  
 " Du moindre mort ne peut vaincre l'out-  
 " rage."  
 " Vouloir ne faut que chose que l'on puisse,  
 " Et ne pouvoir que cela qui l'on doit;  
 " Mesurant l'un & l'autre par le droit,  
 " Sur l'eternelle moule de la justice."  
 " Qui lit beaucoup & jamais ne medite,  
 " Semble au celui qui mange avidement,  
 " Et de tout mots surcharge tellement  
 " Son estomac, que rien ne lui profite."

The following Quatrain prevented its learned and illustrious author from

being Lord High Chancellor of the kingdom of France :

- " Je hais ces mots de Puissance *absolue*,  
 " De plein pouvoir, de propre mouvement  
 " Aux *Saints*, Decretz, ils ont premierement,  
 " Puis a nos loix la puissance to'ue."

Yet, after thinking in this very liberal manner, and expressing his thoughts in so open and undisguised language, he was so bigoted to the Roman Catholic religion, that he wrote in Latin, *A Defence of the Massacre of the Huguenots on St. Bartholomew's Day*, in 1572. The Prince (Charles the IXth of France) who ordered the massacre was a man of talents, a great lover of poetry, and a good poet himself, as the following verses addressed to Ronsard (his master in the art) evince :

- " L'art de faire des vers (dût on s'en indig-  
 " ner)  
 " Doit être à plus haute prix que celui de  
 " regner.  
 " Tous deux également nous portons des  
 " couronnes,  
 " Mais Roy je les reçois, poëte tu les  
 " donnes.  
 " Ton esprit enflammé d'une celeste  
 " ardeur  
 " Eclate par soi-même, & moi par ma  
 " grandeur.  
 " Si du côté des Dieux je cherche l'avantage,  
 " Ronsard est leur mignon, & je suis leur  
 " image.  
 " Ta lyre, qui revit par de si doux accords,  
 " T'asserroit les esprits dont je n'ai que les  
 " corps.  
 " Elle t'en rend le maitre, & sçait l'intro-  
 " duire  
 " Où le plus fier tyran ne peut avoir  
 " l'empire."

WHEN Montaigne's *Tractes* were found in MSS. a few years ago, in a chest at his château in the province of Perigord, much was expected from them. They have been lately published, and contain nothing but the history of his disorders, and of the effects of the several mineral waters he tried upon them. One passage in them, however, when he comes to speak of Rome is very sublime. His observations, in general, he dictated to his Secretary, who makes his master speak in the third person. They were together at Rome in the year 1580 :  
 " On ne voit rien de Rome que le Ciel, sans lequel elle avoit été assise, & la plant de son gîte que cette science qu'on avoit étroit une science abstraite & de  
 contemplation,

contemplation, de laquelle il n'avoit rien qui tombât sous les sens. Ceux qui disoient qu'on y voyoit les ruines de Rome en disoient trop, car les ruines d'une si épouvantable machine rapporteroient plus d'honneur & de respect à sa mémoire, ce n'étoit rien que son sepulture. Le monde ennemi de sa longue domination avoit piteusement bûlé & fracassé toutes les pièces de ce corps admirable, & parce qu'encoir tout mort, renversé & défiguré il lui faisoit honneur, il en avoit enivré la ruine même.

MOITTO for Montaigne's Essays :

- " Ille velut fœdis arcana sodalibus olim  
 " Crudele libris : neque, si malè cesserat  
 " usquam  
 " Decurrens aliq, neque si benè, quo sit ut  
 " omnia  
 " Vivivâ pateat veluti descripta tabellâ  
 " Vita senis. Hor.

WHAT great dupes are many of our rich men to picture-dealers, and what little certainty is there in the pretended science of Connoisseurship, when Julio Romano himself was imposed upon. by taking a copy of one of his pictures for the original he had painted himself ! In a letter from a painter to Mr. Hachart, the famous Italian landscape-painter, published in Mr. Saffrey's Italian Mercury for 1789, it is said, that the late Mr. Mengs, principal painter to the King of Spain, and author of some volumes on the subject of his art, was invited to see a picture of Dominichino, which Mr. Andero was employed to repair and put in order. Mengs saw the picture, and was much pleased with the arm of a boy in it, which having been quite effaced, the restorer was obliged to repaint. Mr. Andero thanked Mr. Mengs very much for the praise he was bestowing upon his

work, not upon that of Dominichino. At this Mengs was angry, and desired him not to attempt to impose upon him, who should certainly know a reparation from an original. Mr. Andero, without making any reply, came near the picture, and blotted out the arm with that facility with which fresh painting is removed. Mengs was now convinced, and said laughingly, " I do not know whether I ought to congratulate you, or condole with you, upon your excellence as a painter. You ought to be employed to paint pictures, not to clean them." The late King of Prussia, who pretended to be very fond of the works of Corregio, is said to have been extremely imposed upon by fabrications of the supposed pictures of that great master.

IT is curious and instructive to hear any clear professor talk of his art. Agostino Carracci, in a sonnet, gives these instructions to a young painter

- " Chi farsi u buon pittor ceria & dedit,  
 " Il disegno di Roma, abbia alla mano,  
 " La mosia, & l'ombrar Veneziano,  
 " E s' il degno colorer de Lombardia.  
 " Di Michel Angel il terribil via,  
 " Col vero natural de Tiziano,  
 " Del Corregio lo styl puro & sovrano  
 " E di un Rafael la giusta symmetria.  
 " Del Tibaldi il decoro & l'ornamento,  
 " Del dotto Primaticcio il inventare,  
 " E un po di grazia di Parmegiano "

AN exceedingly useful and entertaining book on the subject of the Arts is, " Raccolta di Lettere sulla Pittura, Scultura, & l'Architettura scritte da piu celebri Professori che in detto Arti fiorirono nel Secolo XV. & XVII. in tre tomi quarto. Roma, 1754.

(To be continued.)

## THE FARRAGO.

### NUMBER I.

UNDER this title it is intended to throw brief observations upon various subjects, remarks upon authors and books, anecdotes, biographical scraps, extracts, &c. &c. without attending to any fixed regular method. It may be necessary, however, to premise that the whole will be conducted by one person, but who or what he is, it is humbly presumed concerns nobody to know.

ESSAY WRITING, &c.

THOUGH certainly in this writing age. There is scarcely a title to be found by any new adventure in this walk of

literature, which has not been made use of by some former essayist. To enumerate them all, would be a tiresome, and it would certainly be a useless task. May they

they rest in peace!—In fact, there are but few of the very many collections of Essays which at this time overburthen the literary world, that deserve any attention beyond the title and first number. For my part, I must confess myself to be so very unfashionable as to take more pleasure in turning over the leaves of a dusty old folio, printed near two centuries ago, than the slimy 'ejune productions of our day. For, however antiquated may be the phrases, and laboured the periods, there is more originality of thought, depth of judgment, and sterling good sense, discovered in many of our old writers, than can be boasted of by the generality of the moderns.

Lord Bacon's Essays would be greatly injured by comparing them with some of the most popular modern collections of *Essays Moral and Literary*,—*I say, Philosophical, &c. &c.*—and there is one book of nearly the same period with that valuable work, which, though but little known, is in my poor opinion very excellent, and justly deserves to be rescued from unmerited oblivion. I mean, "Owen Feltham's Resolves," which was first published about 1630. The edition that I have is the fifth, in small quarto, 1634, and, allowing for the age, the style is generally smooth and correct, and sometimes elegant; the thoughts good, and never upon a trifling length, the quotations apposite, and accurately translated, the metaphors striking and well managed, though sometimes, as in Ovid, played upon too much. The author appears to have been a very intelligent, witty, and pious man, though he was a Calvinist in his religious opinions, and some of the peculiar dogmas of that gloomy system lessen the value of his book.

In his Essay on Resolve upon "Civility in Knowledge," he observes well and smartly, that "nothing will prosper in such a mist of errors, as his own civility in searching the world and himself." "How happily do they live that know nothing but what is necessary? Our knowledge doth but shew us our ignorance. Our most studious scrutiny is but a discovery of what we cannot

know. We see the effect, but cannot quell at the cause. Learning is like a river, whose head being faire in the land, is, at first rising, little and easily viewed; but still as you go on, it gapes with a wider bank, not without pleasure, and delightfull winding, while it is on both sides set with trees, and the beauties of various flowers. But still, the further you follow it, the deeper and the broader 'tis, till at last it waves in the unfathom'd ocean; there you see more waters, but no shore, no end of that liquid fluid vastness."—"When we come to metaphysics, to long buried antiquity, and unto unrevealed Divinity, we are in a sea which is deeper than the shore reach of the line of man. Much may be gained by studious inquisition, but more will ever tell which man cannot discover. I wonder at those that will assume a knowledge of all, they are anxiously amidst of an ignorance which is not disgraceful, 'tis no shame for a man not to know that which is not in his possibility."

#### ROBINSON CRUSOE.

I CAN never think it at the author of this truly excellent work, in which there runs such a fine vein of the purest morality and religion, could have been guilty of the wicked fraud alledged against him, that he should have deprived a poor man, Alexander Selkirk, of his share of the profits resulting from a publication of his narrative. It does not appear, so far as I can find, that Selkirk ever made any complaints of the kind; and it rather appears to me that De Foe, the author of this beautiful romance, made no other use of Selkirk's history, than as a general hint to build his work upon. The author who could be guilty of such a deceit must indeed have been a man destitute of the principles of common honesty, and I must also have been the completest of all hypocrites to write so pathetically upon the influence of religious sentiments, and to describe that influence in so perfect a manner as he has done in this charming performance.

#### ANECDOTES of the PRETENDER, not generally known.

HE was in London in the year 1750, and lived in Clare-street, Piccadilly, at Lady Betty P's. He was never in England after that time.

He married a Princess of Stolberg, a woman of great family in Germany and who had been a Chanoinesse of some female Chapter in that Empire, I believe

lieve of Mons. She is still living, and is a woman of great elegance of person and address. For many years before his death the P took the title of Count of Albany.

The Pretender was married to his very amiable consort, at Macerata near Bologna. An Irish lady accompanied the Princess of Stolberg from Paris to that town, at the desire of the Berwick family, where the Pretender met her. They returned together to Rome, where they stayed to no purpose, and afterwards quitted it for Florence, where he died in 1759.

In a little book, called "Correspondence Interceptée," 12mo. Paris, 1786, it is said, "J'ai eu une conversation assez longue avec le Comte d'Albanie, il parle bien plusieurs langues, & j'ai bien entendu fort bien les intérêts politiques des Cours d'Europe. Celle dont il se loue le moins, est la Cour de France. Il s'en plaint à plusieurs égards, outre la manière dont elle l'a joué dans l'expédition qu'elle lui fit faire en 1745. Il dit, que c'est à notre persuasion qu'il s'est marié avec une Princesse de Stolberg, & que le Duc d'Aiguillon, alors Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, lui avait promis en considération de ce mariage une pension de 250,000 livres, qui ne lui a jamais été payée. Sa femme s'est trouvée dans la nécessité de le quitter, son humeur envers elle étoit insupportable. Le Grand Duc de Toscane, bien informé de toutes les circonstances, lui a facilité son retour à Rome, où son oncle a fait le Comte de York, l'a très bien accueillie dans son royaume. Ces deux témoignages bien éclatans déposent en faveur de la Comtesse d'Albanie, dont tous ceux qui la connoissent ont une très haute opinion."

The Pretender gave his natural daughter by Miss —, the title of Duchess of Albany. She wore a ribbon of the Order of a Female Chapter in Germany (which was occasionally mistaken for that of the Thistle). She died at Bologna, in 1769, aged 29 years.

Many persons had supposed the Pretender to have been very rich in jewels. King James the 11d took none of the Crown jewels with him, when he left England. All the jewels that unfortunate Prince had, and which still remain in his family, were a collar of the Order of St George, set with diamonds, two medals of that Order, one of them set with diamonds, the other with rubies and diamonds, and a medal of the Order of the Thistle, set with diamonds. Indeed Prince James Sobiesky sent, in his own life time, to his two grandsons, all his jewels, which were of great value, and along with them some jewels that had belonged to the Crown of Poland, particularly the celebrated ruby which had been given to the great John Sobiesky, King of Poland, as a security for money he had advanced for the use of that Republic, but which, from lapse of time, could not now be redeemed. All these jewels are now in possession of the Cardinal Duke of York, Bishop of Freesburgh, Chancellor of the Holy Roman Empire, and Dean of the Sacred College. Some of the Letters in the "Correspondence Interceptée," just quoted, are supposed to have been written by the celebrated Chevalier de Bouffler. They contain, amongst many other curious particulars, an account of the famous "Malquer de Fer," not devoid of probability.

## TO THE EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following detection of an egregious Misrepresentation in Mrs Piozzi's "Journey through France, &c" is extracted from a late Number of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, which contains a Review of that work. As truth is one of your warmest pursuits, it may well deserve a place in your valuable publication.

June 2, 1790

I am, Sir, yours,

J P.

ADMITTING the truth of her other assertions (I say the Reviewer), who can without a blush, and indeed

without indignation, read what follows.

"From these scenes of solitude with-

\* Prof. Tschemburn of Brunswick, a man of eminent merit, who has lately acquired great fame, & very elegant as well as correct German translation of Shakespeare.

"out

"out retirement, and of age without antiquity", I was willing enough to be gone but they would shew me one curiosity, they said, as I seemed to feel particular pleasure in speaking of their charming Duchess. We followed, and were shewn *her coffin*, all in silver, finely carved, chased, engraved, what you will—"Before she is dead!" exclaimed I—"Before she was even married, Madam," replied our Cicerone, "it is the very finest ever made in Brunswick, we had it ready for her against she came to us, and you see the place left vacant for her age." I was glad to drive forward now, and slept at Peina."

How could the writer of these travels propagate so odious a plain, and so ridiculous a falshood? How could the combine in her own mind the fact which she herself attests, that our reigning

Duchess is not only beloved but truly adored by her subjects, with the absurd contrivance that they had been so very hasty in preparing her coffin? Both surely cannot be true, but some of the many readers who prefer marvellous tales to real facts, will no doubt be induced to believe the latter, and hence it becomes our duty to contradict it in the most solemn manner, and we wish in particular that its falshood may be exposed in England, where Mrs. Piozzi's book has been very universally read. We cannot on this occasion but lament the death of Baretti, and the interruption of his sketches on that celebrated lady in the European Magazine, since he would no doubt have done ample justice to this instance of her credulity, or perhaps to the ascendancy she suffers her imagination to take over truth, and even probability.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

HAVING seen in your Magazine for April, some account of the good BISHOP OF MANSFIELD, I take the liberty to send you some Anecdotes relative to Dr. MOMFELSON, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, and the REV. RICHARD KINGSTON, who have distinguished themselves in this country as much as did illustrious Frenchman did in his, but who have not enjoyed his celebrity of reputation

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CURIOSUS.

REV DR MOMFELSON.

AT Exm in Derbshire, to which town the plague was brought from London in 1665, the Rector of the place, Dr. Momfelson, like a good shepherd, attended his parishioners with the extremest care and anxiety, administering to them temporal as well as to their spiritual comfort. He survived the calamity, his wife, however, a most excellent woman, and a most sedulous and active helpmate to him in his attendance upon the sick, died of it. His eulogium was pronounced some years ago in the church (on the anniversary of that horrid calamity that nearly depopulated the parish), by the late Rev Mr. Seward, Canon of Litchfield, with such force of language, and such power of description, that all who heard it were dissolved in tears. Dr. Mead, in his treatise on the plague, says, "It was brought into Exm by means of a box sent from London to a taylor in

that village, containing some materials relating to his trade." A servant who first opened the aforesaid box, complaining that the goods were damp, was ordered to dry them at the fire, but in doing it was seized with the plague and died: the same misfortune extended itself to all the rest of the family, except the taylor's wife, who alone survived. From hence the distemper spread about, and destroyed in that village, and the rest of the parish, though a small one, between two and three hundred persons. But notwithstanding this so great violence of the disease, it was restrained from reaching beyond that parish by the care of the Rector, from whose son and another worthy gentleman I have the relation. This clergyman advised that the sick should be removed into huts or barracks built upon the common, and procuring, by the interest of the then Earl of Devonshire, that the people should be well



furnished with provisions, he took effectual care that no one should go out of the parish, and by this means he protected his neighbours from infection with complete success.

Of the Plague of London an account was published by Dr. Hodges, who resided in the metropolis, and practised upon the sick in it. It is entitled "Tomomologia," 8vo. and gives a particular account of his own diet, and of the precautions he took against this most formidable distemper.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE,

"— London's generous Mayor,  
" With food and faith, with medicine and  
" prayer,  
" Rased the weak head, and stay'd the  
" parting sigh,  
" Or with new life resum'd the swimming  
" eye,"

as Dr. Darwin says in his "Botanic Garden."

Sir John Lawrence was Lord Mayor of London during the plague of 1665. He continued in the metropolis during the whole time of its prevalence; he sat constantly as a Magistrate, heard complaints and redressed them, enforced the wisest regulations then known respecting the prevent on of the pestilent contagion, and saw them executed himself. The day after the disease was known with certainty to be the plague, above 40,000 servants were dismissed, and turned into the streets to perish, for no one would receive them into their houses, and the villagers near London drove them away with pitch-forks and fire-arms. Sir John Lawrence supported them all, as well those that were needy as those that were sick; at first by expending his own fortune, till subscriptions could be solicited and received from all parts of the nation.

REV. RICHARD KINGSTON, A. M.

This worthy clergyman was Preacher of St. James's Clerkenwell. He published a Sermon preached at St. Paul's, in the midst of the late "sore visitation" (as he calls the Plague in 1665), and who when "thousands fell on his right hand, and ten thousands on his left," appeared to be under the peculiar care of Providence.

He at this time, as he tells us in the Preface to his sermon, was occupied by day in visiting the sick of the plague, and by night in burying the dead, having no

time for study but what he took from his natural rest. The title of his Sermon is, "Pilula Pestilentialia, or, A Spiritual Receipt for the Cure of the Plague," with these mottoes from Scripture: "There is wrath gone out from the Lord, and the plague is begun." "And Aaron stood between the living and the dead, and the plague was stayed." It is dedicated to Lord Chief Justice Keeling. In his address to the church wardens of his parish he says: "Loving friends, It pleased the wise Disposer of all Things to cast my lot amongst you in one of the most dreadful visitations that ever England knew; when the black horse of this pestilence, with pale Death on his back, pienced our streets at noon day and midnight; at which dreadful (and never-to-be-forgotten) time our sense of seeing was well nigh glutted with beholding the sight of our diseased and decaying friends, enough to have extinguished the optic faculty.

"No pipers then over our doors were set,  
"With "Chambers ready-furnish'd to be  
"let,"

"But a sad "Lord have mercy upon us,"  
"and

"A bloody Cross, as fatal marks did stand,  
"Preluding the uniform pestilence within,  
"Was come to take revenge of us for sin,"

"And as our eyes might be well dimm'd, so might our ears be deaf'd with the doleful cries of the poor for food to keep them from starving, of the sick for physic to keep them from dying, and of them that were marked for spiritual helps to preserve them from perishing. &c. &c. \* \* \* \* \*

But not to detain you longer with a large epistle to a little book, be pleased to accept thereof, as a testimony of my sincere love to you, which shall always be accompanied with my hearty prayers for you, that our merciful God would be pleased to withdraw his sin-revenging scourge, which is still amongst us, and charge his angels to guard your persons from future dangers, and give you his holy spirit to guide your souls in the path of holiness here, and bring you to the palace of happiness hereafter. So prayeth the earnest desirer of your soul's welfare,

RICH. KINGSTON."

From my Study at St. James's Clerkenwell,  
October the 18th, 1665.

AN ACCOUNT of the TRAVELS of JAMES BRUCE, Esq. to discover the SOURCE of the NILE, in the Years 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, and 1773.

(Continued from Page 327.)

**AFTER** this narrow escape Mr. Bruce went to Crete, to Rhodes, to Castle-rosso, to Cyprus, and to Sidon, at which last place he continued some time, still making partial excursions into the continent of Syria, through Libanus and Anti-Libanus. Having lost his sextant and other instruments in his late shipwreck, he had written to London and Paris to be supplied with others, but received answers from both places so unsatisfactory to him, that he nearly resolved to abandon his intended enterprise. He then determined on visiting Palmyra; and, returning to Tripoli, set out for Aleppo, travelling northward along the plain of Jenne, betwixt Mount Lebanon and the sea.

He visited the ancient Byblus, and bathed with pleasure, he says, in the river Adonis. He then passed Latikea, formerly Laodicea ad Mare, and next came to Antioch, and afterwards to Aleppo. A fever and ague, which he caught at Bengazi, here returned with great violence, and he recovered from them very slowly. Finding his health restored he determined on his journey to Palmyra, which he accomplished.

Of this celebrated place he says, "Just before we came in sight of the ruins we ascended a hill of white gritty stone, in a very narrow winding road, such as we call a pass; and when arrived at the top, there opened before us the most astonishing stupendous sight that perhaps ever appeared to mortal eyes. The whole plain below, which was very extensive, was covered so thick with magnificent buildings as that the one seemed to touch the other, all of fine proportions, all of agreeable forms, all composed of white stones, which at that distance appeared like marble. At the end of it stood the Palace of the Sun, a building worthy to close so magnificent a scene."

From Palmyra he went to Balbec; and passing, from curiosity only, by Tyre, he came to be a mournful witness of the truth of that prophecy (Ezek. ch. xxvii. v. 5.), "that Tyre, the Queen of Nations, should be a rock for fishers to dry their nets on." From thence he proceeded to Sidon, where he arrived in perfect health. At this place he found letters from Europe, which informed him, that the instruments he wanted would be

sent to him, and particularly that a moveable quadrant had been ordered by the French Monarch, Louis XV. from his own military academy at Marseilles. He therefore immediately made preparations for his journey, and on the 15th of June 1768 sailed from Sidon.

From thence he pursued his voyage to Cyprus, and afterwards to Alexandria. He then went by land to Rosetto, and at the beginning of July arrived at Cairo. While he remained in that place he employed himself in obtaining the means of proceeding on his journey with security. At length he departed, 12th of December, in a vessel called a canja, of about 100 feet from stern to stem, with two masts, main and foremast, and two monstrous Latine sails, the main-sail-yard being about 200 feet in length. On the 20th of January 1769 he came to Syene, and on the 16th of February he set out from Kenné, across the Desert of the Thebaid, visited the Marble mountains, and arrived at Cossair the 22d.

While the vessel was preparing, he made a voyage to the Mountain of Emeralds. On the 3d of May he arrived at Jedda, where he received great civilities from some of the English officers then in that port, though he met with an unhandsome reception from a Scotchman, a relation of his own. On the 8th of July he left that place, and on the 19th came to an anchor in the harbour of Masuah. Here he was detained until the 10th of November, in great danger, from the treachery and avarice of the Nays. He then proceeded over the mountain Taranta, contending against dangers and difficulties which would entirely have discouraged a less determined traveller. On the 25th of November he left Dixan, and on the 6th of December arrived at Adowa, the capital of Tigre. On the 17th of January 1770 he resumed his journey, and on the 19th left Axum. "Our road," says he, "at first was sufficiently even, through small vallies and meadows; we began to ascend gently, but through a road exceedingly difficult in itself, by reason of large stones standing on edge, or heaped one upon another, apparently the remains of an old large causeway, part of the magnificent works about Axum.

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"The last part of the journey made ample amends for the difficulties and fatigue we had suffered in the beginning; for our road on every side was perfumed with variety of flowering shrubs, chiefly different species of jessamin: one in particular of these, called Agam (a small four-leaved flower), impregnated the whole air with the most delicious odour, and covered the small hills through which we passed in such profusion, that we were at times almost overcome with its fragrance. The country all around had now the most beautiful appearance, and this was heightened by the fresh of weather, and a temperature of air neither too hot nor too cold.

"Not long after our losing sight of the ruins of this ancient capital of Abyssinia, we overtook three travellers driving a cow before them; they had black goat skins upon their shoulders, and lances and shields in their hands; in other respects they were but thinly clothed; they appeared to be soldiers. The cow did not seem to be fated for killing, and it occurred to us all that it had been stolen. This, however, was not our business, nor was such an occurrence at all remarkable in a country so long engaged in war. We saw that our attendants attached themselves, in a particular manner, to the three soldiers that were driving the cow, and held a short conversation with them. Soon after, we arrived at the hithermost bank of the river, where, I thought, we were to pitch our tent. The drivers suddenly tript up the cow, and gave the poor animal a very rude fall upon the ground, which was but the beginning of her sufferings. One of them sat across the neck, holding down her head by the horns; the other twisted the halter about her fore feet, while the third, who had a knife in his hand, to my very great surprise, in place of taking her by the throat, got astride upon her belly, before her hind-legs, and gave her a very deep wound in the upper part of her buttock.

"From the time I had seen them throw the beast upon the ground, I had rejoiced, thinking, that when three people were killing a cow they must have agreed to sell part of her to us; and I was much disappointed upon hearing the Abyssinians say, that we were to pass the river to the other side, and not encamp where I intended. Upon my proposing they should bargain for part of the cow, my men answered, what they had already learned in conversation, that they were not then to kill her; that she was not wholly

their's, and they could not sell her. This awakened my curiosity: I let my people go forward, and stayed myself, till I saw, with the utmost astonishment, two pieces, thicker and longer than our ordinary beef-steaks, cut out of the higher part of the buttock of the beast. How it was done I cannot positively say, because, judging the cow was to be killed from the moment I saw the knife drawn, I was not anxious to view that catastrophe, which was by no means an object of curiosity; whatever way it was done, it surely was adroitly, and the two pieces were spread upon the outside of one of their shields.

"One of them still continued holding the head, while the other two were busied in curing the wound. This too was done not in an ordinary manner; the skin which had covered the flesh that was taken away was left entire, and flapped over the wound, and was fastened to the corresponding part by two or more small skewers or pins. Whether they had put any thing under the skin, between that and the wounded flesh, I know not; but at the river side where they were, they had prepared a cataplasim of clay, with which they covered the wound; they then forced the animal to rise, and drove it on before them, to furnish them with a fuller meal when they should meet their companions in the evening.

"I could not but admire a dinner so truly soldier-like, nor did I ever see so commodious a manner of carrying provisions along on the road as this was. I naturally attributed this to necessity, and the love of expedition. It was a liberty, to be sure, taken with christianity; but what transgression is not warranted to a soldier, when distressed by his enemy in the field? I could not as yet conceive that this was the ordinary banquet of citizens, and even of priests, throughout all this country. In the hospitable humane house of Janni these living feasts had never appeared. It is true, we had seen raw meat, but no part of an animal torn from it with the blood. The first shocked us as uncommon, but the other as impious.

"When first I mentioned this in England, as one of the singularities which prevailed in this barbarous country, I was told by my friends it was not believed. I asked the reason of this disbelief, and was answered, that people who had never been out of their own country, and others well acquainted with the manners of the world, for they had travelled as far as France, had agreed the thing was impossible, and therefore it was so. My friends counselled

me further, that as these men were infallible, and had each the leading of a circle, I should by all means obliterate this from my journal, and not attempt to inculcate in the minds of my readers the belief of a thing that men who had travelled pronounced to be impossible. They suggested to me, in the most friendly manner, how rudely a very learned and worthy traveller had been treated, for daring to maintain that he had eat part of a lion, a story I have already taken notice of in my Introduction. They said, that being convinced by these connoisseurs his having eaten any part of a lion was impossible, he had abandoned this assertion altogether, and after only mentioned it in an appendix; and this was the farthest I could possibly venture.

"Far from being a convert to such prudential reasons, I must for ever profess openly, that I think them unworthy of me. To represent as truth a thing I know to be a falsehood, not to avow a truth which I know I ought to declare; the one is fraud, the other cowardice: I hope I am equally distant from them both; and I pledge myself never to retract the fact here advanced, that the Abyssinians do feed in common upon live flesh; and that I myself have, for several years, been partaker of that disagreeable and beastly diet: on the contrary, I have no doubt, when time shall be given to read this history to an end, there will be very few, if they have candour enough to own it, that will not be ashamed of ever having doubted."

On the 22d he arrived at Sirè; and pursuing his journey through great perils, both from wild beasts and enemies of various kinds, he arrived at Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia, on the 15th of February. To give a specimen of the horrors of this journey, the following passage may be selected: "The hyænas this night devoured one of the best of our mules. They are here in great plenty, and so are lions; the roaring and grumbling of the latter, in the part of the wood nearest our tent, greatly disturbed our heads, and prevented them from eating their provender. I lengthened the strings of my tent, and placed the beasts between them. The white ropes, and the tremulous motion made by the impression of the wind,

frightened the lions from coming near us. I had procured from Janni two small brass bells, such as the mules carry. I had tied these to the storm strings of the tent, where their noise, no doubt, greatly contributed to our heads safety from these ravenous yet cautious animals, so that we never saw them; but the noise they made, and perhaps their smell, so terrified the mules, that in the morning they were drenched in sweat, as if they had been a long journey.

"The British hyæna was not so to be deterred. I shot one of them dead on the night of the 31st of January, and on the 2d of February I fired at another so near that I was confident of killing him. Whether the balls had fallen out, or that I had really missed him with the first barrel, I know not, but he gave a snarl, and a kind of bark upon the first shot, advancing directly upon me, as if unhurt. The second shot, however, took place, and laid him without motion upon the ground. Yafine and his men killed another with a pike; and such was their determined coolness, that they stalked round about us with the familiarity of a dog or any other domestic animal brought up with man.

"But we were still more incommoded by a lesser animal, a large black ant, little less than an inch long, which coming out from under the ground demolished our carpets, which they cut all into shreds, and part of the lining of our tent likewise, and every bag or sack they could find. We had first seen them in great numbers at Angari, but here they were intolerable. Their bite causes a considerable inflammation, and the pain is greater than that which arises from the bite of a scorpion; they are called *gun-dan*."

Respecting the hyænas, Mr. Bruce observes, that "what sufficiently marked the voracity of these beasts, was, that the bodies of their dead companions, which we hauled a long way from us, and left there, were almost entirely eaten by the survivors the next morning; and I then observed, for the first time, that the hyæna of this country was a different species from those I had seen in Europe which had been brought from Asia or America,

(To be continued.)

## D A G E N H A M,

[With a View.]

DAGENHAM, in the county of Essex, hath Barking about four miles on the West, the Thames on the South, and

is parted from Chafford Hundred by a rivulet that comes from Rumbold.

It is a pleasant summer situation, much

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much resorted to at that season for the diversion of fishing.

On the 17th of December 1701 a breach was made in the wall of the Thames by a storm, and one thousand acres of land, worth 3l. an acre, in the Levels of Dagenham and Havering, were overflowed, and a sand-bank was raised at the mouth of the Breach.

For remedy of this the land-owners were obliged to take the expence on themselves; but the undertakers failing, an Act of Parliament was obtained, laying a duty upon ships for ten years to bear the charge. Mr. Boswell undertook to stop the Breach, and remove the silt for 16,500l. but soon failed in the attempt. Captain Perry then undertook it for 25,000l. and a promise from the Trustees of recommending him to Parliament for more, if any accident should happen. On September 10, 1717, his work was blown up. On this occasion he published, "An Account of the Stopping of Dagenham Breach, with the

Accidents which have attended the same, from the first Undertaking: containing also, Proper Rules for Performing any the like Work; and Proposals for rendering the Ports of Dover and Dublin (which the Author has been employed to survey) commodious for entertaining large Ships. To which is prefixed, A Plan of the Levels which were overflowed by the Breach. By Captain John Perry \*. 8vo. 1721." At the end of this book he appears to have been loaded with debts, and intreats the Trustees, as the work was compleated, that he might be freed from the debts and engagements into which it had plunged him, and that he might be set at liberty to offer himself upon some other work, whereby he might be of use to his country, and have an opportunity of getting his bread, cheerfully submitting to whatsoever should be thought fit as to any consideration or reward to himself.

## THE PEEPER.

### NUMBER XIX.

Ὅστις δὲ διαβολαῖς πείθεται ταχὺ,  
Ἦτοι πομπὴς αὐτὸς ἐστὶ τῆς τρέφης,  
Ἡ κατὰ πᾶσι παιδαρίῳ γνώμῃ ἔχει.

MENANDER.

**T**HERE is no evil more common, and there is none that affects domestic happiness more severely, than Defamation. In every walk of life we may observe the pernicious consequences attendant on this infernal dæmon; but sorry am I to say, that no where does it gain a more considerable influence, no where is it more cherished and encouraged, than among those who are favoured with ease and affluence, who have had the advantage of a liberal education, and therefore, one would be apt to imagine, would be above the meanness of this despicable vice.

Defamation is more particularly iniquitous, because it is absolutely inexcusable, as being productive of no benefit to the person who gives it indulgence. Other vices yield some degree of pleasure,

however transient and insignificant, in their motives and accomplishment; but this proceeds either from a wanton principle of malevolence, or from a settled spirit of revenge, neither of which can possibly be productive of delightful sensations.

Oftentimes the circumstances which attend a lapse from virtue are so complicated, as greatly to extenuate the erring child of mortality; but Defamation affords no excuse, since we can be under no necessity to wound the reputation of a fellow-creature. There are degrees in this crime. They who directly invent a slander against another are undoubtedly defamers of the first magnitude; but even those persons who report it again are absolutely inexcusable; for we ought not

\* This Captain John Perry died 11th Feb. 1733. He had been an officer in the English Navy. In the year 1698, when the Czar Peter was in England, he was engaged by him as a person capable of serving him in his new designs of establishing a fleet, and making his rivers navigable, &c. He accordingly went to Russia, where he was employed in several works until the year 1712, when the arrears of his salary being unpaid, and himself threatened with being compelled, in an arbitrary manner, to engage further in the Emperor's service, he was under the necessity of claiming the protection of Mr. Whitworth, the English Ambassador, under whose conduct he returned to England. In the year 1716 he published "The State of Russia under the present Czar, &c." 8vo. a curious book, containing much information. After his return to England he was engaged in several public works, particularly at Dover and Dublin, &c.

to mention any evil of our neighbour, and especially if it comes upon uncertain evidence, or from one whose veracity we have any reason to doubt. Though, in fact, his conduct is infamous who invents a falsehood concerning the character of another, yet our's is little if at all less so, if we report it again; because we hereby approve of the evil, and contribute, as far as lies in our power, to its increase. If the author of the scandal did indeed give the first wound, we, by enlarging and irritating of it, do what we can to make that wound mortal.

Supposing that we have any, even the slightest, room to question the truth of any evil report we hear, that is a sufficient call upon us not to give it any circulation; for we are to consider that the mischief we are about to do is irreparable, since we cannot possibly erase the impressions which our little narratives or insinuations may have made upon the minds of the hearers. Now if our reports should happen to prove false, how odious must we appear to the wise and good, and indeed to ourselves, when we see the party we have so cruelly injured, or hear his name mentioned?

But a considerable and common mischief arising from Defamation is, that the slandered person regains his reputation in a very slow degree, though it was blasted in a moment. Many of those, perhaps, who heard the scandal, have since been dispersed abroad, and carried it with them to places where his vindication may never come. Beside, it is a melancholy infirmity of human nature, that we are hardly brought to think well of one whom we have been used to consider in a disadvantageous light. There will long lurk within us an evil and uncharitable spirit, called *Suspicion*, that will induce us to hold unfavourable notions of those against whom Defamation has once prejudiced us. And here I cannot help lamenting the too common practice of spreading abroad the real faults and failings of others; which, though rarely esteemed so, is certainly a species of Defamation; since, if even a person has injured us, to develop his errors, and to enlarge upon the vicious actions he

has committed, proves that we are animated by a spirit of revenge rather than of true magnanimity. But to expose the faults of those who have not made us the dupes of their art, or betrayed our confidence, is little less culpable than traducing the characters of the innocent; and I have often observed that this evil custom prevents many, perhaps the generality, of the vicious from returning to the walk of virtue. When a frail daughter of mortality, whose unsuspecting innocence has been made the sad prey of some artful insidious raviisher, deplores in silence the sacrifice she has made, and trembling seeks that virtue and peace she had been drawn from by the arts of man, she is too frequently kept back and driven from repentance by the rest of her sex, with whom a known deviation from virtue is considered as an unpardonable crime. She cannot appear in company without meeting the cutting taunt, the piercing sneer, or worse reproach, and that probably from persons who, had they been in her situation, would more easily have yielded to vice, and more obstinately have persisted in it.

But if to speak evil of the vicious becomes us not, how ought we to guard against that more odious custom of wounding the characters of the innocent?

To scatter the deadly arrows of Defamation around, may be amusing for the time, but it will certainly afford no pleasing reflection, when the falsity of our reports is known; nor can we possibly behold the persons we have so dreadfully injured in their nearest and most valuable concerns, without shrinking back with conscious guilt.

The character of a jester, or a man of satirical wit, may indeed introduce a person into genteel companies, and the private parties of the great; but even they will inwardly despise him as a buffoon, who has no other merit than what he derives from deformity. The consequences of this practice, therefore, must be every way evil to the defamer himself, though others may also suffer from his nefariousness a transient degree of pain and uneasiness.

#### ACCOUNT of M. DE LATOUR,

Late PAINTER to the KING of FRANCE, of the ROYAL ACADEMY of PAINTING at PARIS, of that of SCIENCES, BELLES LETTRES, and ARTS, at AMIENS, &c.

M. DE LATOUR was born at St. Quentin in 1705. His active genius displayed itself at an early period,

and the margins of all his school books were embellished with the effusions of his youthful fancy. Frequent floggings, however,

however, rewarded the striking caricatures of his pedagogue, which appeared conspicuous in various places. On his leaving school, his father suffered him to pursue the bent of his inclinations, and placed him with a master, who taught him the first rudiments of his art.

Here he made no small progress, but was much more improved by a journey to the Netherlands, where he had an opportunity of studying the chefs-d'œuvre of the Flemish School. Cambray was at that time the seat of a negotiation which employed the Ministers of many Powers. The portraits of several of these were painted by the young Latour with such success, that the English Ambassador prevailed on him to accompany him to London, where he received the most flattering encouragement.

On his return to France, an extreme irritability of the nervous system forbidding him the use of oil-colours, he was obliged to confine himself to crayons, a mode of painting to which it is difficult to give any degree of force. The obstacles he had hence to encounter served but to animate his zeal; and he sought every means of perfecting his art, by the constant study of design; to which he added those of geometry, physics, and even philosophy, which he rendered subservient to his grand object, painting. The fruits of his profound study gave a new merit to his enchanting crayons; and whilst his lively and agreeable conversation alleviated the irksomeness of sitting confined to a particular posture, the features of the mind became imprinted on the canvas as well as those of the countenance.

Admitted into the Royal Academy of Painting at the age of thirty-three, it was not long before he was called to court. His free and independent spirit, however, led him to refuse what most as eagerly covet. At length he submitted to the monarch's commands. The place in which Louis XV. chose to sit for his picture was a tower surrounded with windows. "What am I to do in this Janthorn?" said Latour: "painting requires a single passage for the light."—"I have chosen this retired place," answered the King, "that we may not be interrupted."—"I did not know, Sir," replied the painter, "that a King of France was not master of his own house."

Louis XV. was much amused with the original sallies of Latour, who sometimes carried them pretty far, as may be conceived from the following anecdote.

Being sent for to Versailles, to paint the portrait of Madame de Pompadour, he answered surlily: "Tell Madame the Marchioness, that I do not run about the town to paint." Some friends representing to him the impropriety of such a message, he promised to go to Versailles on a certain day, provided no one were permitted to interrupt him. On his arrival he repeated the condition, requesting leave to consider himself at home, that he might paint at his ease. This being granted, he took off his buckles, garters, and neckcloth; hung his wig upon a girandole; and put on a silk cap, which he had in his pocket. In this dishabille he began his work, when presently the King entered. "Did you not promise me, Madam," said the painter, rising and taking off his cap, "that we should not be interrupted?" The King, laughing at his appearance and rebuke, pressed him to go on. "It is impossible for me to obey your Majesty," answered he; "I will return when the Marchioness is alone." With this he took up his buckles, garters, neckcloth, and periwig, and went into the next room to dress himself, muttering as he went, that he did not like to be interrupted. The favourite of the King yielded to the painter's caprice, and the portrait was finished: It was a full length, as large as life, afterwards exhibited at the Louvre, and perhaps the greatest work of the kind ever executed.

M. De Latour painted all the Royal Family; and both court and city crowded to his closet. But amongst his numerous performances, those which are the fruits of esteem or friendship are easily distinguishable. In them art seems to have surpassed itself. We cannot here avoid particularising the portrait of M. de la Condamine; in which it is apparent that the philosopher was deaf.

With an agreeable talent for conversation, just taste, a memory stored with extensive knowledge, and an excellent heart, he could not be destitute of friends. His house was resorted to by the most distinguished artists, philosophers, and literati of the capital. Favoured by the Sovereign, and by the Heir Apparent, he was devoid of pride, and had the modesty twice to refuse the Order of St. Michael.

In his private character M. De Latour was an useful member of society, generous, and humane. The desire of making others happy was his predominant, or rather sole, passion. Gratitude published, in spite of him, his continual acts of beneficence,





(Ordinert. 15. die Martij)

32, Hen. VI. 1454.

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6 Hereford

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Р. Ваппе, р.

Talbot  
Talbot

dykt. Brd. F. G. Prok.

Ch. H. Combe & Co.

Donkchier 

Wm. H. Harrison  
Stamton

Учредитель

2<sup>nd</sup> of Jan 1906

*Fragmenta sculpt.*

dedicence, and his door was continually surrounded by the needy. It is not easy to distinguish the truly unfortunate from those whom *indigence* has reduced to want, when both equally appeal to our benevolence; and he would rather give to those who abused unreflecting charity, than hazard the refusing succour to the really deserving. Even if he found one whom he had but just relieved returning to intreat his assistance, he would suppose that he had new wants, and again afford him aid.

Amongst the useful establishments to which M. De Latour turned his thoughts, painting, the source of his fame, and in great measure of his fortune, particularly claimed his attention. He gave four hundred guineas to found an annual prize for the best piece of linear and aerial perspective alternately, to be adjudged by the Academy of Painting at Paris. Persuaded too of the benefits of good

morals, and useful arts, he founded an annual prize of twenty guineas, to be distributed by the Academy of Amiens to the most worthy action, or most useful discovery in the arts. He also founded and endowed two establishments; one for the support of indigent children, the other an asylum for distressed age; and at St. Quentin, a free-school for drawing.

Having enjoyed all the pleasures attached to celebrity in the capital, M. De Latour at length retired to the place of his nativity, to enjoy the purer ones of rendering his fellow-creatures happy. His entrance into St. Quentin resembled a triumph; and to this the benefactor of mankind has surely a far better claim than the conqueror, whose path is marked with horror and devastation. Here, at the age of eighty-four, he finished his career. May all whom Fortune favours with her gifts, stimulated by his example, make as good an use of them!

#### To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

Observing in your Magazine for March 1789 (p. 189.) a very curious instrument subscribed by the principal Members of the Privy Council of King Henry the Sixth, I thought it would be acceptable to the public to preserve specimens of the hand-writings of so many great and illustrious persons: I have therefore caused *far* *smile* drawings to be made of them, from the *original*, which I send you for the entertainment of your readers. The signatures should be placed in the following

Yours, &c.

B. R. May 10, 1790.

A. T.

J. CAR. CANT.

JOHN KEMP, Archbishop of Canterbury and Cardinal. He had been Archbishop of York, and Chancellor of England; he was one of the most learned men of his age. I find this distich concerning him:

*"Bis primas, ter preses, et bis Cardine fundus."*

W. EROR.

WILLIAM BOOTH, Archbishop of York from 1452 to 1464, ob. apud Southwell, Sept. 20, 1464.

W. WYNTON.

WILLIAM WAYNFLETE, alias PAT-TYN, Bishop of Winton from May 10, 1447, to his death, August 11, 1486.—A print of his magnificent monument in Winchester Cathedral has been lately engraven by the Society of Antiquaries.

R. N. DUNELM.

ROBERT NEVIL, Bishop of Durham from 1438 to 1457.

T. B. ELIEN.

THOMAS BOURCHIER, translated from Worcester Dec. 20, 1443. He was Bishop of Ely till April 22, 1454, when he was translated to Canterbury.

JO. WYGORN.

JOHN CARPENTER, Bishop of Worcester from 1444 to 1476.

W. NORWICEN.

WALTER LYHERT, or HEART, Bishop of Norwich from 1445 to 1472.

J. HEREFORD.

JOHN STANBERY, Bishop of Hereford from 1453 to 1474.

J. LINCOLN.

JOHN CHEDWORTH, Bishop of Lincoln from 1451 to 1471.

R. COVENTR. & LICH.

REGINALD BUTLER, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield from 1453 to 1459.

\* This Prelate was twelve years Master of Winchester School, Provost of Eton, Lord Chancellor of England, and the Founder of Magdalen College in Oxford.

## R. YORK.

**RICHARD PLANTAGANET**, Duke of York, Earl of Cambridge March and Rutland, Regent of France, appointed Protector of the King's Person, and Defender of the Church of England.—He was slain at the battle of Wakefield.

## JASPER.

**JASPER TUDOR**, half-brother to King Henry VI. created Earl of Pembroke in 1452. In the civil wars he fled into France, where he remained till 1486, when his nephew, King Henry VII. created him Duke of Bedford. He died without issue Dec. 21, 17. H.N. 7.

## DEVON.

**THOMAS COURTNEY**, Earl of Devon, son and heir of Hugh Earl of Devon. He was taken and beheaded in Yorkshire, on Palm Sunday, anno 1460.

## H. BUCKINGHAM.

**HUMFRED STAFFORD**, created Duke of Buckingham by King Hen. VI. Sept. 14, 1444. He was slain fighting for his Sovereign, at the battle of Northampton, July 10, 1460.

## R. WARREWYK.

**RICHARD NEVIL**, Earl of Warwick. Chamberlain of England, Constable of Dover Castle, Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Knight of the Garter. He fought both for and against his Sovereign, and was styled the King-maker. He was slain at the battle of Barnet in 1471.

## OXENFORD.

**JOHN DE VERE**, the eleventh Earl of Oxford, from 1415 to 1462, when he was arraigned for high-treason, convicted, and beheaded on Tower-hill, the 26th day of Feb. 1462, in the 5th year of King Edward the IVth.

## TALBOT.

**JOHN TALBOT**, Earl of Shrewsbury, son and successor of the famous John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, who achieved so many victories in France. This young Earl was valiant as his father and ancestors. He was slain at the battle of Northampton, 1460, fighting on the part of his King.

## R. SALISBURY.

**RICHARD NEVILL**, son of Ralph Nevill, 6th Earl of Westmoreland, Earl of Salisbury, Knight of the Garter, and Lord High Chancellor of England; He took part with Richard Duke of York

against the King. He was taken in the battle of Wakefield by Queen Margaret, wife of King Henry VI. and was beheaded at Pontefract by her command.

## WYLTESHIRE.

**JAMES BUTLER**, created Earl of Wiltshire in the life-time of his father; he was also Knight of the Garter, and Lord High Treasurer of England, and died without issue in 1461.

## GREYSTOCK.

**RALPH** Lord Greystock, summoned to Parliament from the 15th to the 33d of Hen. VI.

## W. FAUCOMBERGE.

**WILLIAM NEVILL**, Lord Falconberg in right of his wife, ob. 2d Ed. IV.

## BOURGCHIER.

**HENRY** Viscount Bourchier. He was a very illustrious person, twice Treasurer of England; he was *pape praelatus, bello praeliorum*; concerning whom see Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 129.

## J. CLYNTON.

**JOHN** Lord Clinton. He was active in the wars in France, where he was taken, and remained six years a prisoner; he afterwards was ransomed, and fought on the side of the Duke of York.

## STOURTON.

**JOHN** Lord Stourton. He was a very active man, and enjoyed several civil and military employments, both at home and abroad, under King Henry the VIth, who, in the 26th year of his reign, created him Baron Stourton. He died in 1462, 2. Edw. IVth.

## WYLLUGHBY.

**ROBERT** Lord Willoughby of Eresby, ob. 30th May, 5. Edw. IVth.

## SCROPE.

**HENRY** Lord Scroope, died Jan 14th, 37. Hen. VI.

## R. PRIOR.

of St. John of Jerusalem.

## W. FYNIS.

**SIR WILLIAM FIENES**, Knight, Constable of Dover Castle. He was slain at the battle of Barnet, fighting on the part of King Edw. IVth.

*Ordinat. &c.*

15. die Martii, 3 2. Hen. VI. } T. KENT,  
A. D. 14 } Clerk of the Council.

T H E  
L O N D O N R E V I E W  
A N D  
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L,  
For J U N E, 1790.

*Quid sit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.*

**T**ravels in Spain; containing a new, accurate, and comprehensive View of the present State of that Country. By the Chevalier de Bougoanne. To which are added; copious Extracts from the Essays on Spain of M. Peyron. Illustrated with twelve Copper-Plates. 3 Vols. 8vo. Robinsons.

A MORE interesting Work, or one that better corresponds with its title, has not appeared from the British press for some time. The translation of such performances, which communicate information that may prove materially useful to the Public, at the same time that they furnish a source of rational entertainment, merit every encouragement. The Translator, if he selected these Travels as an important object for the benefit of his country, is entitled to our thanks; if they were pointed out to him, he is still a candidate for generous approbation, which he certainly deserves for having accomplished his arduous task with correctness, ease, and elegance.

Most of the accounts of Spain have been transmitted to us by travellers who have not made any long residence in the country, or have confined their observations chiefly to the magnificence of the public edifices, the splendour of the Court, the mode of living and of travelling as they experienced it, and cursory remarks on the manners of the limited circles of company to which they were recommended or introduced. But a complete view of the *present state* of an ancient and extensive kingdom, which at this moment perhaps is attempting to recover a weight and influence in the political scale of Europe which it has lost for ages, was a *desideratum* rather to be wished than expected.

And at this crisis, we cannot but think ourselves rather fortunate in having been obliged, through the necessity of a tending to more transitory subjects, which if not read and reviewed to-day will be considered as obsolete to-morrow, to postpone to a period, when every one is on the tip-

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toe of enquiry, and anxious not only to hear from but to know something about Spain, an ample review of a publication so well calculated to introduce us to a more familiar acquaintance with a nation whose government has just sounded in our ears the alarm of war.

We are very properly informed by an Advertisement from the Translator, that his author, the Chevalier de Bougoanne, was Secretary to the French Embassy at the Court of Spain, and resides at present at Hamburgh, as French Minister to the Circle of Lower Saxony. His long residence in his former capacity, and the advantages which such a situation gave him, enabled him to treat his subject more at large and more accurately than preceding writers; the preference therefore to be given to his account of the civil government, commerce, manufactures, and revenues of Spain, will not rest upon its being the most modern, but upon its unquestionable fidelity, and the superior opportunities he had to obtain the best and fullest information. But before we enter upon our travels with M. de Bougoanne, candour obliges us, on the behalf of our countrymen, to forewarn them, that their guide and companion in their closet-visitation of Spain is a *Frenchman*, whose commendable partiality for his native country sticks as close to him as *Eo*, *Meo*, and *Arco*, or any other familiar spirit, and has only one disadvantage, that it is not like them *invisible*.

Making allowance for his *penchant* to Versailles, we shall find him upon the whole, truly impartial; and to ballance the small defect here noticed, let it be remembered, that he was Secretary to

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the Embassy from the most favoured nation at the Court of Madrid; a Court and family allied by compact to France, and consequently less suspected by the Spanish Ministry than the Secretaries or Ambassadors from other countries: a confidence may even be supposed to have been established between M. de Bourgoanne and the principal Officers entrusted with the administration of public affairs in Spain, and their subalterns; by whose politeness and attention he might be enabled to gain a closer inspection into the state of the commerce and revenues of the kingdom, than any other foreigner, however distinguished by rank or title, could possibly procure. And indeed, this appears to have been the case, since nothing approaching to that degree of information he communicates, is to be found in the journals of Twiss, Swinburne, or any other writer on the Spanish nation.

Having more important matter to discuss, we shall slightly pass over the usual incidents on the road, attended to and already too amply detailed by most travellers. Suffice it then to say, that the Chevalier de Bourgoanne entered Spain in the year 1772\*, by the ferry across the river Bidasoa, which forms the boundary of the frontiers of the two kingdoms, and has a French Custom-house on one shore, and a Spanish on the opposite: a picturesque view of this passage, and an accurate map of Spain, are the two leading plates illustrating the introduction to the Journey in Vol. I. to which our Review for this and the succeeding month will be confined.

It may be necessary to inform some of our readers, that the Bidasoa is in Biscay, which joins the Pyrenean Mountains, and comprises three provinces of the kingdom of Spain, Guipuscoa, Biscaya, and Alava, formerly making a part of the old separate Monarchy of Castile.

"Biscay," says our Author, "is remarkable for its roads, its cultivation, and privileges, but more particularly for the industry of its inhabitants. This is chiefly exercised upon iron, the principal production of the country. In order to improve this manufacture, the Biscayans have recourse to foreign correspondence, public lectures, and travelling. At Bergara there is a Patriotic School, where Metallurgy is taught by the most able Professors. Students in Chemistry have been sent to Sweden and Germany, where

they have acquired, as well in the bowels of the earth as in the shops of manufacturers, such knowledge as has already been profitable to their Country; for this word is not a vain sound in Biscay. The inhabitants, separated by their situation language and privileges, weak as they are, and confined within narrow limits, are called by nature and policy to feel the spirit of patriotism, and are obedient to the call. This noble sentiment produced the School of Bergara, where the Nobility of the country are brought up at the expence of the States; and not long ago the same patriotism gave new employment to the industry of the Biscayans, by digging the port of Deva. There are several such harbours upon their coasts, which merit the traveller's attention.

"Bilboa, the capital of Biscay, has one, where commerce is in the most flourishing state, and whence an intercourse is maintained with France, Holland, and England. Amongst other privileges, of which the Biscayans are very jealous, all merchandize enters free, except with a few restrictions, and is never examined but at the interior limits. If the King be in want of a certain number of soldiers or sailors, he notifies his wishes to the Provinces, and the people find the most easy means of furnishing their contingency. The taxes which they pay have the name and form of free gifts (*donativo*). The Monarch, by his Minister of the Finances, requires a certain sum; the demand is discussed by the States, and, as it may be imagined, is always acquiesced in. They then levy the sum upon the different cities and communities, according to a register, which undergoes frequent modifications. There is one advantage derived from this method of levying; the imposts being paid from the city grants, individuals are not exposed either to seizure or constraint. It therefore seems in the first point of view, that Biscay taxes itself; and for want of the reality, the inhabitants cherish this shadow, to which for some years past they have made real sacrifices. The free commerce of Spanish America might be extended to their ports, if the Biscayans would allow the necessary duties to be there paid; but they look upon Custom-house officers as the creatures of despotism, and their jealousy rejects the proffered benefits of the Sovereign. They can make no commercial expedition to America without preparing for it in a neighbouring port; and thus the most industrious people of Spain, the most

\* By an error of the press, printed 1782; for p. 37 the Author says he resided *sixteen* years in Spain.

experienced in navigation, and the best situated for such a commerce, sacrifice a part of these advantages to that of preserving some small remains of liberty. Thus, before the war which gave independence to British America, all the inhabitants of one of the provinces engaged themselves by an oath, not to eat lamb, in order to increase the growth of wool, with the intention of rendering useless the manufactures of the mother country."

Little occurs worthy the notice of an enquirer into the present state of Spain, till our Author arrives at Segovia. Here, after describing the Castle or Alcazar, a well-preserved edifice, formerly the residence of the Gothic Kings; and the famous Aqueduct built by Trajan to supply part of the city with water; and illustrating both by good engravings; he enters at large upon a very interesting subject—the growth of wool in Spain, and the cloth manufactures. This part of the work will neither admit of abridgement nor alteration, and it would be a shameful invasion of literary property to insert the whole; we shall therefore readily embrace this opportunity strongly to recommend the work to the Members of both Houses of Parliament, to Merchants, and to all persons concerned in the woollen manufactures of Great Britain, as the accounts which the Chevalier de Bourgoanne received in Spain during the *eighteen years* he resided in that kingdom, enabled him to form an accurate judgment of Spanish wool, and the most interesting results of his inquiries are presented to his readers.

From Segovia our traveller conducts his readers to the Castle of St. Ildefonso, an occasional royal residence, situated in a barren country; yet in the vicinity of the palace, built by Philip V. there are some hamlets, where different manufactures are carried on; such as paper, cloth, and glass. A view of the Castle from the gardens, with an ample description of their various beauties, makes this part of the volume highly entertaining; and we cannot quit them without exciting the curious to peruse it, by giving him some idea of the Chevalier's manner of treating these subjects.

"In one part of these magnificent gardens we found the famous Square of eight alleys—*Plaza de las ocho calles*. In the centre is the group of Pandora, the only one which is of whitened stone; all the others are of white marble, or lead painted of a bronze colour. Eight alleys answer to this center, and each is terminated by

a fountain. Plats of verdure fill up the intervals between the alleys, and each has an altar under a portico of white marble, by the side of a basin, sacred to some God or Goddess. These eight altars, placed at equal distances and decorated, among other *jets-d'eau*, have two which rise in the form of tapers on each side of their divinities. This cold regularity displeased Philip V. who a little before his death made some severe reproaches to the inventor upon the subject. Philip had not the pleasure of enjoying what he had created: death surprized him when the works he had begun were but half finished. The undertakings, however, was the most expensive one of his reign. The finances of Spain, so deranged under the Princes of the House of Austria, thanks to the wise calculations of Orry, to the subsidies of France, and still more to the courageous efforts of the faithful Castilians, would have been sufficient for three long and ruinous wars, and for all the operations of a monarchy, which Philip V. had conquered and formed anew, as well as to have resisted the shocks of ambition and political intrigue; but they sunk beneath the expensive efforts of magnificence. It is singular, that the castle and gardens of St. Ildefonso should have cost about forty-five millions of piastres, precisely the sum in which Philip died indebted (above seven millions of our money); but this enormous expence will appear credible, when it is known that the situation of this palace was, at the beginning of this century, the sloping top of a pile of rocks; that it was necessary to dig and hew out the stones, and in several places to level the rocks, to cut out of its sides a passage for a hundred different canals, to carry vegetative earth to every place in which it was intended to substitute cultivation for sterility, and to work a mine to clear a passage for the roots of the numerous trees that are there planted. All these efforts were crowned with success;—and the sight of this magnificent place is, alone, a sufficient recompence for a journey into Spain."

M. de Bourgoanne takes great pains to demonstrate, by many examples, that the Spaniards are not in general that lazy idle people they have been described by most travellers; but, on the contrary, an industrious patient race, who, under a better government, would make a distinguished figure amongst the nations of the first rank for fortitude, perseverance, ingenuity and labour: but it is too severe to censure them for the want of those exertions of human genius and manly en-

terprise, which only lie dormant from the oppressions of despotism, which, in the midst of the most enchanting scenes in Spain, continually obliges man to recall to mind the fetters of exclusive property and slavery. The toils and fatigues that must have been endured in erecting and decorating the palace and gardens of St. Ildefonso in such a barren soil, and all the operations that belong to the management of their wool, to fit it for exportation, or for manufacturing at home, are of themselves sufficient instances to vindicate the Spaniards from the charge of idleness and ignorance; but we have still stronger proofs to produce; and as we know not how soon the time may come when the revolutions in favour of civil and religious liberty, which are accomplishing in other parts of Europe, may reach them, let us sometimes abandon that narrow, illiberal, vulgar policy, which teaches us to contemn and think too lightly of those whom war may constitute our enemies.

The Court of Spain retires annually to St. Ildefonso during the heat of the dog-days. It arrives towards the end of July, and returns at the beginning of October. Our author was there at a time as brilliant for the Court of the late King, Charles III. as it was flattering to that monarch. He expected the arrival of one of his august nephews, the Count D'Artois, who, allured by the glory promised to the besiegers of Gibraltar, was going to give new lustre to victory by his presence and share in the laurels. The description the Chevalier gives of this amiable brother of his Sovereign (now a wandering exile from his country), and of his pompous reception at St. Ildefonso, is penned in the true Gallic style of presumption and vanity: it is the vapouring recital of an enthusiastic enthusiast, and, could the Translator have taken the liberty, might have been advantageously omitted. Next follows, a detail of the etiquette and splendour of the Court of Spain, especially on gala days, that is to say, high festivals, of which there are eight in the year, and they are the birth-days of the King and of the elder branches of the Royal Family. Amongst other ceremonies upon these days, when the greatest luxury of dress is displayed, women of the greatest distinction kiss not only the hand of the Monarch, but that of all his children, who ever may be their age or sex; and the most charming Duchess prostrates herself before the youngest infant, even when at the breast,

and presses with her lips the little hand, which mechanically receives or refuses the premature homage.

An account of the creation, hereditary succession, titles, rank, and privileges of the Grandees of Spain, is given more amply than we have hitherto met with. They pay a duty on taking up the title, whether by descent or creation, amounting to about 1040*l.* sterling, which produces to the King, clear of the fees of office, about 833*l.* and forms one branch of his income.

So much has been advanced by various authors respecting the pride, avarice, and other bad qualities of the Grandees of Spain, that it is with great satisfaction we give a place to the following relation of their mode of living, which unites with human foibles exemplary moral conduct; and which, if it prevailed in this country, would be a miraculous change indeed in the manners of our *grandes*.—"There are no fortunes at Versailles to be compared to those of the Duke of Medina Celi, the Duke of Alba, the Marquis of Penafiel, the Count of Altimira, or the Duke of Infantado." The last-mentioned nobleman is the greatest grower of wool in all Spain. "It must however be confessed, that their external appearance does not correspond to their fortune. They do not ruin themselves, as in France, by large and numerous houses, entertainments, and English gardens: all these species of ostentation are in Spain yet in their infancy: theirs is more obscure, but perhaps not less expensive. Numerous sets of mules, rich liveries, which are displayed but three or four times a year, and a multitude of servants, are their great articles of expence. The ill management of their estates, into which they seldom or never examine, considerably diminishes their income. They have stewards, treasurers, and various officers, like those of petty sovereigns. They keep in their pay not only the servants grown old in their service, but those even of their fathers, and the families whence they inherit, and even provide for the subsistence of their children and relations. I was assured that the Duke of Aicos, who died in 1780, maintained *three thousand persons*." Though this is carrying things to an extreme, and, as our author justly observes, may encourage idleness, surely a medium might be adopted, and a more honourable method introduced, than that of discharging faithful servants after long services, and turning them adrift in the world, or quartering them upon the public, by giving

giving them places in charitable foundations, instituted as asylums for the broken worn-out soldier and sailor; or what is, if possible, still more unjust, making them petty officers, and collectors of those customs and taxes which have been drained from the sources of commercial industry, and which ought to be reserved for the poor tradesman and mechanic, who perhaps has sunk under the oppressive weight of the very taxes these officers are appointed to collect.

Our subject now grows upon us in its importance. The account of the ancient National Assembly of Spain called the *Cortes*, and of the present faint resemblance of them, in an existing deputation of them at Madrid, would carry us beyond the bounds we must necessarily assign to this article for the present, to make room for an examination of other new productions of the press; more especially as a state of the present Administration of the Government is connected with it; we shall therefore conclude with the concise account of the present King and Queen of Spain (at the time of writing these Travels, Prince and Princess of Asturias). "The Princess of Asturias herself, whose obliging manners, wit, and graces, irresistibly charm all those who approach her, passes most of her time in private, where

she has few other pleasures than those of music and conversation. The Prince, her husband, has a taste for music and most of the fine arts; he patronises that of painting in particular; and not satisfied with the master-pieces with which the Palace of the King, his father, is furnished, he is making a collection of the best paintings of different Schools, in which he is assisted by two of his *valets de chambre*, one a Frenchman, the other an Italian. Pleasures do not abound at the Spanish Court—there are no theatrical representations of any kind; the amusement of the Sovereign and the Princes is confined to the chase. This is a great inconvenience to the idlers about the Court, but very advantageous to public affairs. Ministers may there dedicate their whole time to their business, and give frequent audiences. I have often greatly admired the simple and regular life they lead; walking is almost the only amusement they permit themselves. Nothing less than the esteem of the nation, and the love of the public good, can recompense them for so intirely renouncing the greater part of the pleasures of life.

(To be continued in our next, with the present state of the Administration, of the Navy, Army, and Finances of Spain.)

A Narrative of the Mutiny on Board His Majesty's Ship Bounty, and the subsequent Voyage of Part of the Crew, in the Ship's Boat, from Tofoa, one of the Friendly Islands, to Timor, a Dutch Settlement in the East Indies. Written by Lieutenant William Bligh. Illustrated with Charts. Quarto. 7s. Nicol.

THE high sense of courage and fidelity which fills the bosoms of British officers, renders them tremblingly alive to the least suspicion derogatory of their professional character; and every endeavour that truth will justify or spirit can achieve, is immediately adopted to rescue their fame from the apprehensions of jealousy or the prejudices of opinion. It is to feelings of this description that we may, perhaps, ascribe the present work. The loss of a King's ship is always the subject matter of an enquiry by Court Martial; and Captain Bligh has fought by means of this tribunal the justice to which, by the present Narrative, he has clearly proved himself to be fully entitled. That the Commander should not be able to prevent five-and-twenty out of forty men from forcibly taking away his vessel, can only appear extraordinary to those who are unacquainted with the possibility of conducting a mutiny with impenetrable secrecy; a mutiny which, in the present case, was

so closely planned, that thirteen of the crew, although they had lived forward among the people, and were the messmates of the principal insurgents, had never observed any circumstance to give them a suspicion of what was going on; it is not, therefore, wonderful that the possibility of such a conspiracy should never enter into the Captain's mind.—"The women at Otaheite," says Captain Bligh, "are handsome, mild, and cheerful in their manners and conversation; possessed of great sensibility, and have sufficient delicacy to make them admired and beloved. The Chiefs were so much attached to our people, that they rather encouraged their stay among them than otherwise, and even made them promises of large possessions. Under these, and many other attendant circumstances equally desirable, it is now perhaps not so much to be wondered at, though scarcely possible to have been foreseen, that a set of sailors, most of them void of



of connections, should be led away; especially when, in addition to such powerful inducements, they imagined it in their power to fix themselves in the midst of plenty, on the finest island in the world, where they need not labour, and where the allurements of dissipation are beyond any thing that can be conceived. The utmost, however, that any commander could have supposed would have happened is, that some of the people would have been tempted to desert. But if it should be asserted that a commander is to guard against an act of mutiny and piracy in his own ship, more than by the common rules of service, it is as much as to say that he must sleep locked up, and when awake be girded with pistols." The work, which we are informed, by an advertisement prefixed, is only part of a voyage, relating the manner in which the expedition miscarried, with the subsequent events, and that the rest will be published as soon as it can be got ready, is written without any ostentation of learning, in a plain, simple and perspicuous style, and bears, from the internal evidence, the strongest marks of authenticity with respect to its facts. The hardships which the Captain and his adherents suffered, the astonishing perseverance they exercised, and the miraculous success which ultimately attended them, are so singular and extraordinary, that we shall endeavour to give a short outline of the eventful Narrative.

Lieutenant William Bligh was appointed in the month of August 1787, to the command of his Majesty's ship *Bounty*, of 215 tons burthen, carrying four six-pounders; and, including every person on board, forty-nine men. The object of the voyage for which this appointment was made, was to convey the Bread Fruit Tree from the South Sea Islands to the West Indies; and Captain Bligh had so far effected the purpose of his mission, that arriving at Otaheite on the 26th of October 1788, after a prosperous voyage of ten months, he set sail from that place on the 4th of April 1789, with 1015 fine bread-fruit plants, and many other valuable fruits of that country on board. On the seventh day after his departure he discovered the island of Whytootackee, lat.  $16^{\circ} 52' S.$  and long.  $200^{\circ} 19' E.$ ; anchored on the 24th at Annamooka, one of the Friendly Islands; sailed from thence on the 27th; and on the evening of the ensuing day directed his course towards Tofoa. Just before sun-rising the next morning, Mr. Christian, one of

the mates who had the morning watch, accompanied by three others, came into the Captain's cabin while he was asleep, and, seizing him, tied his hands with a cord behind his back, and threatened him with instant death if he made the least noise. The Captain, however, called to loud as to alarm every one; but the insurgents had already secured the officers who were not of their party, by placing centinels at their doors; and after vainly exerting every effort to quell the mutiny, which it was soon apparent had been long secretly concerted, the boatswain was obliged by the mutineers to hoist the launch out, and the Captain with eighteen men were forced over the side of the ship into the boat, and cast adrift in the open ocean, with four cutlasses, twine, canvas, lines, sails, cordage, carpenter's tool chest, an eight and twenty gallon cask of water, 150lb. of bread, six quarts of rum, six bottles of wine, a quadrant, a compass, some ship's papers, and sixteen pieces of pork, each weighing 2lb. The ship, with twenty-five hands on board, steered to the W. N. W.; and "*Huzza for Otaheite!*" was frequently heard among the mutineers. The Captain and his companions rowed towards Tofoa, which bore N. E. about ten leagues from them, which they reached the ensuing day, and where they supplied themselves with a small quantity of fresh water which they found in the cavities of the almost inaccessible rocks, and with a few coco-nuts which they knocked from the trees. A small plantain walk conducted them through a few deserted huts to a deep gully that led towards a mountain near a volcano which is almost constantly burning, covering the dreary country around it with abundant lava. At the head of the cove, about 150 yards from the water-side, they found a cave, where they slept, and at dawn of day the party set out again a different route to see what they could find. The island was fortunately inhabited, and after ingratiating themselves with the two men, a woman, and a child, whom they first met, they were introduced to the natives, who at first treated them with friendship and hospitality; but at length the natives, to the number of 200, attacked them with stones, by which they killed one man, drove the rest to their boat, and obliged them to put to sea in the most unhappy situation. While they sailed round the west side of the island, they came to a resolution of endeavouring to reach Timor in New Holland, a Dutch Settlement at the distance of full 1200 leagues; and

and agreeing to live on one ounce of bread and a quarter of a pint of water a day, they bore across a sea where the navigation is but little known, in a small boat twenty-three feet long from stem to stern, deep laden with eighteen men, without a chart, and only Captain Bligh's own recollection and general knowledge of the situation of the places, assisted by a book of latitudes and longitudes, to guide them; and with only 150lb. of bread, twenty-eight gallons of water, 20lb. of pork, three bottles of wine, and five quarts of rum for their subsistence. In this situation, on the 5th of May they discovered several small islands between the latitude  $19^{\circ} 5' S.$  and  $18^{\circ} 19' S.$  and according to their reckoning from  $3^{\circ} 17'$  to  $3^{\circ} 46'$  West longitude from Tofoa; and after suffering the most dreadful hardships from the inclemency of the weather, and the want of provisions, they reached on Friday the 29th of May, an island, lat.  $12^{\circ} 46' S.$  long.  $40^{\circ} 10' W.$  from Tofoa, where they landed, without discovering any signs of its being inhabited. Captain Bligh, on the morning next ensuing his arrival, sent out parties in search of supplies, while others were putting the boat in order, that he might be ready to go to sea in case any unforeseen cause might make it necessary. The foraging party returned highly rejoiced at having found plenty of oysters and fresh water. This island is about two miles in circuit, and consists of a high lump of rocks and stones covered with wood; the trees, from the poverty of the soil, are in general small. The day on which Captain Bligh and his companions reached this shore, being the anniversary of the Restoration of Charles the Second, he named it *Restoration Island*. On the 31st of May, being all ready to put again to sea, with only thirty-eight days allowance of bread, at the rate of issuing a twenty-fifth of a pound at breakfast and at dinner, Captain Bligh directed every person to attend prayers, and by four o'clock they were preparing to embark, when twenty natives appeared running and hallooing to them on the opposite shore, each of them armed with a spear or a lance, and a short weapon which they carried in their left hand. To avoid the danger of a second attack, Captain Bligh made the best of his way between two small islands that lie to the north of Restoration Island, and passing these people within a quarter of a mile, observed they were quite naked, of a black complexion, with hair or wool bushy and

short. Passing the channel between the nearest island and the main land, about one mile apart, and leaving all the islands on the starboard side, Capt. Bligh landed on another island, which he named Sunday Island, about four miles distant to the N. W. where he collected some fine oysters, clams, small dog-fish, and about two tons of rain water from the hollows of the rocks. From this island he proceeded on Monday June 1 to a key which he had seen in N. W. by N. about four miles distant from the main, lat.  $11^{\circ} 47'$  South; but after great fatigue and disappointment to procure supplies, except such as boobies and noddies, birds about the size of a pigeon, afforded, he got every one into the boat, and departed by dawn of day, steering under a wind at south east, a course to the N. by W. Touching at several small islands, one of which, by a remarkable coincidence of ideas, received the name of Booby Island both from Captain Bligh and Captain Cook, they directed their course W. S. W. in order to counteract the southerly winds, in case they should blow strong; living upon one 25th part of a pound of bread and an allowance of water for breakfast, with an addition of six oysters to each person. On Sunday June 7 Captain Bligh determined to make Timor, about the lat. of  $9^{\circ} 30' S.$  and at noon observed the lat. to be  $10^{\circ} 19' S.$  On Wednesday the 10th, gannets, boobies, men of war and tropic birds were constantly about them, and in a few days the appearance of rock weeds shewed that they were not far from land; and on June 12, at three in the morning, they discovered Timor, a distance of 3612 miles from Tofoa, which they had run in an open boat in forty-one days, without any one, notwithstanding their extreme distress, having perished in the voyage. Steering round the coast in search of a Dutch Settlement which they expected to find, they landed on Sunday the 14th of June on the Island Roti, where they saw a hut, a dog, and some cattle; and the boatswain and gunner were immediately dispatched to the hut to find the inhabitants. They returned, accompanied by five Indians, and informed their intrepid Commander, that they had found two families, where the women treated them with European politeness. The Indians told them, that the Governor resided at a place called Coupang, which was at some distance to the N. E. and being solicited to shew the way to that place, they very readily entered into the boat,

and

and the ensuing day they came to a grapple off a small fort and town, which their Indian pilot informed them was Coupang, situated in  $16^{\circ} 12' S.$  lat. and  $124^{\circ} 41' E.$  lon. Not chusing to land without leave, Captain Bligh made a small jack with some old signal flags which he found in the boat; and hoisting it as a signal of distress, he was soon after day-break the next morning hailed to land by a soldier; which he accordingly did among a crowd of Indians, and was agreeably surprized to meet an English sailor, who belonged to one of the vessels in the road, and whose commander, Capt. Spikormans was the second person in the town. The Governor, Mr. William Adrian Van Este, was ill, and could not then be spoken with; but Mr. Timotheus Wanion, his son in law, received the wanderers with every mark of attention and respect, and provided a house with every accommodation for their reception. "The abilities of a painter," says Mr. Bligh, "perhaps could never have been displayed to more advantage than in the delineation of the two groupes of figures which at this time presented themselves: an indifferent spectator would have been at a loss which most to admire,—the eyes of famine sparkling at immediate relief, or the horror of their preservers at the sight of so many spectres, whose ghastly countenances, if the cause had been unknown, would rather have excited terror than pity. Our bodies were nothing but skin and bones; our limbs were full of sores; and we were clothed in rags: in this condition, with the tears of joy and gratitude flowing down our cheeks, the people of Timor beheld us with a mixture of horror, surprize and

pity." From the great humanity and attention of the Governor and Gentlemen at Coupang, these emaciated beings were not long without evident signs of returning health; and Captain Bligh, in order to secure his arrival at Batavia before the October fleet sailed for Europe, purchased, by the assistance of the Governor, a small schooner, 34 feet long, for which he gave 1000 rix-dollars; fitted her for sea under the name of his Majesty's Schooner Resource: and on the 20th of August, after taking an affectionate leave of the hospitable and friendly inhabitants, sailed from Coupang, exchanging salutes with the fort and shipping as he ran out of the harbour.

On the 29th of August he passed by the west end of the Island Flores, through a dangerous strait, full of rocks; and directing his course by Sumbawa, Lembock, and Bali, to the West, through the Straights of Madura, anchored off the 10th of September off Passourwang, in lat.  $7^{\circ} 36' S.$  and  $10^{\circ} 44' W.$  of Cape Sandara, the north-east end of Java; from whence he sailed after a week's stay, and arrived at Batavia on the first of October. The Governor, on account of his necessity to quit Batavia without delay, gave him leave, with two others, to go in a packet that was to sail before the fleet; assuring him, that the rest of his companions should be sent after him by the fleet, which was to sail before the end of the month; and on the 18th of December he arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, from whence he sailed on the 2d of January 1799, for Europe, and was landed at Plymouth by an Isle of Wight boat on the 14th of March following.

A Collection of the Statutes now in Force relative to Elections, from the 5th Year of Richard II. down to the present Time, with a Copious Index: also an Appendix, containing the Orders of the House of Commons concerning Elections, &c. &c. By Richard Troward, of Norfolk-street. 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards. Whieldon.

THE recent Dissolution of the Parliament has called into publication several *latent* works upon the subject of those elections in which the democratic part of the English Constitution principally consists; and although the production at present before us, the nature and extent of which the *title-page* sufficiently explains, might, as Mr. Troward expresses himself conscious, have been rendered more worthy of the public attention by "a man of superior ability and consequence in the profession," yet the inconvenience frequently experienced, especially before Committees of the House of Commons, from a want of a

complete collection of the Statutes and Resolutions of the House relative to Elections, will undoubtedly render the present attempt to collect and arrange them highly useful. The Index is rather compendious; and this circumstance seems to be the only defective part of the work; for a progressive explanation of the several amendments, alterations, or repeals, which some of the provisions of *prior* statutes have undergone from those of a *subsequent* period, either by the means of a copious Index, or by *notes and references* at the bottom of the pages, would undoubtedly have rendered it more perspicuous and useful.

**Posthumous Works of Frederic II. King of Prussia. Translated from the French, by Thomas Holcroft. 13 Vols. 8vo. 4l. 4s. in Boards. Robinsons:**

THE contents of these volumes are of considerable importance to the present age and to mankind. Frederic the Second is not to be confounded with the mob of Kings, whose names survive only in the tables of the chronologist, or are used like a range of boxes in the cabinet of the amateur to enable us to find readily what we happen to want. His talents were of uncommon magnitude. He cultivated the art of war with assiduity and success, and his situation afforded him a brilliant opportunity to exhibit his superiority. He was the patron, the correspondent, and the friend of men of letters, and his own literary pretensions were sedulously cultivated. He held up a model to the Princes of Europe, in some respects laudable, in some crude and imperfect, and in others distorted by malignity or caprice; but in the great whole, and the general effect, so dazzling as to have excited universal imitation. It is right therefore that his merits and his defects should be perfectly understood.

His history will infallibly furnish a favourite topic of enquiry to the politician and the philosopher; and of consequence the History of his Own Times, Wars, and Transactions, which constitute the first four volumes of the translation, is to be regarded as an inestimable source of materials. No man acquaints us so completely with his true springs of action as the actor himself, however he may wish to hide them. The fifth volume is miscellaneous. The three following contain the Correspondence of Frederic and Voltaire, and the five concluding ones, the reciprocal communications of the King, M. Jordan, the Marchioness du Châtelet, Messieurs de Fontenelle, Rollin, Algarotti, D'Argens, D'Alembert, Condorcet, Grimm, D'Arget, Fouquet, and the Prince Royal.

From the Author we turn to the Translator. Perhaps at first sight we are apt to congratulate ourselves upon finding a man of acknowledged ability employed in communicating to our unlearned countrymen the contents of this memorable collection. But this, with us at least, is only a first thought, and the Translator must forgive us if we express our regret at seeing him employed in so laborious and unanimating a drudgery. In the existence of an incident of this sort, there must be a fault somewhere; and if not in himself, we must impute it to the defectiveness of our country and age in

social improvement, government and laws. The world, it may be, that is a very small portion of the world, gains something in having a foreign publication translated by a man who is capable of entering into the soul of his original; but at any rate it loses out of all comparison more than it gains.

To the Translation, as now completed, there is prefixed a Preface, which has afforded us considerable pleasure. We are here presented with a rapid view of the contents of the publication, and the merits of the author and the compositions are estimated with a strong and enlightened judgment. He begins in general terms.

"To the historian, the writings of Frederic II. are an inestimable treasure; the man of wit will find great amusement in them; and the philosopher ample and precious materials. The true historian, the true philosopher, will read the very soul of this King, which soul had an influence almost incredible upon the general politics of his age, its wars, its governments, and its revolutions. Europe, it is true, is rousing from her slumbers. Men begin to understand something of their own worth, and the general system of despotism totters. Yet is there no assurance that the measures he took to extend the individual grandeur of the house of Hohenzollern will not excite struggles the most violent; and again, and perhaps again, deluge Christendom in blood. That his mind was ardent, restless, and capacious, his acts prove; his writings contribute to shew the manner in which it was so: and the object is so grand that it scarcely can be examined too minutely, or surveyed with too much admiration."

In the course of the Preface, the various question of the charge brought by the King against Voltaire respecting the *Stener* Bills of Saxony is minutely investigated; and we acknowledge in the Translator's defence of the Poet an ardent love of genius and virtue, though we cannot entirely agree with him in all his conclusions. For instance—

"Of the correspondence between Frederic II. and other conspicuous men, that with Voltaire holds the first rank. Those who are but partially acquainted with the history of this poet, will here receive infinite pleasure and information. I do not by praising mean to exculpate Voltaire from the charge of flattery; for, though much may be urged to lessen this charge,

charge, it cannot be annulled. Voltaire was of a nation which, by the perversity of its government, was habituated to adulation. What would here, and will soon there, be thought fulsome, was scarcely sufficient for the common forms of good breeding. The language of a parasite, in a free country, would not, in the courtesy of its terms, equal that of the most independent of the children of Despotism. This however was a truth too obvious long to lie concealed from the genius of Voltaire; but his writings in favour of freedom were so pointed, and supposed to be so dangerous, that the most powerful patronage was necessary, to save him from destruction. Yes; the hard concession is wrung from us, that Voltaire must either have been silent, a fawner, or a martyr. That he was not silent, that he was not a martyr, are the happiness and the glory of France. The only error he was guilty of was that of over-acting adulation. Let this be remembered while his letters are read, and the pleasure they will afford will indeed be great. Frederic may justly be called his pupil in all that he understood of virtue; for, though others no doubt were as willing as Voltaire to teach him virtue, who could teach it with the same inimitable art?

"I would not be thought the unqualified panegyrist of Voltaire; many of his actions merit censure, and many of them were censured by himself. But the powers of his mind, and the general display of those powers, it is impossible sufficiently to admire or to praise."

We cannot admit "that Voltaire must either have been silent, a fawner, or a martyr." We cannot persuade ourselves that sober, deliberate, manly truth is in many instances destructive to the person that utters it. We cannot admit that if it were so, this would amount to a justification of Voltaire. Why should he have been reluctant to be the martyr of truth? If, on the contrary, he wanted protection only for his intemperate sallies and his attacks on individuals, was that protection worth the being bought at so dear a rate?

We highly applaud the manly and dignified sentiments with which the Preface is every where pervaded. The style in which they are conveyed is often animated, energetic, and beautiful. May we however take the liberty to say, that ener-

gy is too apparently the object pursued? The loftiest sentiments ought to flow easily and smoothly from the heart where they are accustomed to reside. We shall probably make ourselves more intelligible by quoting one or two of the expressions with which we felt ourselves least satisfied. Their defect, as we have said, is principally the desire of particular emphasis, and with this view the connective particles are frequently omitted in a manner that we cannot applaud.

"I doubt the possibility of an exact imitation of such poetry as the King wrote so gaily and so much at his ease: the spirit of it was frequently good, [but] *I cannot say so much of the performance.*"

"It is now generally said, that the History of the Seven Years War was burnt by the negligence of a servant; and that the King wrote the work entirely a-new. The same authority asserts, that the *copy burnt* was much superior to the *copy published*. *Of this I know nothing; I only repeat what I have read.*"

"Few will conceive the time and trouble that were necessary, or the numerous books that were consulted. Memory must not be trusted; neither is the *reading of any man* sufficient to embrace *the reading of all men.*"

An observation of the Translator in the conclusion of his Preface appears exceptionable and unguarded. "Much more," he tells us, "has been said against idiom than it deserves." We deny that, in the sense in which he uses the word, too much can possibly be said against idiom. For a translator to suffer the idiom of his original to creep into his version through inadvertence, is a fault that can only find an apology in the frailty of human nature. Idiom, that is, native idiom, is in every language one of the principal sources of beauty. The idiom of foreign languages judiciously selected and happily introduced will often serve to enrich our own. But idioms that creep in unawares, and that are adopted merely because we happen at the moment of writing to be too conversant with some particular language, are not likely to be either judiciously selected or happily introduced. We must add, that we know not why so weak a cause has obtained any defence from a writer by no means peculiarly liable to the imputation in question.

(To be continued.)

Julia; a Novel. By Helen Maria Williams. 2 Vols 12mo. 6s. Cadell.

TO those whose uncorrupted hearts are capable of tasting with delight the simplicity of nature, the modesty of virtue, and the domestic scenery of private life, the present Novel will afford the highest gratification. Elegant in her style, classically correct and harmonious in her language, unaffected in her sentiments, and chastely true in the manners of her characters, Miss Williams has given a representation of the fatal effects which may arise from the unrestrained indulgence of the passion of love, even in virtuous minds, when misdirected in its object. The story, through which the moral is conveyed, is natural and artless; and although the paucity of its incidents may render it rather uninteresting to readers of a certain class, the truth and justness of the observations, the beauty and lustre of the descriptions, the grace and aptness of the similes, with which every page abounds, will make ample compensation to every reader of taste. Imitation, when it is not the result of dullness, but proceeds, as in the present instance, from those fears which the modesty of real merit frequently inspires, curbs genius, and destroys originality of composition; and in some parts of this work we think too great an admiration of the writings of Mrs. Smith may be discovered. Julia, the heroine of the piece, like her archetypes, Emmeline and Ethelinde, is a character of consummate perfection, who possesses prudence and courage sufficient to resist the progress of a passion which silently overwhelms her heart; while the manly but too sensible mind of Seymour, the husband of her dearest friend, falls a victim to his fondness, and dies a martyr to his love.

The poetical talents of Miss Williams are already known to the world, and the pieces interspersed throughout this work will not decrease the high fame her Muse has so justly acquired; but it would be injustice not to remark that the Tale of the Linnet possesses particular and extraordinary merit.

As a specimen of the superior style of our fair authoress, and of the elegance and facility with which she combines the images of her mind, we have extracted the following Sentiments and Similes.

FASHIONABLE conversation is 'not very extensive: it goes on rapidly for a while in a certain routine of topics, and reminds us of our street-musicians,

who, by turning a screw, produce a set of tunes on the hand organ; but when they have gone through a limited number, the instrument will do no more, and the performer hastens to a distant street, where the same sounds may be repeated to a new set of auditors.

Envy is a malignant enchanter, who when benignant genii have scattered flowers in profusion over the path of the traveller, waves his evil rod, and converts the scene of fertility into a desert.

What sownretched as a neglected beauty of the *ton*, when the gay images of coronets, titles, and equipages, which have long floated in her imagination, and seemed within her grasp, at length vanish, as the luxuriant colours of an evening sky fade by degrees into the sadness of twilight? Her feelings are more acute than those of a losing gamester, as she is compelled in secret to acknowledge some deficiency in her own powers of attraction, to cast an oblique reflection on nature, as well as fortune, and has no hope of retrieving her disappointments, since the fairies have long ago used every drop of that precious water which could renew expiring beauty.

There are persons who, while they desecant with energy on benevolence, conceal a mind, the sole view of which is self-interest; and they remind those who know their real character, of a swan gracefully expanding his plumes of purest whiteness to the winds, and carefully hiding his black feet beneath another element.

The joys of dissipation are like gaudy colours, which for a moment attract the sight, but soon fatigue and oppress it; while the satisfactions of home resemble the green robe of nature, on which the eye loves to rest, and to which it always returns with a sensation of delight.

While foresight and policy are so common, let us forgive those few minds of trusting simplicity, who are taught in vain the lesson of suspicion, on whom impressions are easily made, and who think better of human nature than it deserves. Such persons are for the most part sufficiently punished for their venial error.

The forms of ancient ceremony must  
K k k 2 have

have been burdensome in the intercourse of society; yet in an old person this kind of manner still appears respectable. We are charmed with the light and graceful accompaniments with which the taste of Brown has decorated our modern villas, and rejoice that each alley has no more 'a brother:' but when we visit an ancient mansion, who can wish that its long avenues of venerable trees, sanctified by age and their connection with the days of former years and the generations that are past, should feel the destroying axe, and give place to new improvements.

That kindness which flows from the heart, is like a clear stream, that pours its full and rapid current cheerfully along, for ever unobstructed in its course; while those acts of beneficence which are performed with reluctance resemble shallow waters supplied by a muddy fountain, retarded in their noisy progress by every pebble, dried by heat, and frozen by cold.

There is a deviation, which is more than habitual; when the good man has attained that state in which reflection is but a kind of mental prayer, and every object around is to him a subject of adoration, and a motive for gratitude. Praise flows from the lips of such a person like those natural melodies, to which the ear has long been accustomed, and which the voice delights to call forth.

The contemplation of a venerable old man sinking gently into the arms of death supported by filial affection, and animated by religious hope, excites a serious yet not unpleasant sensation. When the gay and busy scenes of life are past, and the years advance which 'have no pleasure in them,' what is left for age to wish, but that its infirmities may be soothed by the watchful solicitude of tenderness, and its darkness cheered by a ray of that light 'which cometh from above?' To such persons life, even in its last stage, is still agreeable. They do not droop like those flowers which, when their vigour is past, lose at once their beauty and their fragrance; but have more affinity to the fading rose, which, when its enchanting colours are fled, still retains its exhilarating sweetness, and is loved and cherished even in decay.

Nothing can be more striking than the contrast between a beautiful cultivated valley and its savage boundaries. It

seems like beauty reposing in the arms of horror, and sheltered in its safe retreat from the tempests which spend their force above.

In those moments, when employed in the contemplation of Nature, we utter the exclamations of admiration and wonder, the soul becomes conscious of her native dignity; we seem to be brought nearer to the Deity; we feel the sense of his sacred presence; the low-minded cares of earth vanish; we view all nature beaming with benignity and with beauty; and we repose with divine confidence on Him who has thus embellished his creation. In the country, the mind borrows virtue from the scene. When we tread the lofty mountain, when the ample lake spreads its broad expanse of waters to our view, when we listen to the fall of the torrent, the awed and astonished mind is raised above the temptations of guilt; and when we wander amid the softer scenes of nature, the charms of the landscape, the song of the birds, the mildness of the breeze, and the murmurs of the stream, soothe the passions into peace, excite the most gentle emotions, and have power to cure 'all sadness but despair.' 'Can man forbear to smile with nature? Can the stormy passions in his bosom roll, while every gale is peace, and every grove is melody?'

It will ever be found that great talents derive new energy from the virtue of the character; as when the sun-beam plays upon gems, it calls forth all their scattered radiance.

Perfect good-breeding undoubtedly requires the foundation of good sense; as the oak, which is the most solid and valuable, is also the most graceful tree of the forest.

There is a tranquillity of soul which is not like the sweet glow of a summer morning, enlivened by sunshine, and the exulting song of the birds: it has more affinity to the pensive stillness of the evening, when the mildness of the air, and the fading charms of the landscape, excite in the mind a soft and tender sensation, which has a nearer alliance to melancholy than to joy.

The occasional acts of beneficence, which proceed either from ostentation or fear, resemble those scanty spots of verdure to which a sudden shower will sometimes

times give birth in a flinty and sterile soil ; while pure genuine philanthropy flows like those unseen dews which are only marked in their benign effects, spreading new charms over creation.

Fondness for children, even in one not a parent, is an affection very natural to a tender heart ; for what is more interesting than the innocence, the helplessness, the endearing simplicity of childhood ?

In the enjoyment of the beauties of nature, the charms of friendship, and the delightful intercourse of elegant and cultivated minds, the stream of time flows not like the turbulent torrent which rushes in unequal cadence, as impelled by the tempestuous winds, nor like the sluggish pool, whose waters rest in dull stagnation : it glides cheerfully along, like the clear rivulet of the valley, whose surface is unruffled by the blast of the mountains, and whose bosom reflects the verdant landscape through which it passes.

Many people have an everlasting propensity to speak, from the want of sufficient understanding to be silent.

Avarice is a passion as despicable as it is hateful. It chuses the most insidious means for the attainment of its ends ; it dares not pursue its object with the bold impetuosity of the soaring eagle, but skims the ground in narrow circles like the swallow.

The middle station of life appears to be that temperate region, in which the mind, neither enervated by too full a ray from prosperity, nor chilled and debased by the freezing blast of penury, is in the situation most favourable for every great and generous exertion.

The pure and delicate sensations of a first passion, which is opposed by no duty, and embittered by no obstacle, shed over the mind a sweet enchantment, that renders every object agreeable, and every moment delightful : it is like that first fresh and vivid green which the early spring awakens ; that lovely and tender verdure which is not found amid the glow of summer, and is as transitory as it is charming.

In a mind where the principles of religion and integrity are firmly established, sensibility is not merely the ally of weak-

ness, or the slave of guilt, but serves to give a stronger impulse to virtue.

Virtue is the only true support of pleasure ; which, when disjoined from it, is like a plant when its fibres are cut, which may still look gay and lovely for a while, but soon decays and perishes.

Affection, like genius, can build its structures ' on the baseless fabric of a vision ;' and the estimation which things hold in a lover's fancy, can be tried by no calculations of reason. The lover, like the poor Indian, who prefers glass beads and red feathers to more useful commodities, sets his affections upon a trifle, which some illusion of fancy has endeared, and which is to him more valuable than the gems of the eastern world, or the mines of the west ; while Reason, like the sage European who scorns beads and feathers, in vain condemns his folly.

The young people of the present age have in general the wisdom to repress those romantic feelings which used to triumph over ambition and avarice, and have adopted the prudent maxims of mature life. Marriage is now founded on the solid basis of convenience, and love is an article commonly omitted in the treaty.

The real motives which influence men of the world, can be as little known from their action, as the original hue of some muddy substance, which, by chemical operations, has been made to assume a tint of the purest colour.

The human heart revolts against oppression, and is soothed by gentleness, as the wave of the ocean rises in proportion to the violence of the winds, and sinks with the breeze into mildness and serenity.

The precious essence of content can be more easily extracted from the simple materials of the poor, than from the various preparations of the rich. Its pure and fine spirit rises from a few plain ingredients, brighter and clearer than from that magical cup of Dissipation, where the powerful and the wealthy, with lengthened incantations, pour their costly infusions—' double, double, toil and trouble !'

To a lover of nature, the last days of autumn



autumn are peculiarly interesting. We take leave of the fading beauties of the season with a melancholy emotion, somewhat similar to that which we feel in bidding farewell to a lively and agreeable companion, whose presence has diffused gladness, whose smile has been the signal of pleasure, and whom we are uncertain of beholding again: for, though the period of his return is fixed, who, amid the casualties of life, can be secure, that in the interval of absence, his eye shall not be closed in darkness, and his heart have lost the sensation of delight?

The moment in which misery is most intolerable to the human mind, is, when we are condemned to conceal its despondency under the mask of joy! to wear a look of gladness, while our souls are bleeding with that wound which gives a mortal stab to all our future peace! It is then that the anguish, which has been for a moment repelled to make room for other ideas, rushes with redoubled force upon the sickening heart, and oppresses it with a species of torment little short of madness. The effusions of gaiety, which are

so exhilarating to a mind at ease, come to an aching breast as a ray of the sun falls upon ice too deep to be penetrated by its influence.

The region of Passion is a land of despotism, where Reason exercises but a mock jurisdiction; and is continually forced to submit to an arbitrary tyrant, who, rejecting her fixed and temperate laws, is guided only by the dangerous impulse of his own violent and uncontrollable wishes.

No set of people are so patient as the interested. They drudge on indefatigably in the same circle, and with one uniform pace, as quietly as a horse in a mill, contentedly expecting the end of their labours.

The lustre of excellence is as painful to envy, as the rays of the sun to the bird of night, who loves to pour his shrill cry when the birds of sweetest note are absent, and to flap his sable wings when they cannot be contrasted with the majestic plumage of the swan, or the beautiful feathers of the peacock.

**A Letter to a Nobleman, containing Considerations on the Laws relative to Dissenters, and on the intended Application to Parliament for the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts. By a Layman. 8vo. 3s. Cadell.**

**A PROPENSITY** to Religious Intolerance appears to be deeply rooted in human nature. Where there is only one acknowledged object of religious worship, the adoration of other Deities is justly regarded as absurd and impious; and the different sects of the same religion where this unity is admitted, naturally require unity of faith and ceremonies, and devote their profane aversaries to divine as well as human vengeance—Polytheism and Idolatry are morepliant and accommodating in their nature; yet even these are, for the most part, tinctured with somewhat of the spirit of Intolerance: nor has Religious Toleration been fully established in any age or country. The human mind, it would appear, has not yet been sufficiently matured by the progress of knowledge, for so rational and just a degree of liberty; yet a period will arrive, when unbounded Toleration in matters of Religion will be established in every refined and well regulated State. The seeds of this salutary revolution are sown in the immutable laws of Nature, Truth, and Justice: the advancement of Science will give

efficacy to these, by expanding them into public opinion: and it is opinion which, in the long run, is found to govern the world.

The check which has lately been given to the progress of Religious Toleration in England, may put off the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts for a considerable time. But the solid reasoning in favour of Religious Liberty contained in the production before us, and in the writings of other men enlightened and humanized by learning and philosophy, will draw even the multitude into their train at last. A liberal and general sympathy, mutual forbearance and indulgence, may then be expected to take place of religious tyranny, whether founded on Fanaticism or Superstition. America and France in this glorious career are foremost.

The Layman declares that "his firm and conscientious opinion is for a repeal—[of the Corporation and Test Acts]—and that, unless something material shall be done by the wisdom of the Legislature to mitigate the intolerance of our laws, a neighbouring nation, whose government

government was the constant subject of our reprobation and abhorrence, will be soon found the truest asylum for Religious Liberty."—The continuance of the Acts in question, he clearly shews, would be a heavy and an unnecessary burden on a meritorious part of his Majesty's Protestant subjects, and in the highest degree impolitic, as well as illiberal and unjust. He exposes the wickedness and folly of persecution from scripture, from certain writings of even Churchmen as well as others, from the law of nature and nations, from the history of Europe, and particularly that of this country. But while the Layman does justice to the mild and Christian disposition of a few Fathers of the Church, he justly observes, and incontestibly proves, that the general spirit of priestcraft, or religious establishments, is domineering and intolerant. "Let the Clergy boast of moderation in these days, it is still inferior to that of the Laity. The Heads of the Church rejected twice a Bill presented to them from the House of Commons for the Relief of Protestant Dissenting Ministers and Schoolmasters. No spontaneous motion ever came from the Right Reverend Bench for a comprehension, for expunging disgraceful statutes, for preventing vexatious suits in Ecclesiastical Courts, for moderating the penalties incurred by Sentences of Excommunication, or for making the collection of tithes more easy. The State has openly retracted many of the errors of its conduct towards Sectaries, but the Church has not, in a body, disavowed a single one."

At the same time that the Layman pleads for Religious, he entertains the justest sentiments of Civil Liberty. The following doctrine of the Protestant Dissenters, as fairly stated by our author, cannot be too often held up to the view of the public.

"There are no greater admirers of the Constitution, as established in King, Lords and Commons, than Protestant Dissenters. At the same time they contend, on behalf of themselves and their posterity, that there are certain indefeasible rights and essential privileges reserved to the members of a free State at large, as their undoubted birthright and unalienable property." The Tories maintain, that there are no unalienable rights; and as the hereditary right to the Crown is defeasible by Act of Parliament, so is *Magna Charta* too, if the

Legislature think fit. This they hold, notwithstanding the *Confirmatio Chartarum* has directed that the Great Charter shall be allowed, as common law, a confirmation reiterated thirty several times; but they say that Parliament can alter the common law, and has done it in various instances. Be it so, if for the benefit of the community, for whom the two Houses were created in *trust*, and for whom the Crown itself is a *trust*. Their opponents demand, whether Parliament, composed of the Three Estates, can take away those common unalienable rights which no human Legislature has power to abridge or destroy? Can Parliament, a delegated trust, take from the people the power of defending those rights? Can it proceed to destroy the liberties of the subject, and to declare their constituents, slaves?

"Those *personal rights* are, personal security, personal freedom, private property: the enjoyment of these constitute the civil liberty of society; and the share the people retain of the defence of these, forms what is called *political freedom*. This makes a fourth, and is, in reality, not so much a liberty as a power.

"They suppose, therefore, that the Constitution must not be altered from what it was originally, established by the general consent and fundamental act of the society; and if it be attempted, such usurpation is to be opposed; in the same manner as there are cases of urgent necessity, wherein it would be expedient, nay a duty to resist the Crown, as in the exercise of tyranny.

"They insist that there are fundamental laws, which must be decided by the general voice of the people, and not by their representatives; otherwise, a trust, a delegation which was intended for their benefit, might be employed for their destruction.

"Those who plead for the uncontrollable power of Parliament ask, how the sense of the nation can be collected but by their Representatives? Now, as the cases insisted upon are those of urgent and extreme necessity, to be felt, not defined, like the shock of an earthquake, from one end of the kingdom to the other, and apparent by the ruin and desolation of thousands, perhaps the dispute is a mere verbal one. For all agree, even the advocates of high prerogative, and of the omnipotence of Parliament, that it is expedient, nay, absolutely necessary, that in every State certain laws be supposed "fundamental and inva-  
"able

"able, both to serve as a curb to the ambition of individuals, and to point out to Statesmen the outlines or sketch of Government, which experience has found to be best adapted to the spirit of the people." I call it a mere verbal dispute; for to suppose the necessity of fundamental laws, and to allow at the same time that they may be broken through by any power, is little short of a contradiction.

"To admit that they may be overturned by the caprice or wickedness of a majority, is to grant that we may be *undone* by Parliament without a struggle or a groan—Rather let us call such an attempt a conspiracy against the people—the massacre of the Constitution—the acts of lunatics, whom the nation, in their sober senses, would do right not only to expel the two Houses but the realm, and appoint other guardians in their stead.

"Such an event is not likely to happen. But in case a future venal majority, with the same eye that a former one declared Mr. Wilkes's incapacity, should proceed to expunge the Bill of Rights, to declare the House of Commons perpetual, give authority to the King to raise money without common consent, allow a dispensing power, give to Royal Proclamations the force of law, annihilate Trials by Juries, rescind the Common Law, and repeal the Great Charter of Liberties—I ask, Are the people to lose their birthright, see the palladium of the Constitution destroyed, their invaluable privileges trampled upon, the law of the land held in contempt, the glorious system of a free and perfect government reared by their ancestors, and cemented by their blood, crumbled in the dust, and not rise as one man

against such an invasion of what is more precious than life itself?

"Some apology may even be made for the conduct of those who brought Charles the First to a public trial, and afterwards to the block. But it is not my intention to revive the memory of those unhappy times; nor is it my design to recommend an appeal to the first principles of society on every slight or frivolous pretext that may occur; and still less is it meant to approve of riot and revolt."

Our Author is evidently conversant both with history, law, and general literature, and with the world. Though he modestly esteems himself no more than a pioneer in the cause of the Dissenters, he is eminently qualified to fill one of the highest departments, as he unites knowledge with candour and moderation; a circumstance that induces us to believe that he really is, what he professes to be; A LAYMAN.

#### ANECDOTES of the AUTHOR.

THE LAYMAN who is supposed to be the Author of this Letter, once filled the public eye as much as any man in this country, and was always noted for highly independent principles, which he uniformly maintained for abilities and candour. He has now retired from the busy scenes of men to enjoy his books, from which he had been long separated; and it is believed that he has other productions lying by him, which the Literary World will be glad to see, and which the approbation of learned and dispassionate men may encourage him to give. If he should be induced to publish any thing else, we sincerely hope he will prefix his name to it.

Anecdotes of the Life and Character of John Howard, Esq. F. R. S. written by a Gentleman, whose Acquaintance with that celebrated Philanthropist gave him the most favourable Opportunity of learning Particulars not generally known. 8vo. 2s. Hookham.

THE writer's intention in this publication is, to give to the world a few *facts* relative to the Life of this Patriot of the World, not generally known. The Reader, however, will find himself miserably disappointed, if he expects any information that is either novel or interesting from its perusal.

Among other unfavourable traits given of Mr. Howard's character, we meet with the following :

"He had many particularities of temper very unpleasing, and was singularly refined in his ideas of female delicacy. And, notwithstanding it may seem a contradiction to his general character, he was not naturally of a generous disposition. To the necessities of private sorrow he seldom bestowed relief, nor did he expend much on either himself or friends."

ACCOUNT

**ACCOUNT of the PROCEEDINGS of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE since the REVOLUTION in that KINGDOM, July 14, 1789.**

(Continued from Page 367.)

OCTOBER 13.

THE Committee of Subsistence was suppressed, because, it was said, the existence of such a Committee might induce the people to believe that the Assembly was invested with adequate powers to provide a sufficient supply of provisions, powers which it neither did nor could possess, inasmuch as its proper province was to make laws, which it belonged to the executive power to enforce.

Informations were given in, from most of the frontier Provinces, that corn was daily carried out of the kingdom; and it was resolved that the President should lay these informations before the King, and request his Majesty, in the name of the Assembly, to enforce the execution of the decree for securing the free circulation of grain within the kingdom, and preventing exportation.

The Committee for Enquiry reported, that the Community of Paris desired powers to search for suspected persons in privileged places; and the Assembly resolved that when the state is in danger, no place shall be considered as privileged.

OCTOBER 14.

A deputation from the Jews of Alsace and Lorraine desired to be heard on the persecutions to which they are subject; and after some debate, being admitted to the bar, presented the following

**ADDRESS:**

"GENTLEMEN,

"IT is in the name of the Eternal Author of Justice, and of Truth; in the name of that God, who, by giving to all the same rights, hath prescribed to all the same duties; in the name of humanity, outraged for so many ages by the ignominious treatment which the unfortunate descendants of a people the most ancient of all have undergone, in almost every country on earth, that we this day come to conjure you to vouchsafe to take their deplorable destiny into consideration.

"Every where persecuted, every where despised, and, though always held in subjection, never rebellious; among all nations objects of indignation and contempt, though deserving toleration and pity—the Jews, whom we represent at your feet, have ventured to hope, that, in the midst of your important labours, you will not reject their prayers, you will not disdain their complaints; that you will listen with some ce-

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gree of feeling to the timid remonstrances which they dare to form in the bosom of that profound humiliation in which they are buried.

"We should waste your time, Gentlemen, by enlarging on the nature and the justice of our claims. They are recorded in the memorials which we have submitted to your inspection.

"May we be indebted to you for an existence less miserable than that to which we are condemned! May the veil of obloquy, which hath covered us so long, be at length rent from our heads! May men look upon us as their brethren! May that divine charity which is so particularly recommended to you, extend also to us! May a complete reform take place in the ignominious institutions by which we are enslaved; and may this reform, hitherto so ineffectually desired, which we now solicit with tears in our eyes, be the work of your labour, the gift of your country!"

The President returned for answer:

"The grand principles to which you appeal in support of your demands, do not permit the Assembly to hear them with unconcern. The Assembly will consider your request, and be happy to restore your brethren to tranquillity and happiness; and of this you may inform those whom you represent."

The Committee of Enquiry reported, that they had found no proof of the charges against the Baron de Bzenval, and moved, "That he be discharged." The motion meeting with opposition, the Duke de Liancourt offered to pledge himself for the Baron's appearing to take his trial, if required.

M. de Mirabeau proposed appointing a new Committee, to collect the proofs against the prisoner, which were sufficient to support a charge of High Crimes against him, in order that he might be tried by the new tribunal to be established by the Constitution. But the number of persons in custody, for similar offences, and the expence of guarding the Baron, induced the Assembly to resolve,

"That the *Ghatelet* of Paris shall be authorized, provisionally, to institute, and prosecute to judgment, criminal processes against all persons accused of, or in custody for, treason."

The President read a number of remonstrances from various Cities and Bailiwicks, against members withdrawing themelves from the Assembly, some of which proposed

to declare all those traitors to their country, who should thus desert their duty in the hour of danger and distress.

OCTOBER 15.

After a warm debate, the Assembly resolved,

"That no more passports shall be granted, but for a limited time, and on urgent affairs: that unlimited passports, on account of ill-health, shall not be granted but to such members as shall be replaced by their substitutes; that substitutes shall not be chosen in future but by an assembly of all the citizens, or their representatives, without any retrospect to the substitutes already appointed; and that within eight days after the first sitting at Paris, the members shall be called over, reserving till then the consideration of printing and transmitting to all the Bailiwicks, lists of the absentees.

The President read a memorial from the King's Ministers, setting forth that as the Council formerly, under the name of *Conseil d'Etat*, *Conseil Privé*, or *Conseil Despatchés*, decided on all appeals from the Courts of Justice, and the Executive Power was forbidden, by the Articles of Constitution, to exercise any judicial authority, they desired to be informed what bounds they were to set to their functions in this respect. The Assembly resolved,

"That, till the organization of the Provincial Assemblies, and the Judicial Power, the King's Council shall continue its functions as heretofore, except as to arrests originating in it, and calling causes before it from the Courts of Justice."

M. Target read the plan of a law against tumults and seditious assemblies, which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee of Constitution.

At the request of the inhabitants of *Fonsainbleau*, to prevent misunderstandings between the civil magistrates and the officers of the National guard, the Assembly resolved that the President should write to the present magistrates, that the members of the public administration ought to be nominated by the majority of the inhabitants; without which nomination, no person ought to exercise any authority on any pretext whatsoever.

A Deputy from Brittany informed the Assembly, that part of that province was torn by intestine commotions; and that in the Bishoprick of Treguier the inhabitants of the cities were menaced by those of the country. He presented a *mandate* of the Bishop of Treguier as the cause of these dissensions, which seemed to preface a civil war in Brittany. The fatal mandate was read,

\* The above is supplementary to the account of these three days proceedings given in p. 366, 367.

and filled every breast with horror. The report of the mischiefs occasioned by it was postponed till the second sitting at Paris.

This being the last sitting at Versailles, the Assembly, before adjourning to Paris, resolved,

"That particular robes for the three orders that compose it, and all distinction of places for members, shall be suppressed.

"That, during the remainder of the session, no deputation from Paris shall be admitted to the bar, but from the representatives of the Community.

"That the addresses, complaints, and petitions of bodies, districts, and individuals, belonging to the capital, shall be presented to the Committee of Reports, and by them reported to the Assembly.

The officers of the National Guard of Versailles offered to escort with their troops the patriotic donations, and the papers and records of the Assembly, to Paris.

The President was directed to express the gratitude and thanks of the Assembly to the city of Versailles.

During this week many valuable patriotic donations were received; and addresses from various parts of the kingdom, approving the proceedings of the National Assembly, exhorting them to proceed with confidence in their labours, and promising to support them with the lives and fortunes of the addressers\*.

OCTOBER 19.

As soon as the Assembly had met in the great Hall of the Archeveque at Paris, they commenced by testifying their attachment to the King, and the President was instructed to learn his Majesty's pleasure, when he would be waited on by a deputation of the Assembly.

The Deputies from Boulogne, on the subject of the Duke of Orleans's detention, were admitted, and informed that his Highness had real passports, and that he should be permitted to continue his journey to England.

M. Bailli, the Mayor of Paris, and M. de la Fayette, the Commandant of the Militia, entered the Assembly at the head of a grand deputation.—M. Bailli addressed the Assembly in the following words:

"GENTLEMEN,

"We bring to the National Assembly the homage of the Commons of Paris. We come to renew to this august Assembly the expression of profound respect, and the assurance of entire submission.

"We have always been desirous of the honour which we this day enjoy—that of seeing the Representatives of the People united together in the bosom of the capital, and deliberating on the great interests of the

state. We presume to say, Gentlemen, that we are worthy of this honour; we are so on account of the respect and submission of which we bring you the assurance; but we are so more particularly, by our fidelity in maintaining the liberty of your great and important deliberations. The city of Paris has no particular interest. No Frenchman at this moment considers any thing but his country. We desire, in common with the provinces, that you will give to this empire a durable constitution, which shall maintain its prosperity, and ascertain the general welfare. This is our interest and our wishes.

"If it is permitted to us to recall to your memory, the city of Paris was the first to take up arms against the enemies of the state. It removed the soldiers by whom the National Assembly and the capital were surrounded. It accomplished its own liberty in ascertaining yours. Its glory shall be, that the happiness of France was engendered and brought forth in its bosom. The Revolution which has been achieved by courage, must be secured by wisdom. It is your wisdom, Gentlemen, that must weigh and fix the destiny of the empire. It is our duty to watch for you, to surround you with repose and tranquillity.—Every citizen shall be a soldier to compose your national guard—and the Commons that you now see before you, all the inhabitants of this city, will answer to the last drop of their blood for your safety, for the privilege of your persons, and the liberty of your deliberations. If the capital has not enjoyed all the calm which good citizens desire, it is that the great agitations which the first bursts of liberty naturally create, cannot be expected to subside all at once. A general motion once begun must cease by degrees; but happy circumstances will accelerate the necessary repose. We can assure this august Assembly, that the return of the King to Paris has given it happiness, and his loved presence will establish durable peace.

"There is now no other movement but to surround him; and this desirable good order is this day confirmed by your presence. Peace is the fruit of wisdom. If it even had not existed before, it would be begot by the respect which you inspire. What do you bring here? The duration of this empire by laws; its prosperity by laws, and the good of all by laws. In viewing the great and venerable senate to whom I have the honour to address myself, I think that I see the laws personified and existing; those holy and eternal laws, which are about to spread themselves over France, and to descend to posterity for the universal good. Peace shall be in all future time the work of these laws.

Peace shall be the fruit of *respect* and *love*. *The Law and the King!* these are what we ought to *respect!* *The Law and the King!* these are what we ought to *love!*

The President made an answer, not remarkable for its brilliancy. He said, that "Rome, virtuous and free, was the idol of Italy, and the terror of the world. Paris, brought back by the Genius of Liberty, by the voice of reason, by the interest even of its own preservation, to manners more pure and simple, to a plan of administration more firm, to institutions and laws more worthy its respect, shall be the model of France and the universe." He then paid compliments to the Mayor and Commandant, the latter of whom, he said, was "a sage, whom the interests of humanity alone had drawn to the fields of glory, and who, under the standard of a warrior who would ever be illustrious, seemed to value the lessons he had received from a new Lycurgus, as much, or more, perhaps, than the palms of triumph which founded the liberty of Philadelphia."

M. de Mirabeau moved, That the thanks of the Assembly be given to the Mayor and Commandant of Paris, comprehending the Districts, for their spirited exertions and zeal in maintaining the liberty of Paris, &c." This motion was unanimously voted, and the thanks of the Assembly given with solemnity.

#### OCTOBER 20.

The President announced that his Majesty had appointed that evening, at half past six, to receive the deputation of the Assembly.

The President stated, that the District had placed a sentinel at his door, as an honour due to the President of the Assembly: he desired to take the sense of the Assembly.—It was resolved, that the President wanted no other guard than the confidence and patriotism of the citizens: but thanks were given to the District.

M. Target informed the Assembly, that several decrees which had received the Royal sanction, or of which the publication had been promised, had not yet been sent to all the Municipalities, nor even to the Provinces. He therefore desired the Assembly to enquire into the cause of this delay.

M. Coroller Dumoussier moved, that the proper Minister be called upon to account for this omission. This motion was supported by M. Buzot, who said, that several of the decrees, and particularly that of the Gabelles, and of the Subsistence, had suffered alterations in receiving the Royal sanction. He moved, that the Keeper of the Seals should be bound to transmit instantly the decrees sanctioned, under penalty of becoming responsible for delay.

A warm debate took place; the question was, Whether they should *invite* or *command* the Keeper of the Seals to come to the Assembly and account for his conduct? It was contended, that as a Member of the Assembly, he should be *invited* to attend, when his presence was thought necessary; but as a *Minister*, accountable for his acts, he was the servant of the nation, and therefore the Assembly should *command* his attendance.

The word *command* was adopted, and the Resolution was passed in these words:

"The National Assembly resolved, that the decrees of the 4th of August, and the following days, of which the King ordered the publication, as well as all the arrests and decrees which have been accepted or sanctioned by his Majesty, shall be, without any addition, change, or observation, sent to the Courts, Municipalities, and other executive bodies, to be transcribed on their registers, without modification, or delay; and to be read, printed, and published.

"That the Keeper of the Seals be commanded to attend in the Assembly, to give an account of the motives which retarded the publication of the decrees, as well as of the additions, modifications, or alterations, which some of these decrees had undergone, and of the reasons which had determined him to send to the Assembly the observations of the King on the arrests of the 4th of August last."

This Resolution was carried by a great majority.

An amendment was made to the decree for defining the functions of the King's Council, by which it is authorized to determine all matters actually depending before it, and to issue all necessary proclamations to order and enforce the literal execution of the law.

The President gave notice, that the Committee of Reports had some very important information to communicate respecting the troubles that threatened the city of Rouen; that the city was in danger of being pillaged and destroyed; that the most eminent citizens had withdrawn from it; and that if the Assembly did not interpose without delay, its interposition might be too late.

This gave rise to a debate on the necessity of taking the disturbances in the Provinces, especially those in Brittany, occasioned by the Bishop of Treguier's mandate, into immediate consideration. M. Target proposed to appoint a day for the discussion of those affairs, and proceed without interruption on the Constitution; other Members insisted on attending immediately to the complaints of the Provinces; and the whole business was adjourned.

The discussion of the qualification necessary to elect, or be elected, in the primary or general Assembly of the Nation was resumed; and after various propositions and arguments for disqualifying *priests, soldiers, bachelors* and *foreigners*, it was resolved, that to elect or be elected, "*il faut être né François, ou devenu François*"—a man must be a Frenchman by birth or naturalization.

At six o'clock the Assembly waited on their Majesties at the Palace of the Tuilleries; and the President made a speech, to which their Majesties returned an answer. The King was much affected by their professions of love and respect, and the acclamations of *Vive le Roi et la Reine*, with which the palace resounded.

OCTOBER 21.

On reading the proceedings of yesterday, it was observed, that the President, in future, ought not to deliver any prepared speech to the King, without first communicating it to the Assembly. The observation seemed to be generally approved; but no order was made respecting it.

A letter was read from the Permanent Committee of Alençon, stating that it never was their intention to pass sentence on the Viscount de Camille or the soldiers in custody with him, but merely to institute a process against them; and desiring to be informed of proper and safe means for conveying the prisoners to Paris, and the informations that had been taken respecting their conduct. The letter was referred to the Committee of Enquiry.

A protest was read from the Clergy of Hainault against the Bishop of Autun's plan for selling the property of the Church.

The Keeper of the Seals attended, pursuant to the Assembly's order of yesterday, and was heard in his defence. He assured the august body, that he should always be ready to explain any part of his conduct they might desire to hear explained; that by becoming the depositary of the seals of the law, he had not ceased to consider himself as a Member of the Assembly; and that he had been the first to vote for the responsibility of Ministers. He observed, that the conditions necessary to give the decrees of the Assembly the force of law, had not been fulfilled till the 5th of this month; that the only one presented for the Royal sanction since then, was the new code of criminal process which it was the business of the Secretaries of State to direct to the Courts of Justice; that copies of all the other decrees had been sent to the Provinces in abundance; that if the Declaration of the Rights of Men and Citizens had not yet reached them, it was because it bore that it

was

was only to be *accepted* by the King ; and that the dispatch of the decree on the Gabelles had been delayed, on account of the regulations which the first Minister of the Finances had thought necessary to accompany it, respecting the suppression of the *Commisſions Souveraines* of Saumur, and other places, which took some time to draw up, and had been sent to all the Courts of Aid in the kingdom ; and that the present Ministers, whose labours hitherto had been honoured with the approbation of the National Assembly, would use their utmost endeavours to banish from the King the errors that but too often approach a throne.

The President replied, that the Assembly would take what he had said into consideration.

A deputation from the Community of Paris was admitted to the bar, and laid before the Assembly a melancholy narrative of the tumults which for the last twenty-four hours had distressed the capital. They stated, that the mob had seized a baker, whom they accused of having flour concealed in his cellar, which he refused to sell, and conducted him in a riotous manner to the Hotel de Ville. Being there interrogated, he protested that he had never been in want of flour ; that at the time of the greatest scarcity, he had always exerted himself to bake several times in one day ; that he had even employed some pastry cooks, his neighbours, to assist him ; that he had still plenty of flour ; and had never once thought of withholding from his fellow citizens the means of subsistence. The Representatives of the Community, touched with the simplicity of these declarations, did every thing in their power to save his life. They harangued the populace, they offered to try the culprit in their presence, and even to appoint him Judges from among his accusers, provided they would listen to reason, and proceed with coolness ; but in vain : a furious multitude entered the apartments of the Hotel de Ville, demanded their prisoner, and threatened to hang up the Magistrates if they refused to give him up ; and the unfortunate citizen was carried off and hanged, his head cut off, and paraded through the streets. After this shocking recital, they added that the capital was in the utmost danger, if the Assembly did not interpose ; that part of the national militia had already refused to assist in quelling the mob ; that the scarcity of provisions arose from the exportation, which was still continued in the frontier Provinces ; and that peace could not be re-established without martial law against riotous assemblies.

A debate immediately took place on the

cause of the scarcity of corn which was felt in Paris and the Provinces.

M. de la Galissonniere, supported by several other Members, was of opinion, that the Ministers should be ordered to attend, and give an account of their conduct in their respective departments ; others, in addition to this motion, called for martial law.— M. de Mirabeau proposed to demand of the Executive Power what means were necessary to secure provisions, to grant those means, and make those entrusted with them responsible ; and M. de Robespierre observed, that it was not against a people perishing of hunger that martial law ought to be employed ; that they ought to unravel the web of conspiracy, to check its abominable machinations, and appoint a national tribunal to try and punish delinquents in an exemplary manner.

After a long and painful discussion to this effect, the Assembly resolved :

I. " That the Committee of Constitution shall immediately withdraw, and prepare the draught of a law against riotous assemblies, which may be decreed this day, and presented for the Royal sanction."

II. " That the Committee of Enquiry shall be directed to make all necessary enquiries, and collect all necessary information for discovering the authors of the disorders and machinations that may take place against the public peace and safety."

III. " That the Committee of Police, established at the Hotel de Ville, shall be directed to furnish the Committee of Enquiry with all the documents which they have received, or may receive, on this subject."

IV. " That the Committee of Constitution shall, on Monday next, propose to the Assembly a plan for establishing a tribunal to try crimes of a treasonable nature ; and that, till such tribunal be constituted by the National Assembly, the Chatelet of Paris shall be authorized to try finally all persons accused of treason ; and that the decree conferring this power shall be presented also for the Royal Sanction."

V. " That the King's Ministers shall declare positively what are the means and resources with which the National Assembly can furnish them, to enable them to secure the subsistence of the kingdom, and especially of the capital, to the end that the National Assembly, having done all that belongs to them to do on this head, may depend on the laws being put in execution, or make the Ministers, and other agents of authority, responsible for the failure."

The Committee of Constitution withdrew accordingly, and during their absence a decree was voted to quiet the disturbances



at Rouen, by establishing temporary regulations for the government of the city, and directing the Committee of Enquiry to collect information respecting the authors of the late disturbances there.

Being returned, their plan was adopted, with only one amendment, and a decree against riotous assemblies passed unanimously, in substance as follows :

I. " That the Municipal Officers shall be obliged to declare that the military force is necessary as soon as it appears to them to be so, responsible however for what may happen.

II. " That on the first appearance of tumult, the officers aforesaid shall demand of the persons assembled the cause of their assembling, and the abuses of which they desire redress.

III. " That after declaring martial law, the red flag shall be hoisted at the Hotel de Ville, and paraded through the streets.

IV. " That all riotous assemblies formed notwithstanding the signal of the red flag, shall be dispersed by military force.

V. " That on the signal of the red flag, the *maréchaussée*, the militia, and the military of all descriptions, shall be obliged to exert all their force to protect the public interest.

VI. " That the citizens riotously assembled shall be twice summoned to disperse.

VII. " That force shall be employed against those who shall refuse obedience to these summonses.

VIII. " If the people shall disperse quietly, the ringleaders only shall be punished ; with three years imprisonment, if unarmed ; if armed, with death.

IX. " The same penalties against those who offer violence.

X. " Degradation and three years imprisonment to all officers and soldiers who shall refuse to act, and death if found guilty of promoting the riot.

XI. " The Municipal Officers shall draw up an account of all that happens on such an occasion.

XII. " After peace is established, the abolition of martial law shall be proclaimed, the red flag shall be taken down, and a white flag hoisted in its place, which shall also be paraded through the streets for eight days successively."

Such is the outline of the formidable law which those who voted, and those who proposed it, considered with horror. " Is it then possible," said each Member to himself, " that a people the most mild, polished, enlightened, and humane, should require the coercion of a law which was never put in force, but where barbarians were tearing one another in pieces ?" It did not, perhaps, occur to their minds, that as authority the most moderate and guarded becomes dangerous and uncontrollable in the hands of despotism, so power the most unlimited, and apparently sanguinary, is not only harmless, but salutary, when entrusted to those only who are the people's delegates, and who are always responsible that it shall be exercised to protect and not to oppress them. The urgency of the occasion, however, prevailed, and it was resolved that the decree, terrific as it was, should be instantly presented to receive the Royal Sanction, then printed, and circulated through all the Provinces.

*(To be continued.)*

## JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the SEVENTH SESSION of the SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, April 19.

**H**EARD Counsel in a Scotch Appeal, in which Sir William Forbes and others, freeholders of the county of Aberdeen, were appellants, and Sir John Macpherson, respondent. The question was, Whether persons possessed of landed property have a right to parcel it out for the purpose of making votes ?

The decision of the Court of Session implied an affirmation of the right of creating voters. From this decision the appellants appealed to the House of Lords.

The Lord Chancellor, in a long and able speech, entered into the merits of the case ; and concluded with declaring it as his opi-

nion, that the decree of the Court of Session ought to be reversed.

Lord Kinnsaid spoke for some time in support of the decree of the Court of Session.

Lord Loughborough very ably supported the doctrines laid down by the Lord Chancellor. The decree was therefore reversed.

TUESDAY, April 20.

The Judges being all seated upon the woolsacks, the Lord Chief Baron proceeded to give their unanimous opinion upon the important Chester cause ; Thomas Eddowes, merchant, on behalf of the citizens and freemen of Chester, in support of their ancient rights, under the liberal charter of Henry VII, and Elizabeth, to the franchise

of annually electing the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, being plaintiff; and Thomas Amery, Esq. elected an Alderman under the exclusive charter of Charles II. by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners, independent of the citizens at large, defendant. This cause was decided in favour of the citizens at large in the year 1735; but owing to informality, the rights were not re-established. The Lord Chief Baron was three hours and a half upon his legs explaining the law, and gave the opinion of the Judges in favour of the plaintiff. The Lord Chancellor agreed in opinion, and the judgment in the Court below was reversed without a debate or division. Judgment of ouster will consequently go in the Court next Term against Mr. Amery as an Alderman of Chester elected under the charter of 25 Charles II.

WEDNESDAY, May 12.

The Lord Chief Baron reported the unanimous opinion of the Judges to be, That Andrew John Drummond, Esq. had no right to the titles of Viscount Strathallan, Lord Madertie, and Lord Drummond of Cromlix.

The Lord Chancellor immediately moved, "That the petition be dismissed." Ordered.

Lord Delaval moved, "That the Bill for preventing delays at elections, be now read a second time."

Lord Lonsdale opposed the Bill, and moved, as an amendment to the motion, to insert the words 'this day three months.'

Their Lordships dividing on this motion, there appeared, Contents 31—Non Contents 7—Majority against the Bill 24—It was of course thrown out.

MONDAY, May 17.

DOCTOR WILLIS.

The Duke of Leeds presented a message from his Majesty recommending it to the consideration of their Lordships to enable his Majesty to grant to the Rev. Dr. Willis a pension on the Civil List of 1000*l.* per ann. for twenty-one years.

Ordered their Lordships to take the same into consideration on the morrow.

Lord Hay next rose and moved the reading of his Majesty's message relative to the dispute with Spain.

The same being immediately read by the Clerk at the table,

His Lordship again rose, and declared, that he strongly suspected the Minister of having, for purposes best known to himself, kept back for a considerable time the information given to the House by his Majesty's message. His Lordship judged it proper, therefore, to move for the date of the first

official information received; he would move for no paper that could be objected to on grounds of State secrecy, but for the substance only of the information given by the remonstrance of the Spanish Ambassador: he wished for the date of the receipt of that information, which could in no way be injurious to the interests of the country, and which if refused, would neither be candid to the House, nor honourable to the Minister. His Lordship concluded by moving "An humble Address to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order to be laid before their Lordships, the date of the receipt of the remonstrance presented by the Spanish Ambassador by order of his Court."

Lord Walsingham rose in opposition to the motion, which his Lordship said could not be agreed with, unless their Lordships departed from a rule they had invariably and wisely observed, of never suffering papers to be produced relative to a negotiation with a foreign Power, during such negotiation being pending. When the negotiation should be ended, he doubted not but his Majesty's Ministers would very readily lay before their Lordships the whole of their conduct.

Lord Portchester was warm in support of the motion: he wished for the date, for the purpose of obtaining parliamentary ground to found thereon parliamentary censure against the Minister, whose conduct he suspected in the strongest manner.

Lord Sydney replied to some allusions made by the noble Lord who spoke last to words which had passed in the House of Commons, on which the motion appeared to him to be founded, and which he objected to as improper and unparliamentary.

Lord Carlisle said, the noble Lord who had just objected to motions founded on what might pass in the House of Commons, had not made the same objection to a motion brought forward during the discussion of the Regency, founded on words which fell from Mr. Fox.

Lord Stormont was also for the motion: he agreed in every argument offered for the production of the date, and had as yet not heard a single sound argument, or reason, offered against it.

The question was then put, and their Lordships dividing, there appeared, for the motion,

|              |   |    |
|--------------|---|----|
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Majority 19

TUESDAY, May 18.

Previous to their Lordships proceeding to Westminster-Hall this day,

Lord

Lord Abingdon said, he rose to trouble their Lordships with a few words on a subject that had some relation to himself.

Thomas Stapleton, Esq. of Carlton, in the county of York, conceiving that he had a claim to the Barony of Beaumont, now in abeyance, preferred a petition to his Majesty, stating his claim and pedigree, and praying

to have the said Barony allowed of and confirmed to him.

After entering fully into the nature of the claim, his Lordship moved, "That the consideration of this petition be postponed to this day three months."

Which motion was put, and carried in the affirmative.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, April 21.

MR. Courtenay rose to make his long promised motion for an enquiry into the expenditure of the public money under the present Master-General of the Ordnance; in doing of which it was his intention to state such strong facts, that he would leave it to the candour of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) to judge of the propriety of his motion.—The Noble Duke, he said, had himself laid down a code of laws to govern the Board, and by that code he wished to judge his Grace. The first fact he stated was, an account given in by his Grace of money remaining in the Treasury of the Ordnance at the end of the year 1787, by which it was made to appear that the unexpended money of that year amounted to 199,000*l*. This account, he said, was false and fallacious; the money so stated to be the unexpended remainder of 1787, being, in fact, the accumulations of four years: this alone he conceived to be a good reason for going into the enquiry.—The Noble Duke had laid it down as a principle not to be deviated from, that accounts should be yearly delivered to Parliament; he had, however, delivered to no such account for the first four years of his administration; and when called upon by the House for those accounts, he delivered an account for the four years together, and in such a loose way as appeared calculated for covering any exaggerated service.—The next fact in which his Grace had deviated from his own rules, was in the contracts, which he had declared the necessity of being made by public advertisement, and by which, in Lord Townshend's administration, twenty per cent. had been frequently saved to the public: his Grace had so far deviated from this rule, that for six years past there had scarcely been any but private contracts.

He next noticed the purchasing of the Faversham powder-mills, by which, he said, an enormous expence had been incurred by the public, who now paid not less than 14*l*. per barrel for their powder.—The corps of military artificers, also, which his Grace had raised to a in the double capacity of soldiers and artificers, were in fact neither; and the work

they were intended to execute was performed by carpenters and smiths paid by the Board.

He then noticed the proceedings of the Duke on the fortifications at home, and particularised that of Fort Cumberland, for which the sum of 34,449*l*. had, by his Grace's estimate, been voted to improve and complete; but for the further completion of which in the next year another sum was called for of 27,000*l*. The manner in which this fort was improved and completed was by entirely pulling down the old one, and building another five times as large; and in this manner was his Grace carrying into effect by piec-meal the exploded system of a general fortification.—He next noticed the fortifications carrying on in the West Indies. His Grace, when driven from his wet and dry ditches at Plymouth, and his covered way at Portsmouth, had taken the lover's leap from Mount Edgcumbe, from whence, after having shewn an alacrity in sinking, he had raised himself in the Islands, to the terror of the planters, surrounded by *chevaux-de-frize*, and armed with bastions and brick-bats. After condemning in general the fortifications of the Islands, he next alluded to his Grace's conduct in the interior department of the Ordnance, where, after having, by a vigorous exertion of economy, annihilated several situations filled by deserving officers, he had created several new ones, which if his Grace did not prove to be necessary, would be imputed to the purposes of partiality and patronage.

The Hon. Gentleman then, recapitulating the chief points of his speech, said, he had proved incontrovertibly the lavish waste of the public money; he had shewn the public to be injured by keeping back accumulations, the interest of which money they were deprived of; he had proved the estimates to be fallacious; he had shewn the corps of artificers to be an unnecessary and useless burthen; that the fortifications in the West Indies were carrying on with the same careless expenditure of the public money; and that the boasted principle of economy was in no instance abided by.

For these reasons he hoped to have the concurrence

concurrency of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) to his motion, which was, "That a Committee be appointed to examine into the expenditure of the public money, under the administration of the present Master-General and Board of Ordnance from the 1st of January 1784."

Mr. Minchin declared the statement of the Hon. Gentleman relative to the accumulations to be erroneous, as was his statement of the creation of new places, no such having been made.—The increase of salaries, instead of being disadvantageous to the public, was a measure adopted for the public good, and for the annihilation of the pernicious system of perquisites, which had ever been the grand source of speculation and corruption.

Captain Berkeley defended the character of his noble relation, which he conceived to have been unjustly attacked by the Hon. Gentleman. When the Noble Duke came first into office, he found the estimates formed in too loose and vague a manner, as to be calculated for covering any expence, unknown to the House; this Hydra he attacked—this Augean Stable he cleansed—and with the labours of an Hercules waded through an immensity of accounts, to enable himself to produce the comprehensive and clear estimates which were now laid before the House:—He denied the possibility of proving a single instance of speculation or embezzlement by the returns; and observed, that such insinuations against the Noble Duke reminded him of a foolish engine he had read of, which was constructed to throw dirty water against the sun, but which, instead of fullying the brightness of that orb, fell on the dirty head of him who threw his dirty puddle. He denied the assertion of the Noble Duke's having deviated from his principle of public contracts.—He asserted that the powder made by the royal mills was not only fifty times better than what was purchased from the manufacturers, but was cheaper than had been obtained by any Ordnance contract; the purchasing those mills had also answered the purpose for which they had been purchased, namely, for the breaking the combination which had existed against government among the powder manufacturers, but which could not again exist, as it had done during the last war, to the great injury of the country.—With respect to the corps of military artificers, he asserted most positively, from the best authority, that so far from being neither soldiers nor artificers, officers of the most reputable character and experience could be called to the bar to prove that they were a body as well disciplined as any of the same age, and that they did more work daily than the labourers who were paid 2s. 6d. a day.

He denied, most absolutely, the assertion of Cumberland Fort having been pulled down; and concluded by opposing the motion, seeing no good ground whatever advanced to warrant the proposed enquiry.

General Burgoyne went over the usual ground against the fortifications; and was for the enquiry, not on account of any prejudice to the Duke, whose character, he said, would not suffer by enquiry, but that the House might know accurately the expence they were voting. He considered the Duke as a man of strict integrity, of great talents, and unbounded zeal for the public good; his zeal was, however, absorbed in fortification, which being

—The ruling passion in his breast,  
Like Aaron's serpent swallow'd all the rest.

The debate here took a turn on the old subject of fortifications, in which that system was approved of by Mr. Rose and Sir William Yonge, who were both against the motion, as was the Chancellor of the Exchequer, upon the ground of there being no sufficient reason for the House to go into the enquiry.

Mr. Martin, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Sheridan, spoke in support of the motion, the former Gentleman for satisfying the public of the merits or demerits of the Board, and the two latter on the ground of the facts stated by their Hon. Friend.

Mr. Courtney spoke in reply; after which the motion was put, and negatived without a division.

At eight o'clock the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 22.

Mr. Pitt brought in a bill to explain and amend the act passed in the last session of Parliament for levying an Excise duty on tobacco, which was read a first time.

FRIDAY, April 23.

Mr. Gamon moved, "That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration that part of the stage coach act which relates to the regulations for outside passengers."—Ordered.

The report of the Stirling road bill being brought up, Mr. Adam made an objection to one of the tolls, which he moved to be reduced from two-pence to three halfpence, on which the house divided, Ayes 30, Noes 28. The report being amended accordingly, the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

VICTUALLING OFFICE.

Mr. Whitbread said, that some years ago a Committee had been appointed to investigate the conduct of the Victualling Office, of which he was Chairman, and that he discovered many abuses; that the Commissioners of Enquiry had made a report to the same purpose to the King in Council; that he

thought it his duty to enquire into the expenditure of the public money, and the conduct of public officers; that he saw a great difference in them, and was of opinion that the honest servant should be distinguished from the dishonest; that he now thought it common justice to take particular notice of Mr. Montagu Burgoyne, than whom he did not believe his Majesty had a better servant; as he had upon all occasions exerted himself for the public good, but particularly in the prosecution of Mr. Atkinson, whose conviction was chiefly owing to him. He therefore moved for the production of the report as far as related to the Victualling Office.

Sir Henry Houghton seconded the motion.

Mr. Pitt objected, because, as the Act required the report to be made to the King in Council only, particular grounds should be shewn why it should be produced to the House. The only ground that he had heard was, the vindication of Mr. Montagu Burgoyne. That he did not at all think wanting, because he himself had never made, nor ever heard made, any the least impeachment of him; on the contrary, all who knew him acknowledged his character, both public and private, to be truly respectable. He added, that Government were well satisfied with his zeal and ability in the Victualling Office, till he chose to resign.

Mr. Bastard contended, that the report ought to be produced, as he could prove that great abuses did exist.

Mr. Hussey moved an amendment, "That all the report should be produced."

Mr. Rose was afraid, that if the report was produced, it might be found that some persons had criminated themselves by giving evidence of their own illegal acts.

Mr. Sheridan said, that what fell from the Hon. Gentleman was the strongest reason for the production of the report.

Mr. Thornton thought the public ought to know how their money had been expended, and how their officers had conducted themselves; and concluded with a compliment to Mr. Montagu Burgoyne.

The question, with the amendment, was put, and carried without a division.

#### SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Wilberforce moved, "That Captain Wilson be ordered to attend the Committee appointed to examine into the African Slave Trade."

Alderman Newnham complained of the delay which further examination would produce, and the injury it must induce on property in general. He said, that he was now a Representative for the City of London, which he truly described as *the greatest town in England*;

but should this subject continue to be agitated, he was not without fears that London would so decline as to leave other towns superior to it. He warned the House of the danger of obliging the West India Islands to shake off their allegiance to this country.

Mr. Gascoigne put three questions to Mr. Wilberforce: Whether he intended to invalidate the testimony of the witnesses for the petitioners?

How many witnesses he intended to examine?

And how long he supposed the examination would last.

Mr. Wilberforce replied, that he never intended, nor expressed any inclination to discredit the testimony of so respectable a body of men. The evidence of one only he excepted, whose testimony he was resolved, on a view of all the circumstances, and on mature deliberation, to invalidate. With regard to the number of witnesses, he could give no satisfactory answer; and as to the time that should be consumed, he would answer that by a counter-question.—How long Mr. Gascoigne would take to cross-examine them?

Mr. Gascoigne answered readily, that his cross-examination must depend on the credibility of the evidence offered. He then declared his intention of moving, as soon as Mr. Wilberforce should name his witnesses, "That the House be called over on this day three weeks." His purpose in this was, that some conclusion should be made of the business, in order to stop the check and alarm which the commerce and general interests of the country was sustaining during the suspense on a measure so pregnant with ruin. He expected that Mr. Wilberforce would rather endeavour to atone for the mischiefs he had already occasioned, and confess, what must be his conviction, that it was not in human ingenuity to devise any system by which a total and unqualified abolition of the trade could be possibly accomplished at once, even in this country. That wild enthusiasm which first suggested the abolition, and now evidently subsided, both in the House and out of it;—even all the disorders of France did not so blind and infatuate the National Assembly, as to lead them to an adoption of so destructive measure.

Mr. Fox agreed, that it was extremely desirable to come to issue on the question as soon as possible; but that it was still more desirable, in coming to that issue, that no information whatever should be wanting. He thought it was a boast and an honour to the country, that its opulence, its strength, and established happy Constitution, put it in a situation to reject an unjust and inhuman traffic; nor was it to be wondered at, that France.

France, in its deranged and enfeebled state, did not find itself enabled to hazard such a reform.

He then adverted to the phrase of Mr. Wilberforce *atoning* for his proceedings, and declared, that, ill as he always thought of most of his public conduct, he would allow the part he had taken in this subject a very considerable *atonement* for the errors of his politics in general.

Sir Grey Cooper argued the impossibility of abolishing the Trade, whilst France, Spain, and Holland in particular, pursued it at this time with such universal alacrity and extraordinary encouragement. If we abandoned the Trade, and threw it into the hands of those whose feelings were allowed to be more callous, we injured the cause of humanity, by putting the Africans in a much more cruel and painful situation than they had experienced from ourselves.

Lord Penrhyn spoke at some length in recommendation of some final decision taking place in the course of this Session, and hoping that the examination of Mr. Wilberforce's witnesses would not be prolonged.

Mr. Grenville observed, that those who felt most for the sufferings of the negroes, and wished to have the trade abolished, must naturally be most desirous to come to a speedy decision, when such decision should be found practicable.

Sir William Young thought, that if an abolition were necessary, it should only be agreed to upon certain principles; that although it may be admitted in a partial degree, yet the residue of the Trade should be under particular regulations. He alluded to a compromise between the supporters and opposers of the measure, so as to bring the question to a speedy decision.

Mr. Pitt said, that he would not, by an anticipation of his sentiments, engage the attention of the House on the present occasion. He thought that the question might be comprehended in a very narrow compass. Relying upon the expediency of the abolition, of which he was perfectly convinced, he imagined that no person could dispute the propriety of his Hon. Friend, in wishing to produce farther evidence to substantiate his position.

Mr. Marsham deprecated delay, and conjured the House to bring the question to a final determination this Session.

Mr. Sheridan considered, that the subject was agitated and brought forward by the Members of Administration; therefore there could not be a future difference of opinion, as he considered them pledged on the occasion.

Mr. Pitt was sorry to impede the deter-

mination of the House. Impelled, however, to rise for the purpose of refusing what had been asserted by the last Hon. Member, he denied that the question for the abolition had been agitated or countenanced as a measure of Administration. He was free to confess, that the vote which he would give on the question would be perfectly independent, and consistent with his duty to the Country as a Member of Parliament.

Mr. Wilberforce disclaimed all ideas of party prejudice on the business. He was actuated by the motives of pure philanthropy; and flattered himself, if it should appear that his allegations were well founded, he would receive the countenance of a very considerable majority. On a subject in which the peace and happiness of millions were involved, the private interest of individuals should yield to the conviction of humanity.

The question was then carried; when instructions were given to the Committee to examine Messrs. Wilson, Dalrymple, Wardrope, and Powell.

Mr. Gascoigne, wishing to bring the business to a speedy conclusion, moved, "That the House be called over on Wednesday four weeks."

The motion was negatived.

MONDAY, April 26.

#### THE DUKE OF ATHOL'S BILL.

Mr. Curwen rose to oppose the principle of the Bill. He went generally over his former objections, and concluded by observing, that if the Duke considered himself aggrieved, he ought to make his grievances appear at the bar of that House.

Mr. Powys condemned the bill throughout, as leading to precedents the most dangerous.

Mr. Dundas went into the justice and propriety of the bill, and declared the impossibility of the examination of the Duke's rights taking place at the bar, as it would be necessary to examine the records of the Isle of Man.

Mr. M. Montague was against the going into a Committee, because he conceived the appointing of Commissioners was an improper delegating of the powers of the House.

Mr. Burke observed, that whether the present bill was or was not a job, it appeared to him to have every outward and visible sign thereof. He considered the present bill to be an attempt to revoke the people of the Isle of Man with the feudal tyranny from which they have been emancipated by that House; he was therefore against the Speaker's leaving the chair.

Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Bastard, Mr. Gray, and Mr. Courtenay, upon the same ground, objected to the motion.

Sir Benjamin Hammett, Sir Watkin Lewes, and Mr. Secretary Grenville, were for the enquiry, and consequently for the Speaker's leaving the chair.

The House at length dividing, there appeared for the motion Ayes 90—Noes 85—Majority 5.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 28.

Mr. W. Ellis moved the bringing up of a petition from Mr. William Knox, an American Loyalist, which, after a few words on a point of order, was agreed to, and the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Rose moved for a copy of his Majesty's warrant, by which an annuity of 1200l. had been settled on the said Mr. Knox for his losses. Ordered.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 29.

Mr. Rose brought in the Lottery Bill, and gave notice, that it was his intention to move an instruction to the Committee, that every newspaper should be subject to a penalty of 50l. that should publish illegal shares.

Mr. Sheridan observed, as that clause was in every respect a very novel one, and as he really thought that newspapers already were subject to many disagreeable casualties, he wished the Hon. Member would agree to have the clause printed, that the Members of that House might form some idea of it.

This brought on a debate of some length; and upon a division, the motion for printing the clause was negatived by a majority of sixty-nine.

FRIDAY, April 30.

On the question being put for the third reading of the new Tobacco Bill,

Sir Watkin Lewes stated, that as the right of Trial by Jury was taken from the subject by the Excise, and as this Bill was an extension of that Excise, he moved that a clause which he then held in his hand, extending that right, might be inserted in the Bill.

The Attorney General objected to the clause, as dangerous to one third of the revenue of the kingdom, which third the Excise was. He remarked, that the mode of collecting the Excise had stood now near a century and a half; yet it was never, during that time, discovered that any danger arose to the Constitution from it. He intimated cases to prove it; and concluded with saying he should vote against the clause.

Mr. Beaufoy replied, and in strong terms reprobated the innovation which the Excise was making on the liberty of the people, and contended for the necessity of inserting the clause: as did Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Watkin, Mr. Sawbridge, and Mr. Martin; but upon the House dividing, the Noes were 100, Ayes 22—Majority against the clause 78.

On the question being put, "That the House do resolve itself into a Committee upon the Post Office Farming Bill."

Mr. Sheridan, in a short speech, animadverted severely upon the principle of it, contending, that it introduced a French despotic system into the British Constitution; and concluded with moving, "That instead of the word '*perpetual*,' there be inserted, '*for three years*;" when, after an uninteresting conversation between Mr. Fox, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Rose, Mr. Pulteney, Mr. Ryder, and Sir William Cunningham, the motion was agreed to without a division; and the prior question being put and carried, a progress was made and reported, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, May 3.

REPORT OF THE INDIA BUDGET.

Mr. Tiernay rose to move, that the above report be recommitted, because he considered the Resolutions to have been formed on a partial statement of the Finances of India; and because such partial statement might operate to the injury of the community, and to the ruin of individuals. He had a firm conviction on his own mind, that the affairs of the company had been in a very deranged state, and that unless Government afforded them very material assistance and support, they would inevitably become bankrupt in less than fifteen months. The Hon. Gentleman then entered into a detail of the state of the Company at home and abroad, and by such statement he made it appear that the whole profit arising to the Company from their trade, &c. in the years 1786 and 1787, amounted to no more than 159,000l. and that they lost 3000l. by the trade of 1788 and 1789, and that the total profit on the last four years, on the immense capital of the Company, was no more than 526,000l. After a few other observations, he concluded by moving "That the report be recommitted."

Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, and Major Scott, objected to the recommitment."

Mr. Baring shewed that the affairs of the Company, instead of being in the state represented by the Hon. Gentleman, had bettered, in the last year, by 1,200,000l. and in the last four years, upwards of 4,000,000l.

Mr. Tierney replied; after which the question for the recommitment was put, and negatived without a division.

TUESDAY, May 4.

DUKE OF ATHOL'S BILL.

The Order of the Day being read for the commitment of the Bill,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated his opinion to be, that from every motive of justice to the Duke, the enquiry ought to have been instituted; but seeing many mate-

ria.

sial objections to such enquiry made by the people of the Isle of Man, who, being under the protection of the Legislature, ought not to have their feelings or their properties affected by any of the proceedings of the House, he moved, That the Bill be committed to that day three months.

Mr. Cuiwen said, his opposition to the Bill had been made solely on motives of justice to the people of the Isle of Man.

The question was put, and immediately agreed to.—Adjourned.

[*The Proceedings of the Commons on May 5, 6, 10, and 11, on His Majesty's MESSAGE and the TRIAL of Mr. HASTINGS, the reader will find inserted from pages 377. to 383, both inclusive.*]

WEDNESDAY, May 12.

In a Committee on the Ways and Means, resolved to raise the million voted in the Supply, by a Loan, or Exchequer Bills.

Mr. Grey rose to make his promised motion for the production of certain papers relative to our dispute with Spain, which he deemed to be essentially necessary to enable the House to judge of the conduct of the Minister in the present important affair.—After urging strongly the propriety of having the first communication of the capture of the British vessels at Nootka Sound, with the date of such communication, he concluded by moving An humble Address to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order to be laid before the House a copy of the representation made by the Spanish Ambassador, by order of his Court, relative to the capture of the British vessels at Nootka Sound, with the date of the receipt of the said representation.

Mr. Lambton seconded the motion.

Mr. H. Browne, Colonel Phipps, Mr. Martin, Mr. Rolle, Mr. Wilberforce, Lord Mulgrave, and Sir Joseph Mawbey, opposed the motion, as tending to the introduction of papers relative to a negotiation which was pending, by which no good purpose could be answered, though much ill consequence might ensue.

Mr. Taylor, Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Fox, Mr. Powys, and Alderman Sawbridge, were of opinion that no danger could result from the information moved for, which they deemed essentially necessary for the House to be put in possession of.

In the course of the debate very warm expressions passed between Mr. Grey and Mr. Rolle, in consequence of the latter saying, he wondered Mr. Grey, a person of property, and who had some stake to lose, should at this juncture make such a motion; and as the Minister was a long time silent, Mr. Wyndham compared him to Lord Bur-

leigh in the Critic, *who shook his head, pretended something, and said nothing.*"

Mr. Marham, though he saw no objection to the motion, would vote against it, if any of his Majesty's Executive Ministers should declare that in their opinion the production of such papers was likely to operate to the injury of the interests of the country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it had not been his intention to have troubled the House with a single word; he felt, however, due to the candour of the Hon. Gentleman to give him the satisfaction he wished. The Right Hon. Gentleman declined giving any answer to the particular question of the propriety of granting the paper now moved for; but he declared that he felt the greatest danger to the interests of the public in the production of any of the papers relative to the present negotiation carrying on with Spain during the pending of such negotiation.

After some further conversation the House divided on the motion, when there appeared—Ayes 121—Noes 213—Majority against the motion 92.

It was next moved, "That the date of the communication be specified singly;" on which the House again divided.—Ayes 119—Noes 205—Majority 84.

The remaining Orders of the Day were then deferred, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 13.

Mr. Francis rose to make his promised motion respecting the appointment of Ambassadors at the Court of Spain since the last peace. He did not suppose there could be any objection to the motion, since it could not be resisted on the ground of secrecy. As he could not anticipate any arguments that could be urged against a proposition of so plain a nature, he did not see the necessity of taking up the time of the House in advancing any thing in support of it. It was his intention, therefore, only to touch on a few heads—the service, duty, and effect of Ambassadors. The duty of an Ambassador was to watch over the motions of the Court at which he presided, especially their armaments, and to communicate such particulars to his own. In this respect, if an Ambassador acted up to his duty, he was useful. He was useful also in negotiation; and in case of any disgust, his departure from the Court without taking leave was a sufficient notification of that disgust, which was equal to a declaration of hostilities, and superior, because it still left room for negotiation.

After this preface, Mr. Francis proceeded to shew the different powers of a Consul and an Ambassador at any foreign Court; and having enumerated the various appointments from this



this Court to that of Spain, he at length moved, "That an humble Address be presented from this House to his Majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to give directions to the proper persons to lay before this House an account of the dates of the appointments of all Ambassadors from his Majesty to the Court of Spain, since the conclusion of the last peace, together with an account of the respective periods, they have resided at the Court of Spain; and also an account of all the emoluments which they have respectively received on account of their appointments."

Mr. Pitt assented immediately to this motion without the least objection.

Mr. Martin intreated Gentlemen in opposition not to call for accounts at this time in any manner that might have the appearance of faction, because that, for many reasons, would certainly be improper; but upon this occasion he must confess, that he never heard a motion to which he could more readily give his assent.

FRIDAY, May 14.

The House in a Committee on American Claims, Mr. Steele in the Chair,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer called the attention of Gentlemen to losses sustained by the family of Penn: their case he stated to be different to that of any other of the American Loyalists, and that it could not be governed by any of the rules already laid down by the House. He stated their estimated loss to be 500,000*l.* and proposed to grant to them and their heirs an annuity of 4000*l.* to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund.—He considered the granting of this annuity, and in the manner he proposed, to be a strong mark of the national generosity, and respect for the services of their great ancestor. The Right Hon. Gentleman hoped the Committee would think with him, that the annuity he had proposed was neither profuse on one hand, nor sparing on the other. He concluded by moving a resolution for granting the said annuity from the 5th of January 1790.

Mr. F. Montagu and other Members were of opinion that 5000*l.* ought to be the least sum granted as an annuity to that respectable family.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, and considered the sum he had proposed to be the highest that ought to be granted. Mr. Fox, Mr. Francis, and Mr. Wilmot, were of the same opinion with Mr. Pitt.

The question for granting an annuity of 4000*l.* was then put and agreed to.

Mr. Sheridan rose to make the motion he gave notice of, relative to the 300,000*l.* Exchequer Bills, granted to the East India Company in the year 1783, which they were

to pay from their surpluses in 1786; in failure of which the public, till that time collateral security, were to take the debt upon themselves. The Hon. Gentleman entered into a history of this transaction, to prove the temporising system of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt), who had not, pursuant to an express Act of Parliament, added those Exchequer Bills to the amount of the public debt, though they absolutely formed a part of it, the public being no longer collateral but principal security. On this point the chief of the Hon. Gentleman's arguments turned, condemning the conduct of the Minister in not meeting fairly and openly the expenditure of the country, and charging him, the East India Company, and the Bank of England, who had held the Exchequer Bills from the year 1786 to the present time, with an express breach of an Appropriation Act, and thereby forming a most dangerous precedent. He concluded by moving a resolution, "That the East India Company do pay the 300,000*l.* Exchequer Bills, with all charges thereon, on or before the first of January next, and that the public be no longer security for that sum."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied most expressly the assertion of its being the plan of the present Administration to keep back a true statement of the finances: on the contrary, he declared that they never had, in former times, been delivered in the present plain and comprehensive manner, simplified to the comprehension of every man. The Right Hon. Gentleman, speaking more immediately to the question before the House, contended that the public still remained merely collateral security, and that prior to any claim being made on them, the claim must be made on the Company.

Mr. Fox was of opinion that his Hon. Friend (Mr. Sheridan) had fully proved the Act of Appropriation to have been broken.

The above opinion was also supported by Sir Grey Cooper; but upon Mr. Pitt's moving the previous question, the House divided.—Ayes 39, Noes 70; Majority against Mr. Sheridan's Motion 31.

The House then adjourned.

MONDAY, May 17.

KING'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Pitt, at the bar, informed the House, that he was charged with a Message from his Majesty, which, being ordered to be brought up and read, was to the following effect:

"That his Majesty being desirous that a special mark of his favour should be shewn to the Rev. Dr. Willis, by allowing to him and his heir 1000*l.* a year for the term of twenty-one years; but that his Majesty, being unable to effect the same without the consent

consent and assistance of his faithful Commons, recommended this matter to their serious consideration."

Mr. Pitt then moved, "That this Message be taken into the consideration of a Committee of the whole House to-morrow;" to which the House agreed.

TUESDAY, May 18.

Mr. Francis moved the printing of the Papers relative to the appointment of the Ambassadors to Spain; but, Mr. Pitt and Mr. Rose objecting, the motion was upon a division lost \*.

WEDNESDAY, May 19.

An Address was voted to his Majesty to grant to John Anstie, Esq. one of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the losses of the American Loyalists, the sum of three thousand pounds in full for his services.

Another Address was voted to grant to the other Commissioners the sum of 1500*l.* each, on account.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 20.

Mr. Francis rose to make his promised motions on the subject of the Ambassadors to Spain. As Gentlemen, he said, were fully informed on this subject, he should not trespass upon their patience by any preface, and therefore he moved,

1*st*, That it appears to this House, that since the 12*th* of March 1783, there have been four appointments of Ambassadors from his Majesty to the Catholic King.

2*d*, That it appears to this House, that in the same period an Ambassador on the part of his Majesty had resided thirteen months at the Court of Spain.

3*d*, That it appears to this House, that in the same period an expence has been incurred on account of Ambassadors appointed to the Court of Spain, amounting to 35,602*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*; though one of the said four Ambassadors received no part of the appointment.

4*th*, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to represent to his Ma-

jesty the contents of the said resolutions; and humbly to beseech his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give such directions as his Majesty shall think fit, in order to provide for the due performance in future of the duties and services belonging to the office of Ministers appointed by the Crown to reside at foreign Courts.

Having read these motions, he concluded with moving the first resolution; which being seconded by Mr. Fox,

Mr. Burgess begged leave to state to the House the facts of this business.—After the last peace, a notification to this Court from that of Madrid was received, purporting that his Catholic Majesty was ready to send an Ambassador to this Court, and accordingly Lord Mountstuart was appointed Ambassador to the Court of Madrid, but resigned his appointment about the end of 1783; and not thinking that he had rendered any service to his country, not having resided at Madrid, he very nobly refused to accept the emoluments of his appointments. In his room the Earl of Chesterfield was appointed, and a notification was received from Spain that the Marquis de Almadova would be sent to this Court; in consequence of which the Earl of Chesterfield sat out on his mission, but was directed to stop at the Hague until such time as there was a certainty of the Spanish Ambassador's setting out from Madrid for London. However, the Ambassador intended for London was sent to Versailles, and in consequence Lord Chesterfield returned home. The Marquis del Campo was next appointed by his Catholic Majesty to reside at this Court, and Mr. Eden (now Lord Auckland) was made Ambassador by this Court, and set out on his embassy accordingly. Mr. Eden resided at Madrid for thirteen months, and, for reasons not fit to mention or discuss, he thought it right to leave that Court. The state of things between this country and France was such as to require additional assistance to the exertions and abilities of our Ambassador at Paris

\* The Papers were as follow :

Lord Mountstuart, appointed Ambassador March 12, 1783. Received no part of the appointments.

Earl of Chesterfield, appointed Ambassador, Jan. 1, 1784.—2400*l.* value of plate.—1,500*l.* equipage.—100 per week ordinary allowances.—1,600*l.* per annum extraordinaries.—Received ordinary and extraordinary allowances, from Jan. 1, 1784, to March 13, 1786, 14,969*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

Lord Auckland, appointed Ambassador, July 5, 1787.—1,500*l.* equipage.—7,500*l.* salary per annum.—Arrived at Madrid May 5, 1788.—Left Madrid June 2, 1789.—Received salary from June 5, 1787, to Nov. 1789, amounting to 17,920*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Fitzherbert, appointed Ambassador Nov. 25, 1789.—1,500*l.* equipage.—7,500*l.* per annum salary.—Amount of salary (received or due) to April 5, 1790,—2,712*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

Memorandum.—Total amount paid by the Public, for a real residence of a British Ambassador at the Court of Madrid of thirteen months, 35,602*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*

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(the Duke of Dorset), who, during the time of his Embassy, gave the most satisfactory proof of his capacity to fill that office; yet it was thought prudent, for several reasons, to direct Mr. Eden to stop at Paris, and carry on certain negotiations with the Court of France. Upon his return from France, his Majesty was pleased to grant him a pension, and to confer a title upon him, which he now hoped no person envied him, as he believed he deserved it. The next person appointed was Mr. Fitzherbert, who is now on his mission. He then said, the whole matter turned upon this point, That if it was necessary to appoint Ambassadors, it was also necessary that we should pay them.

Having replied to the three first resolutions, he then adverted to the fourth; and said, it was asking his Majesty to do what he had already done.

Mr. Fox supported the motion, made various remarks on Lord Auckland's being paid 17,000*l.* for only thirteen months residence at Madrid; and alluding to his pension of 200*l.* per annum, said, it was his opinion it was given for services different and distinct from those he had performed as an Ambassador.

Mr. Pitt said, the Noble Lord had never received that pension, and had only an assurance he should have it when he retired from the toil of business.—The House then divided,—Ayes 59.—Noes 95.—Against the motions 36.

FRIDAY, May 21.

General Burgoyne entered into a detail of what he considered to be libels on the House, and on the Managers of the impeachment against W. Hastings, Esq. which had been written and propagated by a Member of this House (Major Scott), by which the honour and justice of the House had been insulted, and the privileges of Members scoffed at. The Hon. General delivered to the Clerk at the table *The Diary* of the 18th of May, in which was inserted the letter he complained of, and on which he intended to found two resolutions; which letter was signed by John Scott, Esq. and had been avowed by that Gentleman. The letter being read, the Hon. Gentleman stated his resolutions, which were as follow, viz.

“That it is against the law and usage of Parliament, and a high breach of the privileges of this House, to write or publish, or cause to be written or published, any scandalous or libellous writing, reflecting on the honour or justice of this House, or on the conduct of any Member of this House, respecting any impeachment in which the House is engaged, and carrying on before the House of Peers,

“That John Scott, Esq. a Member of this House, and who had been agent to Mr. Hastings, has written scandalous and libellous papers against the honour and justice of this House, and against the Managers thereof appointed to conduct the impeachment of Warren Hastings, Esq. and has thereby been guilty of a gross and scandalous violation of his duty as a Member of Parliament.”

The Speaker immediately arose, and stated the practice of the House to have been, except in the case of Aldermen Crosby and Oliver, to hear the party accused in his defence prior to any motion being put. He therefore called on

Major Scott, who rose and declared that no man living had a higher respect for the rules of the House than he had; and if he had broken them, he had done so unintentionally, and was sorry for it. The Hon. Major then entered into a general justification of his letter, and declared that if he had been guilty of an error in his conduct, he had been drawn into it by great examples. He then entered into a variety of publications by Mr. Burke, Mr. Sheridan, and General Burgoyne, which he considered to be far stronger libels than he had ever written.

Major Scott, according to the practice of the House, having given in his defence, immediately withdrew.

The first motion of the Hon. General's was then put, and carried without any objection.

Upon the second question being put,

Mr. Sheridan rose to suggest that it would be proper first to vote the paper scandalous and libellous.

This being agreed to, and the question put, The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and declared that no man was more averse than himself to libels, and he should be very ready to give his censure, if the paper alluded to should prove to be as libellous as stated by the Right Hon. Gentleman; he was of opinion, however, that upon a point of the present delicacy, and in which the honour of the House was concerned, it would be proper to adjourn the debate, that Gentlemen might have an opportunity of considering the letter, and forming their judgment thereon, which they could not do on the first hearing. He therefore moved, “That the debate be adjourned to Thursday next.”

Mr. Fox had no objection to the motion, and hoped that on Thursday the question would meet an ample discussion in a full House.

The question was then put upon the adjournment, and agreed to, and the House adjourned to Wednesday the 26th, on account of the Whitfunide Holidays.

## THE AFFECTING HISTORY OF CAROLINE MONTGOMERY.

[From "ETHELINDE; OR, THE RECLUSE OF THE LAKE." By Mrs. CHARLOTTE SMITH.]

*( Concluded from Page 358. )*

"I HAVE no power, Sir, to adjust differences," answered I, much alarmed at his look and manner. "Indeed you have, my charming girl," cried he, attempting very rudely to kiss me; "and if you will only be sensible of the same friendship for me, as your mother had for my brother, everything he left in her possession shall be hers. Nay, I will make you sole mistress of my fortune, and she shall enjoy all the claims with her beloved Montgomery."

"I cannot describe what I felt at that moment. I knew not what I said; in the first emotion of terror and anger, I flew to the door, but it was fastened. I then attempted to reach that which led to the garden, but he caught me in his arms. I shrieked, I struggled to disengage myself, while the wretch exclaimed—"Violent airs these, for the daughter of Mrs. Douglas to give herself! Pretty affection in a girl who has been brought up on the wages of prostitution!" I heard this cruel insult, but, unable to answer, I could only redouble my cries. The monster endeavoured to argue with me; but, incapable of hearing, I tried only to escape him, when the door was broke open with great force, and Montgomery burst into the room.

"Without staying to enquire into the cause of my shrieks, he flew at Lord Peversey, whom he pinioned in a moment to the wainscot. A scene followed so terrifying, that I cannot do it justice. Lord Peversey, far from apologizing for his conduct, had the brutish audacity to repeat to Montgomery his insulting sarcasms against my mother; and dared to intimate that he himself had taken the place of the deceased lord. The agony into which I was thrown by the violence of Montgomery's passion, was the only thing capable of restraining it. Seeing me to all appearance dying on the floor, where I had fallen, he quitted his adversary, and came to raise and reassure me. Lord Peversey took that opportunity to depart, threatening however personal vengeance against Montgomery, and that he would redouble every attempt to ruin my mother, whom he again insulted with such epithets, that Montgomery was with difficulty withheld from following him, and demanding an

immediate reparation. Dreadful as this scene had been, it was succeeded by one which would have made me forget all its bitterness, had not other consequences followed. When Lord Peversey was departed, Montgomery returned back to me; and while I thanked him as well as I was able for the protection he afforded me, he confessed, with agitation almost equal to mine, that from the first moment he had seen me, he had loved me; that his affliction, which had since increased every hour, had made him extremely attentive to every thing that related to me; and that he had been long convinced of the designs of Lord Peversey, and foreseen that to obtain me he would affect delays, and hold out hopes of compromise. "Ill, however, as I thought of him," continued he, "I could not have believed that his villainy would have gone such lengths, or have been to unguardedly betrayed. Now we have every thing to apprehend that money or chicanery can execute."

"This was no time for reserve or affection. I answered, that I feared only what might affect his personal safety; that the threats of Lord Peversey in that respect distracted me with terror; and that I should not have a moment's tranquillity till I saw a life secure which I very frankly confessed was infinitely dearer to me than my own.

"It would be uninteresting to you, my dear Miss Chesterville, were I to describe the raptures of Montgomery on the discovery of my sentiments. A scene too tender to be related followed; and we were recalled from the delightful avowal of mutual passion, by a message from my mother, who had been awakened by the confusion which had happened below, and whose servants had indiscreetly told her what they knew of its occasion. As she had been informed of so much, it was impossible to conceal from her any part of what had passed. Though Montgomery softened as much as he could the opprobrious speeches which Lord Peversey had made relative to her, they sunk deeply into her mind: he saw how much she was affected, and ended the conversation as soon as he could. But when he had left us, my mother desired I would return to her, and thus spoke to me:

"Caroline, I will attempt no longer to deceive you. I feel myself dying. A few

days, I am convinced, will terminate my life and my sufferings. I leave my poor me with few friends to contest the will of their father against all the weight of influence and power. And you! oh child of my first affections, I leave you, with all that fatal beauty of which my weak heart has been so foolishly proud, to encounter not merely indignance, but the baseness of a world, where your mother's character, justified as I hope and believe it is in the sight of Heaven, will expose you to the insolent addresses of the profligate; where you will be told, that as the mother deviated from the narrow path of rectitude, the daughter cannot pursue it. My errors will be urged to betray my Caroline to destruction; and when the reflect on the example of her mother, she will perhaps learn to desert her precepts."

"The bitter anguish inflicted by these cruel reflections here stifled her voice. I was myself more dead than alive; yet as I hung trembling over her on the sofa on which she lay, I attempted to say something that might console her, and with difficulty articulated the name of Montgomery. "Montgomery!" cried my mother, as soon as she recovered her speech—"oh! he is the worthiest, the most generous of human creatures! To him I have, in a will, which this paper contains, given the care of my two boys. But you! oh, Caroline!—is a man of his age a guardian proper for a lovely young woman of yours? I have therefore addressed myself in another paper to your father's family, and have besought them to pity and protect my Caroline. The present you received from me deceased Lord on your last birth-day will preserve you at least from the indignities I once experienced—To Providence, to your own good principles and strong understanding, I commit the rest."

"I had not courage to say, that Montgomery desired only to have the strongest claim to become my protector, by receiving my hand. But in the evening, when I saw him, I told him all that had passed. Eagerly seizing on hopes so flattering to the ardour of his passion, he besought of me to allow him to go to my mother and propose our immediate marriage. She heard him with gratitude and delight; and though she knew he had nothing but his commission in the French service, and that, being a catholic, he could never rise to that rank in England which his high birth would have entitled him otherwise to expect, she hesitated not to give her consent. "Yes, my dear child," said she, at the

end of this affecting scene—"In his virtues you will find fortune—in his honour and his courage protection. In leaving you to the care of such a man, I die contented." She grew daily weaker; but was anxious, even to a degree of impatience, to see us united before her death. Montgomery therefore, to conquer every scruple and every difficulty, procured a clergyman of the church of England, who married us in her presence; and at my desire (who wished to shew Montgomery that I knew how to value his complaisance) the priest who officiated in his regiment performed the ceremony a second time.

"But forms could do nothing towards uniting our hearts more closely; and the happiness of a marriage where love only presided was perhaps too great for humanity: for those halcyon days were greatly obscured by the encraving illness of my mother, who declined rapidly for almost a fortnight, and then died in the arms of Montgomery, commending, with her last breath, her two boys to his protection. Her death, which, long as I had expected it, appeared utterly insupportable now it arrived, threw me into a state of languor and dejection, from which I was suddenly roused by hearing that Lord Pevensey, who had quitted France immediately after his disgraceful dismissal from the house, was now returned, and, enraged to find that Montgomery was actually my husband, had determined to pursue, with all the eagerness of rage and hatred could inspire, the process by which he hoped to deprive me and my brothers of our legacies. Nor was this all; the personal affront he had received from Montgomery he could not bear, though he had deserved it; and he now sent him a challenge, which Montgomery readily accepted; but to evade the strictness of those laws which are in force in France against duelling, the place where they were to meet was fixed in the dominions of the Pope, a little beyond Avignon.

"Montgomery, anxious only to conceal this from me, found a pretence for his journey; and, telling me he had some military business to transact at Marseilles which would detain him for some days, he parted from me, concealing with courage truly heroic the anguish he felt in knowing that we were perhaps to meet no more.

"Providence yet preserved him to me. He dangerously wounded his adversary; and returned himself in safety. Then he related the cause of his absence; and the happiness I felt at his safe return, was augmented,

mented, when a few days afterwards we received from Lord Pevensey, who believed himself dying, and was visited with the reproaches of a troubled conscience, an acknowledgment of the justice of my brothers' claims to the provision made for them by their father, and an order to his *procureur* at Paris to put an end to every suit depending against us. In a few months Lord Pevensey recovered; we were put in possession of our rights; and my beloved Montgomery, to whom I owed every thing, studied not only how to make me happy, but to pursue as near as possible that line of conduct which my mother would have done had she lived. A war was raging with great violence between France and England, and I was unwilling to send the two dear boys to a country where it would be now difficult for me to see them. But as I knew it was the desire of my mother and my benefactor to have them brought up in the protestant religion, I sent them with their tutor to Genève. I had hardly recovered the pain of this parting, before one much more grievous was inflicted. The regiment in which Montgomery had a company, was ordered into Germany. The situation I was then in made it seem mad-ness to think of following him; but I was convinced that I should not survive his departure. He was to me, father, brother, lover, husband! I had no other earthly happiness; and without him the universe was to me nothing. At first his fears for my safety made him resist my importunities; but he was compelled at length to consent, and I followed him, residing wherever he was encamped; and, however horrid the scenes were to which I thus became a witness, I feared nothing but for his life; that one dreadful apprehension having the effect of all violent passions, and making me forego, without missing them, every convenience to which I had been accustomed, and meet without apprehension a thousand dangers to which I was hourly exposed.

In a small village on the banks of the Weier, near the camp of Marechal de Contades, my dear Charles was born, towards the beginning of the campaign of 1759. But he had not above six weeks blessed my eyes, and those of his doating father, before that dear father went out to the fatal field of Minden. I cannot describe what I felt during the action. My faculties were suspended by the most dreadful apprehensions that could agonize the human heart; this frightful suspense was terminated only by the certainty of all I

dreaded. The English were victors; and the servant who had long attended on Montgomery had only time to tell me that he fell at the head of his company, his arm broken by a musket shot, and receiving thrust from a bayonet in the breast. A man added, that, with a party of soldiers who adored their captain, he had attempted to bring his master off the field; but that they were cut down by a body of Russian horse, who, driving every thing before them, had compelled him to abandon the enterprise. I believe that my senses for some hours forsook me, during the horrors of a night too terrible to be described; the English took possession of the village where I was; but, fortunately for me, a young officer of that nation was the first who, in endeavouring to prevent the excesses of the troops, entered the house where I remained with my infant in my arms.

Roused by my fears for my child, I seemed suddenly to acquire courage, and demanded protection of the young officer, which, with the generous ardour of the truly brave, he instantly granted me; and being himself compelled to quit me, he gave me a corporal's guard, recommended me to the men as an English woman; and, having secured my safety, promised to return to me when the confusion of the hour a little subsided. The stupor of my grief being thus shaken off for a moment, I recollected, that if I suffered myself to sink, my boy, deprived of the nourishment which sustained him, would perish miserably. I took therefore the sustenance my servants offered me, but I neither spoke nor shed tears, nor heeded any thing that was said to me: my mind dwelling on the plan I had formed to avail myself of the generosity of the English officer, and to engage him to assist me in finding Montgomery, whether living or dead. It was late before this gallant young man returned to me: the moment he entered, he enquired eagerly after my health and safety. I thanked him as well as I could for the preservation I owed to him: but added, that to give it higher value, he must yet add another favour, and enable me to find the body of my husband, who had fallen in the field.

He seemed amazed at my design; and reprehended to me, that besides the terrifying circumstances attendant on such an undertaking, so unfit for my age and sex to encounter, my endeavours would very probably be fruitless.—“Nor should you, Madam,” added he, “so implicitly yield to grief: he, whose death you lament as certain, may be a prisoner.”

This ray of probability would have cheered for a moment the blackness of my despair, had not the particulars related by Montgomery's servant left me nothing to relate. I related these circumstances to the British officer, with that gloomy desperation which precludes the power of shedding tears. He saw the state of my mind, and generously resolved not only to gratify me, but himself to protect me with a party of his men.

With my little boy in my arms (for I refused to leave him as obstinately as to relinquish my project) I went forth on this dreadful errand, to a scene of death and desolation so terrible, that I will not shock you by an attempt to paint it: livid bodies covered with ghastly wounds, from whom the wretches who follow camps, making war more hideous, were yet stripping their bloody garments; heaps of human beings thus butchered by the hands of their fellow creatures, affected me with such a sensation of sick horror, that I was frequently on the point of fainting. But Montgomery among them! left to be the food of wolves or dogs—that beloved face, that form on which my eyes had to doated, disfigured and mangled by birds of prey!—This horrid image renewed from time to time my exhausted strength; and the pity of my noble conductor, more and more excited in my favour, suffered him not to tire in the mournful office of attending me.

We had however traversed in vain so much of the bloody field that my torch seemed to be at length desperate; and my protector entreated me to consider, that by a longer perseverance I should injure my own health, and perhaps destroy my child, without a possibility of being of the least use to the last object of my affection. It was now indeed night; but the moon shone with great lustre: and just as he had agreed to indulge me with ten minutes longer, on condition that I would then desist, the rays of the moon fell on something white a few yards from me, which glittered extremely. An impulse, for which I cannot now account, made me suddenly catch it up: it was part of the sleeve of a shirt, and in it was a button set with brilliants, that had once belonged to Lord Penvenny, and which, as the diamonds surrounded a cypher formed of her hair, had been, after his Lordship's death, given by my mother to Montgomery.

This well known memorial convinced me of one fatal truth—that Montgomery was among the dead; but it revived the wretched hope of finding his body, which

I imagined could not be far off. My conductor allowed that it was probable, and accounted for this remnant of his shirt being found, by supposing that it had been torn, and dropped in a dispute for the spoil, which had happened among the plunderers of the deceased.

Animated by this melancholy certainty, I more narrowly examined every ghastly countenance near the spot; and at length, half concealed by the blood that had flowed from his arm, which was thrown across his face, I discovered those well known features so dear to my agonized heart.

Then, that grief which had hitherto been silent and sullen, suspended perhaps by a latent hope of his being a prisoner, broke forth in cries and lamentations. I threw myself on the ground; spoke to Montgomery, as if he was yet capable of hearing me, and, in the wildness of my phrenzy, protested that I would never remove from the spot where he lay, but would remain there, and perish with my infant, by the side of my husband. The young officer, with all that humanity which characterizes the truly brave of every nation, bore with my extravagance; and with the most patient pity attempted to soothe and appease me, by calling off my thoughts from the dead, to whom I could be no longer serviceable, and fixing them on my child, to whom my existence was so necessary: but a new idea had now struck me—I insisted upon it, that Montgomery was not dead; that I felt his heart palpitate; and that if I remained there and watched by him, he would recover. I laid my hand close to his mouth; I fancied that, though feebly, he still breathed. My generous friend, who imputed all I said to the delirium of extravagant sorrow, yet condescended to humour, in hopes of allu- suring it; but when, in compliance with my earnest entreaty, he enquired into the reality of my hopes, he fancied, with mingled astonishment and pleasure, that he really found a slight pulse in the heart, and that the body had not the clayey coldness of death. Fearful, however, of indulging me in a hope which, if found fallacious, might drive me into madness, he only said, that though he thought it improbable that any life remained, yet that to satisfy me the body should be removed to the house where I lodged, where a surgeon should attend to examine it; and if, as he greatly feared, there was indeed no chance of the vital powers being reanimated, I should at least be gratified in seeing the last offices performed; and should,

as long as I remained where I was left, receive, both in regard to executing that mournful duty, and to my own safety, every good office he could render me.

The guard, which he had directed to follow us through the field, now approached on his signal; they were directed to raise the body he pointed out, and to carry it to the village from whence we came. Fatigue and terror were now equally unfelt; for though I had been too much agitated to discern those symptoms of life which my protector had really found, and had merely asserted it as an excuse to remain by the body of my husband, I was now sure that I should be indulged in my grief, and that Montgomery would receive the rites of sepulchre. The body was no sooner placed on a bed in the room I inhabited, than throwing among the soldiers my purse, ordered by their commander, I hastened to give myself up to the dreadful luxury of sorrow. I found the young Englishman already there, gazing attentively on the disfigured face, with looks rather of doubt than of despair. On my entrance he retired, saying, "Though I would not have you, Madam, too sanguine in encouraging hopes which will make a painful uncertainty doubly cruel, yet I cannot wholly discourage them: that wound on the head, which seems to have been done by the hoof of an horse, gives me the most apprehension, for the rest appears not to have been mortal; but the surgeon, who shall attend you the moment he can be spared from his duty, will be better able than I am to tell you whether you have really any reason to flatter yourself."

Before the surgeon arrived, I had, with the assistance of the French maid who attended me, washed the blood from the face, and from the various wounds he had received. The ideas which had occurred only in the ravings of a disordered imagination now became real hopes: a slight pulsation appeared in the artery of the temples; his heart ceasing, though languidly, beat. Ah! imagine my transports, for words cannot paint them; imagine what I felt when the surgeon, who soon after arrived, declared that Montgomery was not dead. Far, however, was he from pronouncing that he would recover. Besides the fracture in his arm, which was a very bad one; a wound made by a bayonet in the breast, which was not very deep; and a violent wound on the head, where however the skull had escaped; he had lost so much blood, that it was almost impossible to suppose he could survive it; and his weakness was so excessive, that he remained wholly insensible, supported only

by drops of nourishment which I conveyed into his mouth with a spoon; and the surgeon dared not proceed immediately the necessary operation of setting his left thigh, should disperse the feeble spirit which seemed every moment ready to depart from its mangled abode.

Let me be brief in an account which I see has affected you too much. — At the end of a week, Montgomery, restored from the grasp of death, recovered his recollection, and knew me and his boy; and as the surgeons could not conveniently attend him where he was, my generous friend had him removed, as soon as it was possible, into Minden, now in possession of the English. There, at the end of a month, he was out of danger; but yet confined to his bed: and there, at the termination of that period, he parted from his noble preserver (for whom he felt all the friendship his generosity and personal merit deserved), as he was then ordered to another part of Germany, and soon after returned to England. Before he went, he assisted Montgomery to procure his exchange; which was attended with some difficulty, because there were doubts of his being a British subject. Having however, by the instruction of this excellent friend, procured sufficient testimony of his being, though the son of Scottish parents, a subject of the French king's, his exchange as such was admitted, and at the end of five months we returned to Paris. But Montgomery returned a cripple; for his arm, which had been with difficulty, and only by the extraordinary skill of the English surgeon, saved from amputation, was rendered wholly useless, and he wore it always in a sling. The extraordinary circumstance of his escape from death, as well as his great military merit, procured him the notice of the King of France; who gave him, with a pension considerable at that time and in that service, the cross of St. Louis.

It was now that I reasonably hoped for some portion of happiness. Adoring Montgomery; having been the fortunate instrument in the hands of Providence to rescue him from death; with a lovely boy on whom we both doted, and a fortune equal to our wants (for, with what arose from the interest of Lord Pevensey's gift to me, and his pension, we had near four hundred pounds a year), I seemed to have nothing left to wish for; and some years did indeed pass, during which my felicity could hardly admit of increase. The early promise of merit which Charles's infancy gave, every year seemed to confirm: it was the principal pride and pleasure of his father to be his instructor in every li-

bical



beral science, as well as in tactics; for, born in a camp, he seemed a predestined soldier. Though brought up himself in the Catholic religion, Montgomery was so little of a bigot, that he suffered me to educate my son a protestant; and that circumstance only had prevented his early entrance into the French army. Measures, however, were taken to procure him a commission among the Swiss in that service, when a violent and sudden illness deprived him of his parent and protector, and me of the most beloved of husbands, and the tenderest of friends.

“Pardon me, my dearest Miss Chertville! Though I have long been familiar with sorrow; though almost five years have passed since this lamented event; I cannot always conquer these unavailing tears. But wherefore should I distress you? I have only to add, that at the death of my husband great part of our income ceased; and, though I solicited a continuance of at least part of his pension, I found that under a new reign his services had been superseded by newer claims. So many difficulties arose, and so uncertain seemed my success, that, after an expensive application at Paris and Versailles for some months, I gave up all hope, and determined to go to England; which, notwithstanding my long separation from it, I still considered as my country.

“On my arrival in London with my son, I made myself known to some of my own and of Montgomery’s relations, who were established in employments about the court; and they, having understood my situation, promised that they would immediately apply for a commission for my son in the army, where I was compelled to suffer him to be placed, not only because his own inclinations led him to prefer a military life, but because our income, now reduced to less than two hundred a year, did not enable me to support him without a profession.

“Allured by these promises, and piqued at the neglect I had met with in France, I relinquished all thoughts of returning to that country. But if I found solicitation and attendance in some there, these circumstances were at last equally painful

in England; and after many months of fatiguing and incessant endeavours to obtain a confirmation of their promises, I was weary of the task, and went to my friends in Scotland. My relations at least were very numerous there; but many of them looked upon me and my son as foreigners and aliens, about whom it no longer concerned them to be interested. I staid however a few months among them; and then, determining to fix on some cheap retirement, I found this cottage; to which, expending a small sum of money on it, I removed my books and effects, and I have ever since lived here with my son; regretting nothing but that his talents and his virtues are lost to society.—Yet why should I regret it? He here still cultivates his excellent understanding; the virtues of his heart are preserved in all their purity; and his passions, naturally too warm and violent, have here no objects likely to render them too powerful for his reason. From the little I saw of modern young men of fashion during my short stay in London, perhaps I ought rather to rejoice that my son is thrown at a distance from the contagion of their example, and that, with all their spirit, he is free from their vices. Far from murmuring at his lot, his whole study is to make me happy, by convincing me he is so himself. As we equally understand several languages, our reading is pretty extensive; and books are almost our only indulgence. Charles is a proficient in music. He understands tolerably every other science; and in drawing is almost a master: and by these resources he contrives to pass, without weariness, those hours when the weather forbids his going abroad. We have been twice to spend a few weeks with my relations in Scotland; but shall I own to you, that society such as I generally meet with, serves only to make my return to this solitude more delightful; that my heart is now wedded to it; and that I have no wish for any other enjoyment than that I have found: indulging in this remote hermitage the tears which the memory of Montgomery render sacred; and fulfilling, at least as well as I am able, though not so well as I wish, my duty towards our beloved Charles.”

## A N E C D O T E S,

By Dr. J O R T I N.

CARDINAL De Retz, as I remember, says, that going once with the Pope to view a very fine statue, his Holiness fixed his attention entirely upon the fringe

at the bottom of the robe; from this the Cardinal concluded that the Pope was a poor creature. The remark was shrewd. When you see an ecclesiastic in an high station

station very zealous and very troublesome about trifles, expect from him nothing great and nothing good.

Vaillant the father took a voyage in quest of medals. He was in a vessel of Leghorn, which was attacked and taken by a corsair of Algiers. The French, being then at peace with the Algerines, flattered themselves that they should be set down at the first landing-place. But the corsair excus'd himself, saying, that he must make the best of his way home, being short of provisions. They shipped the French, as well as the other passengers, with the compliment of *Bona pace, Francese*. Being carried to Algiers, they were detained as slaves. In vain the Consul reclaim'd them. The Dey kept them by way of reprisals, on account of eight Algerines who, as he said, were in the King's galleys. After a captivity of four months and a half, Vaillant obtained leave to depart, and they returned to him twenty gold medals, which had been taken from him. He went on board a vessel bound to Marseilles, and on the third day they saw a Sallee rover pursuing them and gaining upon them. Upon this Vaillant, that he might not be robbed a second time, swallowed his gold medals. Soon after, a storm parting the ships, he was run aground and with difficulty got to shore; but his medals, which weighed five or six ounces, incommoded him extremely. He consulted two physicians, and, they not agreeing in their advice, he waited the event without taking any remedy. Nature assisted him from time to time, and he had recovered half of his treasure when he arrived at Lyons. He there related his adventure to a friend, shew'd him the medals which were come from him, and described to him those that were still within doors. Amongst the latter was an Otho, which his friend set his heart upon, and desired to take his chance for it, and to purchase it of him beforehand. Vaillant agreed to this odd bargain, and fortunately was able to make it good on the same day. See Spou's Voyages—Hist. de l'Acad. I. 431, and the Dunciad IV. 375. in the notes.

Joannes Scotus Erigena was a man of considerable parts and learning in the ninth century. The Emperor Charles the Bald had a great esteem for him and us'd to invite him to dinner. As they sat together at table, one on each side, the

Emperor said to him, *Quid interest inter Scutum et Sotum?* In English—Between a Scot and a Fool? Scotus boldly replied, *Mensu tantum*: and Charles took it not amiss.

A man seeing a king's horse making water in a river, "This creature," said he, "is like his master; he gives where it is not wanted."

Somebody said to the learned Bignon—"Rome is the seat of Faith."—"It is true," replied he; "but this Faith is like those people who are never to be found at home."

Ambrose Philips, the pastoral writer, was solemn and pompous in conversation. At a coffee-house he was discoursing upon pictures, and pitying the painters, who in their historical pieces always draw the same sort of sky. "They should travel," said he, "and then they would see that there is a different sky in every country, in England, France, Italy, and so forth."—"Your remark is just," said a grave gentleman, who sat by: "I have been a traveller, and can testify that what you observe is true. But the greatest variety of skies that I found was in Poland."—"In Poland, Sir!" said Philips.—"Yes, in Poland: for there is Sobiesky, and Sarmieniky, and Jablonsky, and Podebrasty, and many more *skies*, Sir."

Chapelain the French poet, equally famous for sordid avarice, shabby clothes, and bad verses, us'd to wear his cloak over his coat in the midst of summer. Being asked why he did so, he always answered, "that he was indisposed."—Conrart said to him one day, "It is not you, it is your coat that is indisposed."

Pope Urban VIII. having received ill treatment, as he thought, from some considerable persons at Rome, said, "How ungrateful is this family! To oblige them, I canonized an ancestor of theirs who did not deserve it—*Questa gente e molto ingrata: Io ho beatificato uno de loro parenti, che non lo meritava*."

I was told many years ago by a friend, that a certain divine of quarrelsome memory being charged with somewhat in the Convocation, rose up to justify himself, and laying his hand upon his breast began thus: "I call God to witness," &c. A Brother Dignitary said to his next neighbour,

bour, "Now do I know that this man is going to tell a lie; for this is his usual preface on all such occasions.—Æschines (*contra Ctesiph.*) said the very same thing to Demosthenes, who was perpetually embellishing his orations with oaths. "This man (said he) never calls the Gods to witness with more confidence and effrontery than when he is affirming what is notoriously false."

Scudery, travelling with his sister, put up at an inn, and took a chamber for the night which had two beds. Before they went to sleep, Scudery was talking with his sister about his romance called *Cyrus*, which he had in hand. "What shall we do," said he, "with Prince Mazarus?"—"Poison him," said the lady.—"No," said he, "not yet; we shall want him, and we can dispatch him when we please."—After many disputes, they agreed that he should be assassinated. Some tradesmen, who lay in the room adjoining, and divided only by a thin partition, overheard the discourse; and thinking that they were plotting the death of some of the Royal Family, went and informed against them. They were accordingly seized, sent to Paris, and examined by a magistrate, who found that it was only the hero of a romance whom they intended to destroy\*.

One of Pere Simon's favourite paradoxes was his hypothesis of the *Rouleaux*. He supposed that the Hebrews wrote their sacred books upon small sheets of paper, or something that served for paper, and rolled them up one over another, upon a stick; and that these sheets not being fastened together, it came to pass in process of time, that some of them were lost, and others displaced. We might as well suppose, that the artist who invented a pair of breeches, had not the wit to find some method to fasten them up; and that men walked, for some centuries, with their breeches about their heels, till at length a genius arose, who contrived buttons and button holes.

George Cardinal d'Amboise was, as history says, an ecclesiastic with no more than one benefice, and a minister of State without covetousness, without pride, and

without self-interest; whose main design was to promote the glory of Louis XII. of a Prince who accounted the prosperity of his subjects to be his greatest honour and glory.

About the year 1414, Brickman, Abbot of St. Michael, being at the Council of Constance, was pitched upon by the Prelates to lay mass, because he was a man of quality. He performed it so well, that an Italian Cardinal fancied that he must be a Doctor of Divinity or of Canon Law, and desired to get acquainted with him. He approached, and addressed himself to him in Latin. The Abbot, who knew no Latin, could not answer; but, without shewing any concern, he turned to his own Chaplain, and said, "What shall I do?"—"Can you not recollect," said the Chaplain, "the names of the towns and villages in your neighbourhood? Name them to him, and he will think that you talk Greek, and he will leave you." Immediately the Abbot answered the Cardinal, "*Sturawolt, Hase Gisen, Boersche Ravensede Drispenside, Itzem.*" The Cardinal asked if he was a Greek, and the Chaplain answered, "Yes;"—and then the Italian Prelate withdrew.

A lawyer and a physician disputed about precedence, and appealed to Diogenes. He gave it for the lawyer; and said, "Let the thief go first and the executioner follow."

An old woman who had sore eyes purchased an amulet, or charm, written upon a bit of parchment, and wore it about her neck, and was cured. A female neighbour, labouring under the same disorder, came to beg the charm of her. She would by no means part with it, but permitted her to get it copied out. A poor school-boy was hired to do it for a few pence. He looked it over very attentively, and found it to consist of characters which he could not make out; but, not being willing to lose his pay, he wrote this:—"The Devil pick out this old woman's eyes and stuff up the holes."—The patient wore it about her neck and was cured also.

(To be concluded in our next.)

\* A story similar to this is told of Beaumont and Fletcher. See Winstanley's English Poets. Editor.

## P O E T R Y.

ODE for His MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY,

JUNE 4, 1700.

Written by the Late Rev. Mr. T. WARTON.

I.

WITHIN what fountain's craggy cell  
Delights the goddess Health to dwell ?

Where from the rigid roof distills  
Her richest stream in steely rills ?

What mineral gems entwine her humid  
locks ?

Lo, sparkling high from potent springs,  
To Britain's sons her cup she brings !  
Romantic Matlock ! are thy tufted rocks,  
Thy fring'd declivities, the dim retreat  
Where the coy Nymph has fix'd her favourite seat,

And hears, reclin'd along the thundering  
shore,

Indignant Darwent's desultory tide  
His rugged channel rudely chide ?

Darwent, whose shaggy wreath is stain'd  
with Danish gore !

II.

Or does she dress her Naiad-cave  
With coral-spoils from Neptune's wave,  
And hold short revels with the train  
Of Nymphs that tread the neighb'ring  
main ?

And from the cliffs of Avon's \* cavern'd  
side,

Temper the balmy beverage pure,  
That, fraught with "drops of precious  
cure,"

Brings back to trembling hope the droop-  
ing bride ;

That in the virgin's cheek renews the rose,  
And wraps the eye of Pain in quick repose !  
While oft she climbs the mountain's shelv-  
ing sleeps,

And calls her votaries wan, to catch the gale  
That breathes o'er Ashton's elmy vale,  
And from the Cambrian hills the billowy Se-  
vern sweeps.

III.

Or broods the Nymph with watchful  
wing

O'er ancient Badon's mystic spring ?  
And speeds from its sulphureous source  
The steamy torrent's secret course ;  
And fans th' eternal sparks of hidden fire,  
In deep unfathom'd beds below

By Bladud's magic taught to glow,  
Bladud, high theme of Fancy's Gothic lyre !  
Or opens the healing Power her chosen fount  
In the rich veins of Malvern's ample  
mount ?

\* The Avon at Bristol.

† The rivulet Chelt, or Chelder, at Cheltenham, which runs into the Severn.

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From whose tall ridge the noontide wan-  
derer views

Pomona's purple realm, in April's pride,  
Its blaze of bloom expanding wide,  
And waving groves array'd in Flora's fairest  
hues.

IV. °

Haunts she the scene, where Nature  
lowers

O'er Buxton's heath in lingering show-  
ers ?

Or loves she more, with sandal fleet,  
In matten dance the Nymphs to meet  
That on the flowery\* marge of Chelder †  
play ?

Who, boastful of the stately train

That design'd to grace this simple plain,  
Late, with new pride, along his reedy way,  
Bore to Sabina wreaths of brighter hue,  
And mark'd his pastoral urn with emblems  
new,—

Howe'er these streams ambrosial may de-  
tain

Thy steps, O genial Health, yet not alone  
Thy gifts the Naiad-sisters own ;  
Thine to the briny flood, and Ocean's hoar  
domain.

V.

And lo ! amid the watery roar,  
In Thetis' car she skims the shore ;  
Where Portland's brows, embattled high  
With rock, in rugged majesty  
Frown o'er the billows, and the storm  
restrain,

She beckons Britain's scepter'd Pair  
Her treasures of the deep to share !—

Hail then, on this glad morn, the mighty  
Maid !

Which lends the boon divine of lengthen'd  
days

To Those who wear the noblest regal bays ;  
That mighty Maid, which on its consci-  
ous tide,

Their boundless commerce pours on every  
clim\*,

Their dauntless banner bears sublime ;  
Which wafts their pomp of war and spreads  
their thunder wide !

\* \* \* The above Ode is the same which was intended for the New Year immediately subsequent to his Majesty's excursion to Cheltenham ; on which day, there being no Court, of course no Ode was performed, and it was therefore laid by ;—it is now given, with only a few alterations in the last stanza, for the BIRTH-DAY.

## E L E G Y

By Mrs. COWLEY,

On receiving the HAIR of her DAUGHTER,  
who died in Devonshire at the Age of  
Seventeen Years.

DEAR TRESSES! whose soft gloomy glow  
Renews my tears, but soothes my woe,  
Ye have escap'd the mould'ring grave,  
It swallows not your *shadowy wave*!  
I see them! to my lips they re-press,  
I hold them to my anxious breast!  
Ah! but they ne'er again will flow  
Upon her neck of native snow;  
Ne'er will they shade again her cheek,  
Where Roses lay'd in blushes meek.  
How have I seen *this* singlet play,  
And *this* upon her forehead stray;  
*This* hanging o'er her azure eye  
Like fleeting clouds upon the sky;  
And *these* upon her shoulder full!

And *these* would on her bosom dwell!  
Ah! tho' ye ne'er again will deck  
Her modest brow, or veil her neck,  
Tho' ne'er again th' entranced glance  
On every silky curl shall dance,  
Yet shall your beauties *still* have power,  
And charm beyond Life's hasty hour.  
A MOTHER'S snatch'd them from *the shroud*,  
A MOTHER'S PEN shall speak aloud  
Her praises whom they once adorn'd—  
Seen but *few years*, yet *EVER* mourn'd!  
Yes, TIME, *Elizabeth*, shall tell,  
How like a flower *et crompt* you fell;  
Which innocent unfolds its bloom,  
Wove by the Spring's creative loom—  
And to the MORN reveals its sweets,  
But NOON-TIDE's dance never greets!

Thus, o'er some beautiful Garden's pride  
The dawn extends its mantle wide,  
Throws its sweet beam from flow'r to flow'r—  
Soft gliding, thro' a scented flower;  
And as fresh gales around them fly,  
Bestows on each a purer die.  
Their silk the LILIES throw around—  
With snowy veils their locks are bound,  
They wave them graceful to the beam,  
And drink the Light's translucent stream;  
But ah! the seal of FATE's impress,  
And ONE is chosen from the rest:  
Ere the meridian hour of day,  
Whilst *other* Lilies blets its ray,  
And, proud, lift up their lustrous heads,  
Shining resplendent o'er their beds;  
*This* Lily by sum-ruthless knife  
Is sever'd from the stem of life!  
Vain were its charms to early dress,  
DAY'S LORD its fragrance never blest.  
Evening streams thro' the rosy air,  
But the *last* Lily is not there!—  
O! emblems of the sudden blow  
Which bent my darling's graces low!

But, ROSY EVENING, thou may'st see  
Where yet the maiden lives to thee.  
Yon late-raised precious grave behold—  
Dait *there* thy colours and thy gold;  
*There* bid thy gentlest dews descend,  
*There* all thy soft enchantments blend,  
For *thy enchantments* she could taste,  
And o'er thy variegated waste  
Her raptur'd eye would frequent throw,  
And hail thee with extatic glow.  
When thy high vapours are withdrawn,  
And thy *dim robes* seem modest lawn,  
Bid all thy stars their lustre store,  
And on *that turf* their splendour pour;  
For oh! beneath *that turf* is laid  
A victim rare—a *pearless* Maid!  
Her soul was purity refin'd,  
Where TA-LENT and GENIUS had combin'd  
To raise a lofty sense, and show  
What spells could from their union flow;  
And SPELLS o'er all her actions hung,  
They touch'd her eye, they grac'd her tongue;  
Amidst her dance they clung around  
In ev'ry step, in ev'ry bound;  
They bath'd them in the lucid tear,  
Which to her *fringed lid* so clear  
Would often from their fountain Real,  
To prove how well her heart could feel.

ANOTHER Muse I anxious sought,  
A Muse with ev'ry treasure fraught,  
Forthy to sing my lovely Maid,  
Who coud beneath the sod is laid:  
A MUSE *Eliza* half ador'd,  
Whose ev'ry sentence she had stor'd,  
Whose ev'ry beauty she'd repeat,  
Making his sweetest verse more sweet.  
He *swore* to illumine her humble NAME,  
And deck it with the rays of FAM:  
But ah! UNGRATEFUL and forsown,  
ELIZA from the World is torn,  
And not a sigh he gives, or tear.  
No not one line t'embalm her bier!  
Dear SPIRIT! tho' thy much-lov'd Muse  
To soothe thee with his lyre refuse,  
Yet shall my verse thy name extend,  
And LAURELL'd it shall now descend.  
Thou shalt not sink like common dust;  
And tho' no urn or sculptur'd bust  
In *marble* proves thou once *didst* breathe,  
Yet P-O-E-T-R-Y thy name shall wreath;  
And when the marble pile is lost,  
And monument's fragments tost  
In whirling atoms thro' the air,  
THEE shall the headlong run spare!  
TIME's tire full finger shall delay  
To wipe thy cherish'd name away—  
O, yes! *wing'd centuries* as they fly  
Shall bend on thee their pitying eye;  
For thee shall *Sorrow* often sit  
With folded arms, whilst night-birds sit,  
And, as her pensive cottage round  
The cypriss and the yew abound,

Sad garlands she shall *smiling* weave—  
O SMILES OF SORROW, *bow ye grieves!*  
And hanging them on ev'ry tree,  
Shall say, ELIZA, THESE TO THEE!

Marc' II, 1790.

ADELAIDE.

### E L E G Y,

Written at ROME,

On Visiting the COLOSSEUM or AMPHI-  
THEATRE by Moon-light.

By W. PARSONS, Esq. F. R. S.

FAREWELL the mazy dance, the choral  
song,

The festive board, and every gay resort,  
Where vacant minds with fond impatience  
throng,  
And laughing Pleasure holds her tinsel  
court!

These let corrupted Britons now pursue  
Where fam'd AUGUSTA rears her stately  
towers,

These vain LUTETIA's ever frolic crew  
In gilded mansions and ELYSIAN  
bowers\*.

Me other scenes on TIBER's banks invite  
To leave the letter'd page, the midnight oil,  
And by the gleams of Cynthia's silver light  
View the dread monuments of ancient toil.

The spot I seek, beyond the sacred ground †,  
Where the proud maſs VESPASIAN's  
power display'd;

With silent awe survey the vasty round,  
And distant Temples darken'd by its  
shade.

As late I rov'd where Alpine mountains rise,  
O'er rugged paths I trace th' aspiring way,  
The loose wall climb with terror and surprize,  
And musing through aerial arches stray.

Hail awful scenes! congenial darkness hail!  
For times there are when man's wide  
grasping soul

Flies Nature's sweets, clear stream or painted  
vile,

And willing yields to Horror's mad con-  
troul.

\* Les Champs Elisés near Paris.

† The Via Sacra.

‡ Before the building of this amphitheatre, in the time of Nero, both the Equeſtrian and Senatorian Orders diſgraced themselves by appearing among the Gladiators. See Sueton, Life of Nero; and Juvenal in his sixth *Satire* ridicules the women having a wardrobe for the same purpose:

Quare decus rerum ſi conjugis aucto fiat,  
Balteus, & manicæ, & crura, crurique ſin ſtri  
Dindium tegmen, &c.

§ The Retarii & Secutores.

|| The elegant forms of the Etruscan Vases and the great masterpieces of Grecian Sculpture were never equalled by the Romans. Of the ancient Sculpture in particular now preserved at Rome, there seem to be three classes distinguished by connoisseurs: in the first, are those pieces which were brought from Greece to Rome; in the second, the works of Greek

'Mid passing clouds the trembling moon-  
beams fall,

As in each dreary vault my steps advance,  
And through cleft ruins on th' opposing wall  
In glimpses faint like paly spectres glance.

To Fancy's eye full many a ghost appears  
Of venal champions who for fardel pay  
Here basely fought, unblest'd by Pity's tear  
Here grimly breath'd their fullen souls away.

‡ Not slaves alone, but citizens and knights  
Among the busy combatants are seen,  
And gentle woman, made for Love's delights,  
In arms unſeamly stalks with threatening  
mien.

They seem to try each murderous art anew,  
§ As o'er th' accus'd spot they wildly  
rave;  
Some trembling fly, and some in rage pursue,  
Those cast the net, and these the faulchion  
wave.

By Furies fashion'd were their breasts of steel  
Who could the real scene with joy behold,  
More savage th' se unknowing how to feel,  
Who view'd for pleasure than who fought  
for gold.

Yet these are they, renown'd thro' every  
clime

For glowing Genius and for polish'd Art,  
To shape the living bust, the dome sublime,  
And pour the verse that fir'd the throbbing  
heart.

O partial voice of Fame! to me more dear  
The humble Bramin 'mid the lonely waste,  
Who on crush'd insects drops the pitying tear,  
But rears no splendid monuments to Taste.

Less still the ROMAN boast when just, scann'd,  
For with the Arts the softer Virtues dwell;  
A blood-stain'd sceptre fill'd their iron hand,  
And milder and more skilful nations fell.

|| Thus sunk th' ETRUSKIAN, thus the GREK-  
cian fame,

To fierce invaders a defenceless prey,  
Who fought by arms alone a lofty name,  
Scornful of all but battle's firm array.

Till, when the subject world their sway con-  
fess'd,  
And sated Conquest hush'd War's tumult  
rude,  
Art softly warm'd their still unsoften'd breast,  
Proud patrons of the people they subdued.  
The stern commands of her triumphant foes  
In this vast pit reluctant FASTE obey'd,  
And, while for deeds of death the fabric rose,  
With tearful eye her growing work sur-  
vey'd.

E L E G Y

TO THE

MEMORY of HIS GRACE GEORGE late  
Duke of MONMAGUE.

By MARY DAWES BLACKETT.

AS late with lingering step I cross'd the  
vale

Through which the silver Thames mean-  
d'ring flows,

Deep sounds of sorrow fill'd the passing gale,  
And all around a mournful murmur rose.

On the green sod a pensive swain was laid,  
Who sigh'd and wept, and wept and sigh'd  
again;

A drooping willow trembled o'er his head,  
While Echo bore his griefs across the plain.

"And art thou fled, thou ever-friendly soul,  
And art thou gone, for ever gone?" he cry'd;

"Who now the reign of misery shall controul?  
By what kind hand my wants be now sup-  
plied?"

"See where yon aged widow, bent with care,  
Toils slowly up the turret-crowned steep;  
Hope n her eve suspends the starting tear,  
Too soon, alas! too soon she'll learn to weep.

"And that low shed which late his bounty  
blest,

Where the poor labourer at his humble board  
Met the lov'd partner of his faithful breast,  
And smil'd exulting at her little board;

"Where ev'ry babe had learnt to hush his name,  
And fondly breathe it in their matin prayer,  
To hail the hand from which each blessing  
came,

Confess his goodness and reward his care.

"Ah! then still sorrow e'en to anguish rise,  
While round their parents press the infant  
train;

While tears descend, with groans and pierce-  
And each remember'd pleasure add to pain.

"Nor these alone shall pour the grateful tear;  
Fair Science o'er his hallow'd hearth shall  
mourn,

The learn'd and noble crowd around the bier,  
And ev'ry Art contend to grace his urn.

"And e'en within that high-raisd antique  
tower,

Where as most known his worth was most  
belov'd;

Where oft the good man pass'd the social  
hour

By friend's encircled, and by all approv'd;

"There Britain's King and Britain's heir shall  
weep,

And to his mem'ry consecrate the tomb  
(The sacred tomb where his remains shall  
sleep);

And grave his virtues on the lasting stone.

"Applauding Senates shall the record read,  
Applauding Nations shall the shrine attend,

Around the spot unfading Laurels spread,  
And Time himself revere the gen'ral friend.

"The friend of Nature he, whose manners  
shone

A bright example to the passing age;

Whom Letters, Honour, Wisdom, Fame shall  
own,

Whole virtues shall adorn th' historic page.

"Yes, MONMAGUE, there shall thy mem'ry  
live,

When this poor heart shall cease to heave the  
sigh;

To Time's remotest date thy worth survive,  
And angels waft thee to the realms on high."

## THE CONVENT,

A

### BALLAD.

FAINTLY, thro' a watry cloud,  
Gleam'd the moon-beam's languid  
light,

The surly east-wind whistles loud  
Through the dreary void of night.

Close within the gloomy shade  
Of a Convent's ivy'd walls

Stood a youth,—by Love convey'd,  
Whilst with fault'ring voice he calls,

"Agnes! Agnes! haste my dear

"(Cease ye winds your blust'ring noise),

"Tis your love—your Henry's here—

"Do I hear my Agnes' voice?"

Artists at Rome; and in the third, the inferior works of Roman Artists. Such is Mr. Dryden's  
observation in his Epistle to Sir Godfrey Kneller:

Rome rais'd not Art, but only kept alive,

And with old Greece unequally did strive.

In Architecture the Romans can only boast of inventing the Composite Order, which is no  
improvement on the others: and the Greeks never prostituted theirs to the infamous pur-  
poses of an Amphitheatre.

"His

"Hie thee, Henry—haste! begone!  
 "Where yon mould'ring turret stands  
 "You'll find an arch, with shrubs  
 "O'ergrown,  
 "There I'll meet my love's commands."

More, much more, she wish'd to say,  
 But the solemn midnight bell  
 Call'd her ling'ring steps away,  
 Sounding thro' the vaulted cell.

When assembled all at prayer,  
 Tender Agnes bore her part;  
 Tho' her mind's impress'd with fear,  
 Love triumphant rul'd her heart.

Now the pale ey'd sisters go  
 To enjoy the sweets of rest,  
 Agnes, from her cell below,  
 Hastens to make her Lover blest.

She a secret way had found  
 Underneath the chapel's aisle;  
 'Twas a passage under ground,  
 Leading from the dreary pile.

Wildly hurrying thro' the way,  
 Now with terror chill'd she stands,  
 Whilst the taper's lambent ray  
 Quivers in her trembling hands:

She listens anxious—but her fears  
 Gave her not a moment's rest,  
 Nought except her heart she hears,  
 Palpitating in her breast.

Love at length came to her aid,  
 And with gently soothing art  
 Animates the drooping maid,  
 And revives her fainting heart:

She thinks her Lover's voice she hears,  
 Hopes that ev'ry danger's o'er;  
 One bright gleam of joy appears,—  
 Joy, alas! to come no more;  
 For across the way she spies,  
 Strong with iron bars,—a grate,  
 Which to open in vain she tries;—  
 Dreadful oft the lover's fate!

So Eurydicè just saw  
 Thro' hell's gates a glimpse of day,  
 Then by Pluto's cruel law  
 Forc'd in endless shades to stay.

Meanwhile, thro' the Gothic pile,  
 Which in yast wild ruin lay,  
 Thro' many a long dark-winding aisle  
 The hapless lover grop'd his way:

Sometimes falling o'er huge stones,  
 Moist with Death's green charnel dew,  
 Now encountering skulls and bones  
 Interperfed with baleful yew.

Oft on agonies loud he calls,  
 With her name the vaults resound,  
 The high-arch'd roofs and massive walls  
 Echo back the much-lov'd sound.

She, abandon'd to despair,  
 Now determin'd to return,  
 When his voice just met her ear,  
 Drooping, listless, and forlorn.—

She hears,—reviving at the sound,  
 Hope her faint heart cheers again;  
 Then tries in springing from the ground,  
 To struggle thro' the bars—in vain.

Thus the lark, enflam'd with rage,  
 Hears the call of love—and tries  
 Each small opening of his cage,  
 'Till, flutt'ring in the wires—he dies.

Faint with efforts weak she strove,  
 And draws in quick short sobs her breath,  
 Nor back nor forward e'er the move,  
 Nor hopes for any help but Death.

Now a prey to dumb despair,  
 Now she utters piercing cries,  
 Whilst grief, rage, and frantic fear,  
 In her soul alternate rise.

Thus two long sad nights were past;  
 Then with Nature's calls she strove,  
 For to hunger yield at last  
 Grief, rage, fear, and even love.

At length the sorrows of her breast  
 Sink in everlasting sleep,  
 And she finds in endless rest  
 Where the wretched cease to weep.

E. W.

*Edinburgh, May 15, 1790.*

# EASTERN ODE.

By W. HAMILTON REID.

NOW that the dusky wing of Night  
 Is tinctur'd by the purple light,  
 What fragrance from the garden wreathes!  
 The gales of Paradise it breathes.

The musk-rose, thron'd in emerald bow'r,  
 Again flutes the perfume'd hour;  
 No plaintive note nor accent sharp  
 Shall now degrade the lute or harp.

Silence! our banquet we prepare,  
 'Tis furnish'd with su, error care;  
 Sorrow can never entrance pain,  
 But Mirth must ever here remain.

Then haste, the spacious vessels bring,  
 Unfurl, unfurl the vital spring,  
 Whose streams each mortal murmur shame,  
 And like the sparkling ruby flames.

No pleasure that the soul desires,  
 But what this joyous shade inspires;  
 Beauty o'er every bosom reigns,  
 And Music yields its sweetest strains.

Have you not seen the ebony race?  
 Such are the locks that Muza grace;  
 The glossy twine that scorpions bear?  
 Such are the ringlets of her hair.



Saw you the tulip veil'd in dew,  
You'd think my Mirza smil'd on you;  
Pomegranate's h'ghest bloom's contest,  
When soft repentment heaves her breast.

Then still, imperial maid, be wise,  
Nore'er let terror arm those eyes;  
But vocal glances thence convey  
What sounds as yet could never say.

Let not the future wish destroy,  
Coy maid! the present offer'd joy;  
Nor, of uncertain beauty vain,  
Contract thy brows with fell disdain.

Beauty and Fortune too have wings,  
And Time has seen the Persian Kings,  
And Cæsar's state, beneath his frowns—  
A scepter'd heap! a waste of crowns!

Wine can the dullest mortals raise  
To deeds of glory, love, and praise;  
But if it prompts the tuneless band,  
What bosom can its force withstand?

'Tis then the wild impetuous fire  
Warms to an utterable ire;  
Or melting men dies divine  
Dissolve a soul in ev'ry line.

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

• JUNE 4.

**NOOTKA** Sound; *or, Britain Prepared*, a Pantomimic Operatic Farce, was acted the first time at Covent Garden.

Pieces prepared on the spur of the occasion are intitled to some allowances, from the haste with which they are brought before the public. Crude and imperfect they too generally are, and little deserving of public favour. We cannot say that this performance is any exception to the general rule.

5. Drury-lane Theatre closed for the season with a suitable address from Mr. Kemble.

14. After the curtain dropp'd at Covent Garden Theatre, Mr. Farren came forward, and delivered a neat Address to the Audience, expressing the thanks of the performers for the public favour, and their hopes of future patronage and approbation.

The same evening the Haymarket Theatre opened for the summer season. The pieces performed were, *The Married Man*, *Half an Hour after Supper*, and *Too Much*, which were each of them ably represented. The following Occasional Address was spoken by Mr. Bessly:

ONCE more, tho' late, we boast our best endeavour

To court your smiles, —and better late than never.

Too true, our "May is fall'n into the fear,"

Curtain'd our fair proportion of the year;

Yet now great wintry King permit —and we appear.

Moliere's Mock Doctor, engell'd into knowledge,

Prov'd Nature had been mended by the College;

From the left side, the heart displacing quite,  
'Twas fix'd secundum artem, on the right.

Thus the two schools of high dramatic learning

Have, in their tow'ring wisdom and discerning,

Decreed the seasons wanted emendation,  
And make in time some little alteration;

Hard frosts till June protract — make tempests rage

Till dog-days dramas crowd the winter-stage!  
In red green-boxes heated by lux debiting,  
Whether to-morrow will be sultry skating!

At length our bark is launch'd; —and may the breeze

Of favour waft us o'er our summer seas!

Our hope to sail by critic storms entost;

But ah! —our good old Pilot we have lost!

Who at the helm so long has work'd — who knew

And scap'd each dangerous shoal, who cheer'd our crew;

Disabled now, alas! —while serving you!

Oh! may he yet —as veterans on shore,

Who, many a toil and weary service o'er,

Sit calmly on the beach, and thro' the main

Trace in fond fancy ev'ry voyage again,

Ponder, retir'd, on this past bustling scene,

And be the evening of his day serene!

For our young Herculesman now, who dates a'pire

In time of need to labour for his fire,

Do you, who every genial feeling know,

Who mark the tear which nature bids to flow,

Smile on his anxious care — the bark protect,

Not let him, in a cause like this, be wreck'd.

16. A young lady whose name is said to

be *Brava*, appeared for the first time on any

stage at the Haymarket, in *Annel's*, in the

English Merchant. Her figure is diminutive;

but neat, her manner something embarrassed,

and her powers were evidently depressed by

her apprehensions. More than this cannot be

said at present.

• *EPILIQUE to the WONDER*,

Spoken by Mrs. CRESPIGNY, in the Cha-

rafter of *VIOLANTE*, at the Close of her

Theatricals.

THO', in this play, I've borne the he-

roine's part,

Its foolish title rankles in my heart.

A woman keeps a secret — THIS THE WON-

DER!

O, I shall prove it an egregious blunder!

In ages past, indeed, when woman's power  
Was circumscrib'd, just like her scanty dower;  
When pin-money—dear blessing! was un-  
known,

And we had nothing we could call our own;  
In some dull Gothic hall we pass'd our lives,  
And work'd, and walk'd, and pros'd with  
farmers' wives;

Then scarce a carriage did the doors approach,  
And Sunday, only, saw the great old coach.

A secret *theme*—O, 'twas a charming thing  
To whisper till it made the village ring!

But times are sweetly chang'd—our manners,  
fashions,

Conduct, behavior, nay, our very passions!

And *tell-tale women* often now conceal

Events, which *men* are anxious to reveal;

For, when quick circling bowls their spirits  
raise,

In Fancy's borrow'd beams they fondly blaze;  
The wink, the nod, the shrug, they call to aid,  
And boast of conquests they have never  
made.—

Secrets indeed!—'tis now become *THE*  
WONDER,

If *man* can keep his *boasting* passion under.

The World's quite chang'd—things go a  
different way—

Now *women* tyrannize, and *men* obey—

Yet, we can all find some good natur'd friend,  
Who lets us know how very few commend.

E'en *here*, perhaps, some, with a shrug, will  
own,

“They think this acting better let alone.”

If there are any such wise censors here,  
I fain would whisper something in their  
ear—

“What motive prompts this genius-  
damping snore?”

If it be judgement from all envy free,  
They then shall make a convert too of me:

But while from each dramatic Bard I learn  
The genuine form of Virtue to discern;

While hid in shapes that captivate all eyes,  
Instruction comes in Pleasure's luring guise,

My heart forbids me to be sway'd by tears

Which blast the joys that Innocence uprears:

But a thought rises which must damp my fire,  
And make each kindling spark at once  
expire—

Detested thought! It paints a parting scene,  
And proves our pleasures but a transient  
dream.

Tho' Fame to Asia's shore for laurels sped,  
And twines them round our Isabella's head;

Tho' Frederick, *here*, has Roscius' fires  
renew'd,

And we, in him, a second Garrick view'd;

Tho' Felix with such energy complains,

And tells his love in such pathetic strains;

Nay, did so meltingly for pardon sue,

One almost wish'd the sweet delusion true:

Tho' to our sprightly Colonel's taste, you  
know,

My *stage*, my *scenes*, and all that's *here* I owe;  
Save these Aonian Nymphs—for whom I  
bend—

To Isabella's all-accomplish'd Friend:

Tho' at Liffardo's birth Thalia smil'd,

And own'd him for her lov'd and favourite  
child;

Tho' Flora, *here*, and *It's* cold and cry,

Till laughter sits in each *Beholder's* eye;

Tho' Lopez and Don Pedro, in good truth,

Have age's wisdom-blended with their youth;

Tho' Violante's truest smiles appear,

When social Mirth and partial *Friends* are *here*;

Yet 'tis a fact—and sure this is “*The*  
WONDER,”

That ties like these must now be broke  
asunder!

### PROLOGUE.

Written by M. P. ANDREWS, Esq.

Spoken by Mr. KEMBLE,

On the opening of the LIVERPOOL THEATRE.

AS the fleet Bird of Passage, doom'd to bear  
In distant climes the rigours of the year;

Soon as returning Spring, with welcome  
speed,

Spreads its green mantle o'er the smiling mead,

The grateful Rover hither wings his flight,

And seeks again the scenes of past delight;

Courts the sweet umbrage of the well-known  
wood,

Or dips his plumage in the freshening flood;

So I, altho' no songster of the grove,

Yet one whose note you did not disapprove,

Impel'd by fate to brave stern Winter's  
frown,

'Mid the rude shocks of a tempestuous town;

Lur'd by reviving Summer's genial ray,

*Here* seek again the untumultuous day;

Retrace those scenes which *Memory* must  
endear,

Fann'd by the soft'ning gales that nurture *here*,

Whether in blood-stain'd *RICHARD'S*  
way ait,

Or fell *MACBETH*, with more perturbed  
heart;

Whether with manly tear I strive to evince

The filial piety of *DENMARK'S Prince*;

Or, greatly daring, grasp the sword and  
shield,

To trace *Fifib* *HARRY* thro' the Gallic field;

If, in the tale of woe, with moisten'd eye,

Your breasts responsive echo to my sigh;

If, when Ambition's hapless victims bleed,

Your bosoms shudder at the murder'd deed;

Or when the foes of England conquer'd fall,

Your martial spirits rouse at Glory's call;

*Then* is the *actor* what the *Poet* meant—

*Then*, and *then* only, shall I self content.

And

And who would not, with honest pride,  
receive  
That fair renown your gen'rous plaudits give ?  
You, whose clear judgment, uneduc'd by art,  
Awards no merit foreign to the heart ;  
**CHILDREN of Nature, NATURE's voice you**  
fruit—  
Free as impartial—liberal as just.

**AN OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE to the**  
**Tragedy of JULIUS CÆSAR.** Written by  
MR. CHARLES GRAHAM, and spoken  
by one of the **YOUNG GENTLEMEN** at  
MR. HODGSON'S ACADEMY, at LEIDEN.

I'M come, my friends, your presence thus to  
greet,  
For granting audience to our annual treat.  
"A Treat?" (you'll say)—Yes—so we all  
conceive,  
For vanity still marks each child of Eve.  
Yet why be vain, when such, alas! our na-  
tures,  
We can't with spirit face our fellow-crea-  
tures?

Ladies, I'm struck with wonder and surprise,  
Thus to confront the radiance of your eyes !  
I, who could singly meet their brightest  
rays,

Am lost amid the centre of their blaze.  
Thus far advanc'd, there's no retreating  
now—

We'll try, for once, what metaphor can do ;  
Or (as the public taste at present runs)  
We'll substitute for wit a string of puns ;  
Not, like our modern Bards, our Friends  
abuse—

But fire our harmless squibs just to amuse—  
Yet, not to tire you with a long narration,  
I'll paint my feelings on this great occasion.  
When the shrill bell my summons did im-  
part,

A sudden tremor seiz'd on ev'ry part ;  
I felt the conscious blush invade my cheek,  
And Diffidence forbade that I should speak :  
"Shalt thou (she said) thus vainly aim to  
"soar,

"And scale those heights a Garrick gain'd  
"before?

"Darest thou to make his character thy own,  
"And, whilst a stripling, mount a Cæsar's  
"throne?

"Thy arrogance will surely bring disgrace,  
"Be warn'd, retire—and fill some meaner  
"place!"

Then Confidence advanc'd, and seiz'd my  
arm—

"Courage, my boy! I'll warrant thee from  
"harm!

"Dwells Wisdom only with the hoary sage?  
"Are parts the sole prerogative of age?

"Must they alone to wit and sense assume,  
"And not one ray the breast of youth illumine?  
"Shall he not feigned royalty enjoy,  
"When real States are govern'd by a boy?

"Hence, coward Diffidence, thou sue to  
"Truth,

"Nor check the ardour of aspiring youth ;  
"Aw'd by thy frown, they power and wealth  
"sorego,

"Nor can the latent buds of Genius blow ;  
"But, timely snatch'd from thy tyrannic  
"sway,

"Their powers expand and brighten into day!  
"Go, then, young Monarch, take the regal  
"chair,

"The Senate now await thy presence there ;  
"Thy youth shall shield thee from the Cri-  
"tic's stings,

"And Candour scorn to carp at trivial things :  
"Take then the sock, and glory in the toil,  
"So shalt thou justly gain th' applausive  
"smile."

I took the advice, as hinted in my story,  
And, arm'd with Confidence, appear before  
ye ;

Protected thus, each Hero boldly ventures,  
Since Confidence, not *WISDOM*, must bear your cen-  
sures.

And Candour scorn to carp at trivial things :  
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Take then the sock, and glory in the toil,  
So shalt thou justly gain th' applausive  
smile."

\* *Thespis*,

But

But why on thee should Heav'n's dire vengeance fall ?

'Twas cursed Cassius, he deserves it all !  
He with insidious words, and fraudulent art,  
Chaf'd the dire vengeance rankling in thy heart ;

Reflless pursu'd thee, with a Demon's speed,  
And drove thee headlong to the iniquitous deed !

When Cæsar fell, thou, Brutus, should'st have said,

" Fly not ! stand still ! Ambition's debt is  
" paid ! " —

But Reason told thee, when thou saw'st him bleed,

'Twas mad Ambition urg'd thee to the deed !  
In spite of Pride, the tear of Pity stole,

" And thou too, Brutus ? " pierc'd thy inmost soul !

Th' Eternal Power, to our weak nature kind,

Sows the soft seeds of Pity in each mind ;  
These, kindly nurtur'd in our tender years,  
On prompt occasions rise, and flow in tears ;  
But when the boisterous Passions bear the sway,  
And the fair phantom Fame still leads the way ;

They dorm not lie, unable to break forth,  
'Till some momentous action force their birth !

Let this, O Cæsar ! soothe thy injur'd shade,  
Soft Pity bath'd the wounds Ambition made.

Thou art aveng'd—Brutus, my much-lov'd Lord,

Now bleeds a victim to the vengeful sword !  
Oh ! think what anguish at my breast must lie—

Than fair Calphurnia's self more wretched I ;  
With grief alternate is each bosom torn,  
She wails for Cæsar, I a Brutus mourn !  
But sighs and tears must unavailing prove,  
Nor can restore the objects of our love.

Dar'st thou, vain man ! assume supreme command,

And take the scales of Empire in thy hand ?  
Say, is it thine a Sovereign to disown,  
And, tho' a Tyrant, drive him from the Throne ?

If ye deserve the scourge, then kiss the rod,  
Nor brave the vengeance of an angry God !  
If Princes reign by Heav'n's supreme decree,  
Then he who now, in thralls, can make ye free.

I now no more the garb of Fiction \* wear,  
But in my proper character appear.  
Since you've attentive heard our tale of woe,  
Accept my humble thanks for Self and Co. :  
Our faults are numerous ; these we own with truth—

Then spare the blushes of ingenuous Youth ;  
Should you approve, let this reward our toil,  
" Th' applaudive Clap, and Candour's placid  
" smile."

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

*Tangiers, April 15.*

INTELLIGENCE has just been received, that on Sunday the 11th inst. died Sidi Mahomet, late Emperor of Morocco. His Majesty, whilst taking the air on horseback near Salé, was seized with a pain near his heart, and a storm suddenly arising, he called with some exertion for his coach, was placed in it, and almost immediately afterwards expired. His remains have been deposited in one of the Towers of Rabat. His son Muly el Zezid was this day proclaimed Emperor in his room.

*Petersburgh, May 4.* Intelligence is just received here, that the Swedes having entered into the Russian territories, and possessed themselves of a very strong post called Karmankosky, on the borders of the Lake Saima, an attempt to dislodge them was made by the Russians. For this purpose 10,000 men, under the command of General Igelfrom and the Prince of Anhalt,

were drawn together, and an attack was made, at break of day, upon the Swedish intrenchments, which were defended by about 3000 men. The Swedes withstood this assault, which was made in three columns, with the greatest intrepidity, and repulsed the Russians, who are said to have left near 2000 men on the field.

The misfortune is greatly aggravated by the loss of the Prince of Anhalt, who was shot in the thigh, and died soon after, and by that of Major General Keiboff, who commanded the detachment of guards sent on this expedition. Many other officers are also said to have shared the same fate, of whom, however, no particular account has yet been received.

*Stockholm, May 7.* His Swedish Majesty crossed the river Kymene, and entered the Russian territories on the 28th of April, as he had proposed. The next evening he attacked the post of the Russians at Valkiala,

\* Throws aside the robe of Melpomene, and appears in his own Character.

and carried it, after a well-fought action which lasted for several hours. The Russians left fifty men dead upon the field of battle, and a number were killed in the pursuit; sixty of their light troops were made prisoners, and a valuable magazine of different kinds of provisions fell into the hands of the King. The number of Swedes killed was not considerable; but many officers and privates were wounded by the grape-shot from the enemy's batteries. The King of Sweden himself received a contusion on the shoulder.

Baron Hamilton, who was dispatched with the news to Stockholm, relates, that the Russians had about the same time attacked Baron Armfelt at Kienakoski, but had been repulsed, with the loss of 200 men and two pieces of cannon.

*Stockholm, May 18.* An account is received here of the loss of two Swedish ships of the line, in an unsuccessful attempt made by the Duke of Sudermania on the 13th inst. against the port of Revel.

*Stockholm, May 21.* A messenger is just arrived with the news that the King attacked the Russian fleet of armed vessels at Fredericksham on the 15th inst. and, after an action which lasted three hours, obtained a complete victory. He has taken thirty of the enemy's armed vessels, sunk or destroyed ten, and burnt the whole of their transports, with the loss of no more than twenty men.

*Vienna, May 19.* The Arch Dukes Ferdinand, Charles, Leopold, and Joseph, arrived here from Florence on Thursday last; and on Sunday the Queen of Hungary, with her three Princesses, arrived at the Palace of Luxemburg, in perfect health. The whole Royal Family came to town in the evening, and the five youngest children of their Majesties are expected to-morrow.

#### A M E R I C A.

Dr. Franklin died at Philadelphia on the 17th of April 1790.—The Congress, with a votive respect to his memory, immediately decreed a general mourning for one month.

Upon the occasion of his funeral, which took place on the 21st of April, Philadelphia never displayed a scene of greater grandeur. The concourse of people was immense.—The body was attended to the grave by thirty clergymen, and men of all ranks and professions, arranged in the greatest order. All the bells in the city tolled muffled; and, during the ceremony, there was a discharge of artillery.—In short, nothing was omitted that could shew the respect and veneration of his fellow-citizens.

Dr. Franklin died *immensely rich*, and has left the bulk of his fortune to his daughter, Mrs. Bache, with a large legacy to her husband.

The following Extract of a Letter we have received from a Correspondent

*Extract of a Letter from New England, Jan. 24, 1790.*

"AS to America, she is rising fast into respectability and greatness; peace, plenty, and tranquillity pervade the United States. Washington is almost adored by the people: when he visited these Northern States last Autumn, the respect paid him was carried almost to the ancient Deification. From Connecticut to New Hampshire was one continued scene of triumphant procession, and when he went to Meeting they preached at him, and prayed at him, in the same high strain of compliment!—He endured it all with the fortitude of an aboriginal. You will see by the papers how ripe we are for a King. His late speech would perhaps do credit to any Monarch that ever lived. Our paper securities have risen and are rising fast, and we are pushing the matter of manufactures with seriousness. We begin to feel that we can be independent of all the world, and that what we now possess and are like to possess are worth fighting for.

"I congratulate you on the downfall of despotism in France. America destroyed the Bastille, and I hope she will have the additional honour of blowing up the Inquisition in Spain. This is the æra of Reformation and great events, and it seems as if the mild rays of a benevolent philosophy would shortly overspread the world, and teach mankind to govern themselves by the rules of justice and mercy, instead of force and war. What may not the world expect from these rising States, when their ruling passion is the advancement of arts and manufactures! The people appear awakened respecting the mode of education. Among the Reformers of Education, Dr. Rush of Philadelphia makes a conspicuous figure. The idea is, to spend less time in Latin and Greek, and more in acquiring a knowledge of nature.—Natural History and Experimental Philosophy will, I suspect, be the rage for many years to come. Eloquence, and some other elegant arts of imposition, will probably be rather neglected amongst us.

"Our weather has been remarkable. The news-paper says, that on the 2d of January boys were bathing in the Delaware! The Thermometer has been between 40 and 52 for many weeks past. The farmers are grumbling for want of snow, the poor are rejoicing because it is *wood-saving-weather*.

MONTHLY.

## MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

MAY 30.

**A**T twelve o'clock at night, as the Hon. CHARLES WYNDHAM was returning to town from Sak-hill, he was attacked between Hounslow Heath and Cranford Bridge, by three footpads, who called to him to stop, which he refused to do; and upon one of them presenting a pistol, he endeavoured to drive his carriage over him, upon which the villain fired. The ball passed through the upper part of the crown of Mr. Wyndham's hat, without touching him, and the shot lodged in his head; he, however, drove to Hounslow, and from thence proceeded to his house in Grosvenor-place.

31. The Sessions at the Old Bailey ended, when the following convicts received sentence of death, viz. Thomas Hopkins, Richard Turner, Elizabeth Asker, Henry White, William Read, and William Jenkinson; two were sentenced to be transported for fourteen years; thirty-eight for seven years; five were fined, and to be imprisoned in Newgate; one in Wood-street Compter; four in Clerkenwell Bridewell; ten to be publicly whipped; and thirteen were discharged by proclamation.

June 4. This being the King's birth-day, when his Majesty entered the 53d year of his age, there was a very numerous and brilliant Drawing-room at St. James's Palace. Their Majesties and the eldest Princesses came at one o'clock from the Queen's House to St. James's, and the Drawing-room commenced soon after.

His Majesty was dressed in a plain suit, as usual on his own birth-day. He looked remarkably well and cheerful.

Her Majesty's dress was a crape, embroidered with clouds of green foil, drawn up in drapery, with bands of pearls and diamonds, and large diamond knots.

The three eldest Princesses had rich embroideries of white and silver leaves in draperies, all white.

The ladies' dresses were in general superbly adapted to the occasion. The caps most worn were very high and narrow, chiefly of white and coloured crapes suitable to the dresses, and richly ornamented with blond lace. The ornaments were ostrich and vulture feathers, and many ladies wore white beads.

Their Majesties left the Drawing-room

soon after five o'clock; but it was past six before the company could leave St. James's.

Their Majesties entered the ball-room, at half past nine o'clock in the evening, when the minuets immediately commenced, and lasted till within a quarter of twelve.

After the minuets, a country dance commenced, at the end of which the Royal Family retired. It was near one o'clock before the company left St. James's.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales wore at the Drawing-room a set of brilliant buckles of great elegance, consisting of many very large and valuable brilliants, connected with a beautiful knot of diamonds. It being Collar Day, his Royal Highness could not wear the diamond Epaulette and Gorge; but in the evening he appeared in the highest splendor. The Epaulette, which was the principal addition to his Royal Highness's diamonds of last year, surpasses in magnificence and elegance any thing of the kind ever displayed in this country; the entire value is estimated at 30,000*l*.

The Duke of York appeared in regimentals, with a rich embroidered star, without jewels, according to the etiquette of the army.

At one o'clock the Park and Tower guns were fired, after which an Ode was performed in the Preference-Chamber, which the Reader will find inserted among our Poetry, p. 465. The evening, as usual, concluded with illuminations in various parts of the town, and other demonstrations of joy.

12. The Parliament was dissolved.

13. This afternoon as Miss Porter was walking in the Park, accompanied by Mr. Coleman, she saw a man whom she informed Mr. Coleman was the person who had assaulted her in the manner so often mentioned in the news-papers.

Mr. Coleman immediately followed him, in order, if possible, to find out his place of abode; and insisted upon his going to Miss Porter's house, where all the Miss Porters declared they perfectly well recollected him to be the person who had assaulted them. He was confined in St. James's watch-house that night, and yesterday was brought up to the Public Office in Bow-street.

The four Miss Porters, Miss Ann Frost, and the two Miss Baughams, swore positively to the prisoner having assaulted them on two

different days, namely, the Lord Mayor's day, and the Queen's Birth-day.

The prisoner's name is Renwick Williams; he was originally educated for a dancing-master, but has for some time followed the business of artificial flower-making; he was committed to New Prison, Clerkenwell, for further examination.

16. The election for the City of Westminster began; the candidates, Mr. Fox and Lord Hood, who expected to be chosen without opposition. But on the morning of the election the following address was circulated, and a poll demanded:

TO THE ELECTORS OF WESTMINSTER,  
GENTLEMEN,

"I THINK it my duty on the present occasion to solicit your Votes to represent you in the ensuing Parliament.

"The evident junction of two contending parties, in order to seize with an irresistible hand the Representation of the City of Westminster, and to deprive you even of that shadow of Election to which they have lately reduced you, calls aloud on every independent mind to frustrate such attempts, and makes me, for the first time in my life, a CANDIDATE.

"I do not solicit your favour; but I invite you, and afford you an opportunity to do yourselves justice, and to give an example (which was never more necessary) against the prevailing and destructive spirit of personal party, which has nearly extinguished all national and public principle.

"The enormous sums expended, and the infamous practices at the two last Elections for Westminster,—open bribery, violence, perjury, and murder, with the scandalous disguise of a tedious, unfinished, and ineffectual Scrutiny, and a tedious, unfinished, and ineffectual Petition,—are two flagrant and notorious to be denied or palliated by either party; and the only refuge of each has been to flatter the criminality upon the other. Upon whom, and how, will they shift off this criminality, equally heavy on them both, that neither of them has made even the slightest attempt by an easy Parliamentary and Constitutional method, to prevent the repetition of such practices in future?

"If the Revenue is threatened to be defrauded in the smallest article, Law upon Law, and Statute upon Statute, are framed from Session to Session, without delay or intermission. No Right of the Subject, however sacred, but must give way to Revenue. The Country swarms with Informers and Informers to protect it.—Conviction is sure—summary. Speedy.—The punishment—Ostracism and Death. Where, amongst all

their hideous volumes of Taxes and of Penalties, can we find one solitary single Statute to guard the Right of Representation in the People, upon which alone all Right of Taxation depends?

"Your late Representatives and your Two present Candidates have, between them, given you a complete demonstration, that the Rights of Electors (even in those few places where any Election yet appears to remain) are left without protection, and their violation without redress. And for a conduct like this, they who have never concurred in any measure for the Public Benefit, they who have never concurred in any means to secure to you a peaceable and fair Election, after all their hostilities, come forward hand in hand, with the same general and hacknied professions of devotion to your interest, unblushingly to demand your approbation and Support!

"Gentlemen, throughout the History of the World down to the present moment, all personal Parties and Factions have always been found dangerous to the Liberties of every Free People; but

#### THEIR COALITIONS,

unless resisted and punished by the Public, certainly fatal—I may be mistaken, but I am firmly persuaded, that there still remains in this country, a Public both able and willing to teach its Government, that it has other more important duties to perform, besides the Levying of Taxes, Creation of Peerages, Compromising of Counties, and Arrangement of Boroughs. With a perfect Indifference for my own personal Success, I give you this opportunity of commencing that Lesson to those in Administration, which it is high time they were taught. The fair and honourable Expenses of an Election (and of a Petition too, if necessary), I will bear with cheerfulness. And if by your spirited exertions to do yourselves right, of which I entertain no doubt, I should be teased as your Representative; whenever you shall think you have found some other person likely to perform the Duties of that Station more honestly and usefully to the Country, it shall without hesitation be resigned by me, with much greater pleasure than it is now solicited.

"I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN HORNE TOOKE,

Wednesday, June 16."

17. The Election for Cambridge University came on, when, on finally closing the Poll, the numbers stood as follow:

Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT  
LORD EUSTON - - -  
LAWRENCE DUNDAS, Esq. -

## P R O M O T I O N S.

**C**OLONEL George Hotham, David Dundas, Adam Willanlon, Robert Abercromby, Gerard Lake, Thomas Muirgrave, Joseph Goreham, Gustavus Gaydickens, John Mansell, George Morgan, Alexander Stewart, James Coates, Ralph Dundas, Richard Whyte, Alured Clarke, and James Huponin, to be Major Generals in the Army.

Right Hon. John James Earl of Abercorn, to be Governor of the counties of Donegal and Tyrone, in Ireland.

The Rev. Charles Morgan, A. M. to the Deanry of his Majesty's cathedral church of St. Patrick, in the diocese of Ardagh, in Ireland.

The Rev. John Horne, D. D. Dean of Canterbury, to the Bishoprick of Norwich, vice Dr. Bagot, translated to St. Asaph.

Alexander Bell to be Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Aberdeen.

Earl Gower to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Most Christian King.

Thomas Kirwan, esq. to be one of the Commissioners of the Mutters in Ireland, vice Sir Patrick King, Knt. dec.

The Rev. Robert Morris, M. A. late Fellow of Brizen Note College, Oxford, to be Bampton Lecturer for the year ensuing.

Major General Thomas Meadows to be Governor General and Commander in Chief, at a salary of 25,000l. per annum (vice Earl Cornwallis), and the Hon. Charles Stuart, Peter Speke, and William Cowper, Esqrs. (vice John Shore, Esq.) with salaries of 10,000l. each, to be of the Council of the Establishment at Calcutta.

Charles Oakley, esq. President; Major-General Thomas Muirgrove, Commander in Chief, and second in Council; William Perrie, esq. third, and John Huddleston, esq. fourth, of the Establishment at Fort St. George in the East Indies.

Right Hon. George Granville Leveson Earl Gower, to be one of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council.

Charles Oakley, of Shewsbury, Esq. to be a Baronet of the Kingdom of Great Britain, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

Archibald Cockburn, esq. to be one of the Barons of his Majesty's Exchequer in Scotland, vice the late David Stewart Moncrieff, esq. dec.

Mr. James Wylie to be Commissary of the Commissariat of Brechin.

George Buchan Hepburn, esq. to be Judge of the Admiralty Court of Scotland, on the resignation of Archibald Cockburn, Esq. late Judge thereof.

John Pringle, esq. Advocate, to be Sheriff Depute of Edinburgh, vice Archibald Cockburn, esq.

William Tait, esq. to be Sheriff Depute of Stirling and Clackmannan, vice John Pringle, esq.

Mr. James Grant to be Clerk of Commissariat of Inverness, vice Mr. Duncan Grant, resigned.

The Right Hon. George Henry Earl of Euston to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Suffolk.

The Right Hon. James Marquis of Graham to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Huntington.

The Right Hon. Philip Earl of Hardwicke to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Cambridge.

The Rev. William Buller to be Dean of Canterbury, vice Dr. John Horne, promoted to the Bishopric of Norwich.

The Rev. Joseph Turner, D. D. to be Dean of Norwich, vice the Rev. Dr. Philip Lloyd, dec.

The dignity of a BARON of the KINGDOM of IRELAND to the following persons and their heirs male, by the names, titles and titles undermentioned, viz.

The Right Rev. William Cecil Pery, D. D. Bishop of Limerick, Ardert, and Aghadoc, Baron Glentworth, of Mallow, in Cork.

Mrs. Margaret Foster, wife of the Right Hon. John Foster, Baroness Oriel, of Collon, in Louth; and to the heirs male of her body lawfully begotten by the said John Foster, the dignity of Baron Oriel, of Collon aforesaid.

Right Hon. George Agar, Baron Callan, of Callan, in Kilkenny.

Robert Dillon, of Clonbrock, in Galway, esq. Baron Clonbrock, of Clonbrock aforesaid.

James Alexander, of Caledon, in Tyrone, esq. Baron Caledon, of Caledon aforesaid.

The dignity of a BARON of the KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN to the several Noblemen and Gentlemen following, and the heirs male of their respective bodies lawfully begotten, by the names, titles and titles undermentioned, viz.

The Right Hon. Arthur Earl of Donegall, of the kingdom of Ireland, Baron Fishwick, of Fishwick in Staffordshire.



The Right Hon. James Earl of Fife, of the kingdom of Ireland, Baron of Fife, in the county of Fife.

The Right Hon. James Bucknall, Grimston, Viscount Grimston, of the kingdom of Ireland, Baron Verulam, of Goringhambury, in the county of Hertford.

The Right Hon. Constantine John Lord Mulgrave, of the kingdom of Ireland, Baron Mulgrave, of Mulgrave, in Yorkshire. Archibald Douglas, Esq. Baron Douglas, of Douglas, in the county of Lanark; and Edwin Latcelles, Esq. Baron Harewood, of Harewood, in Yorkshire.

## MARRIAGES.

**H**ENRY Harding Parker, esq. Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, to Miss Skottowe, daughter of the late John Skottowe, esq. Governor of St. Helena.

The Hon. Henry Dillon, brother to Lord Viscount Dillon, to Miss Trant, daughter of D. H. Trant, esq.

Mr. Thomas Whately, of the Old Jewry, surgeon, to Miss Ferriday, daughter of William Ferriday, esq. of Madgeley, Salop.

Robert Pulton, esq. of Woodford, to Miss Brown, of Stockton.

Thomas Sutton, esq. of Molesey, in Surrey, to Miss Asheton Smith, of Ashely, Cheshire.

The Rev. William Peters, Chaplain to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to Miss Knowsley, of Thirk, Yorkshire.

Charles Home, esq. of Fleet-street, to Miss Robinson, daughter of Sir George Robinson, bart.

The Rev. Dr. Chester, fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and rector of Longney in Gloucestershire, to Miss Turner.

Capt. Fortescue, of the Scotch Greys, to Miss Mountey, sister to the lady of Major Heron, of the same regiment.

At Chester, Andrew Corbet, esq. of High Hatton, to Miss Taylor, daughter of Thomas Taylor, esq. of Lymme, Cheshire.

George Thelluson, esq. to Miss Mary Ann Fournereau, third daughter of Philip Fournereau, esq.

Henry Bolanquet, esq. barrister at law, to Miss Carolina Astley, third daughter of C. Astley, esq. of Trumpington, Cambridgeshire.

The Rev. R. Montley, of Boxwell, Gloucestershire, to Miss Webster, only daughter of the Rev. James Webster, Archdeacon of that diocese.

Dr. Thomas Clerk, Physician to his Majesty's forces, to Miss Furman, of East Bergholt, in Suffolk.

Peter Bowers, esq. of Old Bond-street, to Miss Ashbunhot, of Chelsea.

John Bates, of High Wycomb, Bucks, esq. to Miss Monoux, of Miles Court.

John Drury, esq. banker, of Birchington-lane, Miss Hunter, daughter of Robert Hunter, q. merchant, of King's Arms-yard.

William Weston, esq. of Pembroke College, Oxford, to Miss Dylon, of Brookplace, Kent.

Colonel Loftus, of the third regiment of guards, to the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Townshend.

Henry Hippisley Cox, esq. of Stone-Edison, to Miss Horner, of Meils-Park.

Francis M'Kenney, esq. a Colonel in the East India Company's service, to Miss Hill, of Suffolk-street.

Beaumont Hotham, esq. of the Coldstream regiment of guards, to Miss Dyke, daughter of Sir John Dixon Dyke, bart.

William Pope, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Miss Willis, only daughter of the late Reverend Sherlock Willis, of Wormsley, Herts.

The Rev. Harry Lee, fellow of Winchester College, to Miss Philippa Blackstone, youngest daughter of the late Sir W. Blackstone.

Edward Hay, esq. of Newhall, to the Hon. Miss Maria Murray, eldest daughter of the late George Lord Elibank.

At Whitechurch, William Marshall, esq. Captain in the 84th reg. of foot, to Miss Elizabeth Gregory, daughter of Mr. Gregory, attorney.

At Fort St. George, James Bagshaw Butler, esq. to Miss Wells, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wells.

Bathurst Pye, esq. to Mrs. Keck, relict of Anthony James Keck, esq. of Stoughton.

The Hon. Peregrine Bertie, brother to the Earl of Abingdon, to Miss Hutchins, of Yattendon, in Berks.

T. B. Howell, esq. to Miss Lucy Long, youngest daughter of the late Robert Long, esq.

Daniel Webb, esq. of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Miss Birch, eldest daughter of J. Peplow Birch, esq. of Gauntous, Hertfordshire.

Lieut. Col. Duroure, to Miss Winn, eldest surviving daughter of the late T. Winn, esq. of Acton, Yorkshire.

The Hon. and Rev. Archibald Hamilton Cathcart, to Miss Frances Henrietta Free-

mantle, second daughter of the late John Freemantle, esq.

Capt. William Clark, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Jane Todd, daughter of the deceased Lieut. Col. Charles Todd.

The Rev. Luke Thompson, A. M. Rector of Twing, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, to Mrs. Dawson, widow of the late W. Dawson, M. D. of Doncaster.

Mr. Charles Bishop, banker, of Cheltenham, to Miss Badwell.

Benjamin Goodison, esq. of James-street, Westminster, to Miss Wiggins, daughter of Matthew Wiggins, esq.

Charles Bishop, esq. of Doctors Commons, to Miss Marianne Freemantle, youngest daughter of the late John Freemantle, esq.

Wyndham Knatchbull, esq. to Miss Knatchbull, sister to Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart.

Edward Lockwood Percival, esq. to Miss

Manners Sutton, daughter of the late Right Hon. Lord George Manners Sutton.

William Mullins, esq. of Burnham, in Kerry, Ireland, to Miss Sage, daughter of Isaac Sage, esq. of Bohen-street.

John Blackburne, esq. late Mayor of Liverpool, to Miss Mary Blundell, youngest daughter of Jonathan Blundell, esq.

Lockyer Sharp, esq. of Hammer-smith, to Miss Goodison, of Kensington-square.

The Rev. Edmund Cartwright, of Ednam, Lincolnshire, to Miss Kearney, of Somerset-street, Portman-square.

Richard Gorges esq. of Padlicott, in Oxfordshire, to Miss Huskins, of Barrow Green, in Surrey.

Charles Drake Garrard, esq. of Lamer, Herts, to Miss Anne Barne, daughter of the late Miles Barne, esq. of Botterley Park, Suffolk.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY for JUNE 1790.

APRIL 27.

ON board the Venus, on his passage to England, the Rev. Thomas Wharton, D. D. Rector of St. Michael's-church, Barbadoes.

MAY 5. At New York, John Foxcroft, Esq. Agent for the British Packets there.

15. The Rev. Joseph Greene, M. A. aged 77, Rector of Welford, near Stratford upon Avon, and Miserden, in the County of Gloucester.

16. At Antrim, in Ireland, the Rev. John Rankin, 38 years Minister of the Meeting-house in that town.

T. S. primus Dalby Esq. at Hurst Grove. Near Palau, in the diocese of Bayonne, M. Bourguilais, author of some curious Remarks on Metaphysical and Historical Subjects.

18. Charles Vaughan Blunt, Esq. of Long Ditton, Surrey, late of the 54th regiment.

Mr. Knight, of Courtfield, a Priest of the Roman Catholic persuasion.

20. Miss Stapoole, sister of George Stapoole, Esq.

21. Joseph Moss, Esq. of Cobham, in Surrey, aged 83.

Mrs. Hayton, wife of William Hayton, Esq. of Stocks House, Herts.

Stephen Moore, Esq. of Mount Cashell, at St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

Mrs. Barry, of Doctors Commons, aged 103.

Mr. William Bellwood, architect, at York.

The Rev. Dunham Grainger, Rector of East and West Wretham, in Norfolk, aged 73.

22. William Frank, Esq. of Southgate.

James Logie, Esq. Collector of the Customs at Rothsay.

23. Mr. John Edmunds, butcher, Brook-street, Holborn.

25. Charles Vaughan Blunt, Esq. at Epsom Downs.

Lately, at Sherborne, Dorsetshire, Mr. T. Vowell, in his 86th year.

Lately, at Bristol, Miss Elizabeth Hewitt, youngest daughter of the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

26. John Raincock, Esq. late Secondary of the City Compters.

Mr. Alexander Gibson, merchant, at Danzig.

27. Mrs. Whithorn, wife of Mr. Whithorn, bookseller, in Fleet-street.

Jonathan Hooper, Esq. of Yovell.

Lately, Sir James Innes, Bart. of Coox-town, Scotland.

28. George Brudenell, Duke of Montague, Marquis of Monthermer, Earl of Cardigan, and Baron Brudenell, of Staunton Weyll. He was born in 1713, succeeded his father July 5, 1738, as Earl of Cardigan, and advanced to the dignities of Marquis and Duke, October 28, 1766. He married July 7, 1730, Lady Mary Montague, youngest daughter and one of the co-heiresses of John Duke of Montague.

Mr. John Rogers, of Hounslow.

Mr. Ward, silk throwster, and master of the mills at Bruton Pennard, Sialbridge, and Weils.

Edward Rudge, Esq. Queen-square, Bath.

29. At Watworth, Samuel Saville Dawson, Esq. of Azerley, in the county of York.

Mrs. Folingsby, bookseller, in Fleet-street.

John Foxon, Esq. of Laugharne, formerly a Cap-



# I N D E X

TO VOL. XVII. OF THE

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# B A N K R U P T S, From January 7, 1790, to June 26, 1790.

- A.
- A**LSOP, Thomas, Salford, Lancaster, innkeeper, victualler, and seedman, May 8.  
 Archison, William, Stourbridge, Worcester, linen-draper, April 20.  
 Adams, William, Wood-street, London, merchant, March 20.  
 Affleck, James, Liverpool, corn-merchant, March 27.  
 Atkinson, William, the younger, Shipton, Yorkshire, beast-jobber, June 5.  
 Austen, Charles, St. Martin, Canterbury, Kent, Brickmaker, June 26.
- B.
- Bafnett, Samuel, of Strand, Middlesex, chymist, May 1.  
 Breach, Thomas, and Nott, Thomas, Cornhill, London, hosiery and hatters, May 8.  
 Brown, Adam, Berwick-street, Soho, carpenter and broker, May 8.  
 Brooks, Isaac, Drury-lane, gingerbread-baker, May 11.  
 Bowman, John, Exeter, malker, May 22.  
 Barber, Miles, Lothbury, merchant, April 1.  
 Baker, William, and Burch, William, Croydon, Surrey, callico-printers, April 6.  
 Brodie, Alexander, Ely-place, Holborn, wine-merchant, April 17.  
 Bishop, John, and Pickering, Edward, Coventry, ribbon and stuff-merchants, April 17.  
 Burgin, Thomas, St. Pancras, Middlesex, dealer, April 20.  
 Becket, James, New Bond-street, dealer and chapman, April 24.  
 Bulman, Thomas, Bulman, Henry, and Bulman, William, Kendal, Westmorland, drovers and butchers, April 24.  
 Barber, Adam, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, ironmonger, April 27.  
 Bayand, Peter, Grafton-street, Soho, vintner, May 29.  
 Bayne, Margaret, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen and woollen-draper, Feb. 27.  
 Borer, Thomas, Croydon, victualler, Feb. 27.  
 Beart, Joseph Abraham, Suffolk-street, Charing-cross, wax-chandler, March 6.  
 Bennet, William, Albemarle-street, hotel-keeper, March 16.  
 Bentley, Joseph, and Parkins, William, Bull and Gate-yard, Holborn, horse-dealers, March 16.  
 Barlow, John, Oxford-street, horse-dealer, March 16.  
 Broders, John, Cloth-fair, London, men's mercer, March 20.  
 Bishop, John, Coventry, ribbon and stuff-merchant, March 27.  
 Bishorow, John, Manchester, warehouseman, March 27.  
 Backhouse, John, and Clarke, Edmund, Manchester, check manufacturers, Jan. 9.  
 Bentley, John, Castle-street, London, toyman, Jan. 23.  
 Bell, William, the elder, Ibstock, Leicestershire, taylor, Feb. 2.  
 Bell, Creswell, Monkwearmouth, Dytham, woolmonger, Feb. 2.  
 Booker, Sampson, Henley, Staffordshire, linen-draper, Feb. 6.  
 Brooks, Edith, Peol, merchant, Feb. 6.  
 Brown, William, Aldgate, London, chinaman, Feb. 6.  
 Burditt, Thomas, Chesham-hill, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Feb. 9.  
 Bais, Samuel, Houndsditch, London, salesman, Feb. 9.  
 Berchingham, James, Duke-street, West-Smithfield, shopkeeper, June 5.  
 Burn, William, and Burn, John, Minorities, linen-draper, June 5.  
 Baker, John, Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, linen-draper, June 12.  
 Barrington, Thomas, Duke's Court, St. Martins in the Fields, tailor, June 15.  
 Birdes, Anna Maria, St. James's Street, Westminster, haberdasher and millener, June 15.  
 Brown, Isaac Nixon, Lower Thames-Street, brandy-merchant, June 12.

# I N D E X.

## C.

Cross, Charles, Woodstock, Oxford, innkeeper, May 1.  
 Cunningham, Matthew, Henbury, Gloucester, dealer and chapman, May 15.  
 Creafe, Anthony, Flushing, Cornwall, mariner, April 27.  
 Carter, John, Cricklade, Wilts, money scrivener, April 27.  
 Carrett, John, Tower-street, London, tailor, Feb. 27.  
 Cloutman, William, Booth-street, Spitalfields, tailor, March 9.  
 Cook, Edward, Hatford, Berks, dealer and chapman, March 13.  
 Christic, Charles, Dean-street, Soho, brewer, March 16.  
 Cooper, William, Alton, Southampton, innholder, March 27.  
 Coales, otherwise Keep, John, West Challow, Berks, dealer, Jan. 12.  
 Calvert, James, Old-street, vinegar merchant, Jan. 23.  
 Cock, John, Portsmouth, grocer, Feb. 9.  
 Collins, John, Winchester-yard, Southwark, millwright, Feb. 13.  
 Cornish, William, Richmond, Surry, haberdasher, Feb. 16.  
 Cutler, James, Goole, Yorkshire, cornfactor, June 8.  
 Clafke, Robert, Baldwin's Gardens, victualler, June 15.  
 Crochet, Thomas Knowie, Warwickshire, inholder, June 12.

## D.

Durand, John, and Le Normand, Peter Alexander, Leicester-fields, haberdashers, May 1.  
 Dennett, Sarah, Drury-lane, haberdasher and tailor, May 15.  
 Duglis, Joseph, Birmingham, butcher, May 22.  
 Duke, John, Bolton upon Dearne, Yorkshire, linen-draper, April 10.  
 Davies, Thomas, Lower Brook-street, victualler, April 24.  
 Duggan, John, Leeds, cabinet-maker, May 29.  
 Draper, James, Manchester, innkeeper, March 3.  
 Davies, Samuel, Long-lane, West Smithfield, baker, Jan. 2.  
 Duxbury, James, York, victualler dealer, Jan. 9.  
 Dawson, John Sylvester, Kensington Gravel-pits, brewer, Jan. 16.  
 Dale, Francis, Windfor, linen-draper, Jan. 16.  
 Dobson, Joseph, Bath, vintner, Jan. 30.  
 Davis, Charles, Great Comberton, Worcestershire, dialer, June 12.  
 Dickinson, William, Birmingham, Warwick, dealer and chapman, June 26.

## E.

Edgley, Samuel, Manchester, fustian-manufacturer, May 8.  
 Emerton, George, Finbury-place, grocer, April 17.  
 Emmett, Charles, Bristol, victualler, April 20.  
 Emes, William, Bath, Somerset, shopkeeper, March 16.  
 Eaton, John, the elder, Farringdon, Berks, malster, March 23.  
 Egerton, William, Little Trinity-lane, Insurance-broker, Jan. 19.  
 Eales, George, Dartmouth, Devonshire, merchant, Jan. 23.  
 Eastraff, Thomas, West Belfound, Middlesex, dealer and chapman, Feb. 13.  
 Edensur, William, Bush-Lane, Cannon-Street, London, broker, June 26.  
 Ellis, Henry, Old-street, Middlesex, horse-dealer, June 26.

## F.

Fearn, John, Ludgate-hill, mercer, May 15.  
 Fennell, John, Highbury-place, Islington, tanner, May 15.  
 Fowie, Robert, Blandford, Dorsetshire, linen-draper, May 29.  
 Fletcher, John, Warrington, beer-brewer, March 6.  
 Fletcher, William, Bristol, hosier, March 9.  
 Franks, John, Boston, Lincolnshire, linen-draper, March 16.  
 Finch, James, Brentwood, Essex, malster and corn-dealer, March 16. superseded April 24.  
 Freeman, William, South Cave, Yorkshire, grocer, Jan. 12.  
 Fyson, Henry, Stowmarket, Suffolk, grocer, Jan. 16.  
 Fearne, James, late of Drury-lane, then of Cavendish-square, victualler, Jan. 19.  
 Freeman, Joseph, and Grace, Thomas, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate-street, warehousemen, Feb. 9.  
 Fussell, Joseph, Bristol, builder, June 26.  
 Forward, Thomas Buckland, St. Mary, Somerset, baker, June 15.

## G.

Garrett, Richard, Fish-street-hill, linen-draper, May 1.  
 Garner, Isaac, Shoreditch, High-street, hosier, May 1.  
 Garner, Robert, Winchester, grocer, May 1.  
 Gale, John, Princes-street, Lothbury, merchant, May 1.

# I N D E X.

Gray, James Hunter, Bruham-lodge, Somersetshire, dealer and chapman, May 1.  
 Garrett, Richard, Fish-street-hill, linen-draper, May 15. superseded same day.  
 Greenway, John, Dronfield, Derbyshire, merchant, April 3.  
 Gardner, Richard, Cattle-cary, Somerset, linen-draper, April 10.  
 Griffiths, Rice, Bath, shopkeeper and cloth-worker, April 20.  
 Goodwin, Elizabeth, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, haberdasher and milliner, April 24.  
 Gordon, Walter, Kingsland, Middlesex, soap-maker, April 27.  
 Giles, William, the younger, Great Yarmouth, twine-spinner, May 29.  
 Guyer, John, Bristol, carpenter and builder, March 9.  
 Good, William, and Good, Peter, Bocking, Essex, beer-brewers, Jan. 12.  
 Glenton, Jonas Wilson, Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 26.  
 German, William, Wood-street, London, hofier, Jan. 30.  
 Godfrey, James, Aldgate, cornwainer, Jan. 30.  
 Gardener, Thomas Christopher, Brentford, ironmonger, Feb. 13.  
 Gill, Thomas, Christchurch, Surry, merchant, Feb. 20.  
 Gregory, Solomon, Bristol, builder and carpenter, June 1.  
 Grant, John, Chesshunt, Hartford, inholder, June 26.

## H.

Hopkinson, William, and Smith, George, Nottingham, curriers and leather-cutters, May 4.  
 Howse, John, Ahton, Coleman-street, London, plaisterer, May 4.  
 Hestor, Thomas, Weeford, Staffordshire, money-scrivener, May 8.  
 Hill, Richard, Birmingham, anvil-maker, May 18.  
 Huxley, Thomas, Worcester, vintner, May 22.  
 Humphries, John, North Bradley, Wilts, inn-holder and butcher, May 22.  
 Holmes, Thomas, Yeovil, Somerset, vintner, May 25.  
 Houghton, William, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, cloth-dresser, April 24.  
 Holland, Thomas Freer, Birmingham, dealer and chapman, April 27.  
 Herbert, Richard, Lancaster, sail-maker, April 27.  
 Hill, Samuel, Pancras, Middlesex, builder, Feb. 27.  
 Hoitt, Thomas, Henley in Arden, Warwick, maltster, March 13.  
 Heatherly, John, Witham, Essex, apothecary, March 13.  
 Haktan, John, Leigh, Lancashire, fustian manufacturer, Jan. 2.  
 Holmes, Edward, Foster-lane, jeweller, Jan. 16.  
 Holt, John, Titchfield, Southampton, ironmonger, Jan. 23.  
 Howell, Thomas, Colvil-court, Rathbone-place, plumber, Jan. 26.  
 Hadley, William, Birmingham, dealer, Jan. 26.  
 Haig, Thomas, Nedderley, Yorkshire, clothier, Jan. 30.  
 Hood, Edward, Frowlesworth, Leicestershire, woolcomber, Jan. 30.  
 Horford, John, Little Moorfields, victualler, June 5.  
 Hill, James, Long-acre, Middlesex, grocer, June 5.  
 Hirst, Henry, Charles-street, Covent-garden, woollen-draper, June 5.  
 Hartland Benjamin, Ledbury, Herefordshire, soap-boiler, June 12.  
 Hodgson, Thomas, Strand, confectioner, June 12.  
 Hoyle, James, Otley, Yorkshire, Grocer, June 19.

Jarvis, William, Newent, Gloucestershire, money-scrivener, May 15.  
 Jacobs, Solomon, Goulstone-square, Whitechapel, April 24.  
 James, William, Bedminster, Somerset, and Shortridge, John, Bristol, boat-builders, March 23.  
 James, James, Holywell-street, Shoreditch, linen-draper, March 27.  
 Ivey, Richard, Butcherhall-lane, London, painter and glazier, March 27.  
 Jones, Matthew, otherwise Metherfolah, otherwise Matthewwalah, and Hickes, William, Worthing, Essex, merchants, Jan. 2.  
 Jones, James, Butcher-row, St. Clement's Danes, cheesemonger, Jan. 30.  
 Jennings, John, Sheffield, dealer and chapman, Jan. 30.  
 Johnson, Mary, Houndsditch, woollen-draper and shop-seller, Feb. 6.  
 Jameson, Alexander, Charing-cross, mariner, June 1.  
 Jackson, John, Air-street, Piccadilly, merchant, June 1.

## K.

King, John, Bristol, merchant, March 6.

Lay, Henry, Houghton-street, Clare-market, victualler, May 18.  
 Lowthian, John, Woodstock-street, Hanover-square, dealer in horses, May 22.  
 Lingham, William, Worcester, woollen-draper, April 17.

# I N D E X.

Lee, William, Colchester, carrier, March 6.  
 Ledwich, Nicholas Ready, Fetter-lane, London, money-scrivener, March 20.  
 Lee, Robert, Totness, Devon, merchant, March 23.  
 Loffart, John, Hoxton, Middlesex, March 25.  
 Langshaw, Roger, Chester, linen-draper, March 23.  
 Love, Hugh, Watling-street, warehouseman, Jan. 12.  
 Langdale, Peter, Castle-street, Falcon-square, coal-merchant, Jan. 16.  
 Long, Joshua, the elder, and Long, Joshua, the younger, Cheap-side, grocers, Jan. 30.  
 Lees, James, the elder, and Lees, James, the younger, Oldham, Lancashire, rustian-manufacturers, Feb. 23.  
 Long, John, Basinghall-street, inn-holder, June 8.  
 Leige, Peter William, St. George, Middlesex, mariner, June 12.  
 Lowers, John, Seacoal-lane, London, victualler, June 15.  
 Loy, Robert, Alfop-Buildings, Marybone, merchant, June 22.

## M.

Mainstone, John, Wootton Underedge, Gloucester, pig-killer, May 1.  
 Mower, William, Spital-square, Middlesex, weaver, May 1.  
 Mardian, Thomas, Cloth-fair, London, man's-mercer, May 8.  
 Maurice, Thomas, Bridge-street, Westminster, linen-draper, May 8.  
 Martindale, John, and Martindale, William Parker, Gainsborough, mercers and drapers, May 11.  
 Molloy, John, Old Bond-street, victualler, April 17.  
 M'Callum, James, St. Mary Axe, merchant, April 24.  
 Monk, William, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, victualler, April 24.  
 Matthews, William, Oxford, currier, May 29.  
 Milner, Joseph, Oxford-street, grocer, March 6.  
 Murphy, Peter, Bermondsey-street, Southwark, cooper, March 9.  
 Morton, John, Liverpool, hatter, March 16.  
 Mitand, Lewis Claude du, Great Suffolk street, merchant, March 23.  
 Matthewman, Joseph, Sheffield, Merchant, March 27.  
 Makin, Thomas, Parkgate, Chester, shipwright, March 27.  
 Milns, William, Tooting, Graveney, Surry, dealer and chapman, March 2.  
 M'Leod, Norman, Jamaica-row, Surry, master mariner, Jan. 9.  
 Moorman, William, Trégothy, Cornwall, shopkeeper, Jan. 23.  
 Medley, William, Thames-street, timber-merchant, Jan. 26.  
 Macbean, William, Mitre-court, Cheap-side, warehouseman, Jan. 30.  
 Mortell, James, Red-cross-street, London, baker, Jan. 30. superseded Feb. 13.  
 Monkfield, James, Grove-street, Hackney, cow-keeper, Feb. 9.  
 Mills, George, Sevenoaks, Kent, money-scrivener, Feb. 9.  
 Mac Quin, James, Liverpool, shopkeeper, Feb. 23.  
 Matthews, John, Stokesley, York, scrivener, June 22.  
 Midwood, Samuel, Upper Shitlington, Thornhill, York-shire, merchant, June 12.  
 Muller, Francis Christopher, Winchester-street, broker, June 12.

## N.

Nelson, Rowland, Queen's-court, St. George's-fields, Surry, glass-seller, May 12.  
 Norris, Marmaduke William, John-street, Oxford-street, upholder, Jan. 30.  
 Nunes, Isaac Israel, and Nunes, Abraham Israel, Hackney, merchants, Feb. 2.  
 Nathan, Anselmo, St. Mary-Axe, London, merchant, Feb. 9.

## P.

Proffter, Richard, Little Brickhill, Bucks, inn-keeper, June 8.  
 Penrice, Samuel, Holm, Cultram, Cumberland, dealer and chapman, Feb. 20.  
 Parsons, Thomas, Farham, Southampton, master, Feb. 13.  
 Palmer, Charles, Newgate-street, linen-draper, Feb. 13.  
 Paul, John, Swan-yard, Strand, painter and glazier, Feb. 9.  
 Proud, William, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, wine-merchant, Jan. 30.  
 Phillips, John, Birmingham, buckle-maker, Jan. 26.  
 Pybus, William, Bartholomew-lane, Royal Exchange, watch and clock-maker, Jan. 16.  
 Porter, Isaac, the elder, Frankley-hill, Worcester-shire, dealer, Jan. 9.  
 Pitt, Edward, Leadenhall-street, haberdasher, May 1. superseded same day.  
 Penn, John, Stourbridge, Worcester-shire, timber-merchant, May 15.  
 Purcell, Edward, Halfway-house, Hampstead-road, cow-keeper, May 22.  
 Pitts, Edmund, Leadenhall-street, haberdasher, April 17.  
 Pearcey, William, the elder, and Pearcey, William, the younger, Rindy-lane, South-wark, fell moners, April 20.

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Powell, Thomas, Bristol, bright-smith, April 24.  
 Penna, David de, Houndsditch, featherman, April 24.  
 Pryce, Thomas Eastman, Hereford, linen-draper, March 24.  
 Pennerick, William, Malden, Essex, money-fugger, March 26.  
 Prothero, William, and Spraggon, William, City-road, Moorfields, cabinet-makers, March 27.  
 Peake, William, Stone, Stafford, victualler and malster, March 30.  
 Pool, John, Nailstone, Leicestershire, butcher, Jan. 6.  
 Phillips, James, Bordesly, near Birmingham, Warwick, jeweller, June 14.

## R.

Reynolds, Thomas, Bristol, mariner, Feb. 23.  
 Rogers, Richard, late of Leabridge-mills, Middlesex, then of Charingcross, miller, May 1.  
 Richardson, William, Newcastle-street, St. Clement's Danes, upholsterer, May 1.  
 Ryder, George, Woolwich, Kent, shopkeeper, May 11.  
 Ridehalgh, John, Colne, Lancaster, woolkapler, April 10.  
 Robertson, James, and Hutchison, James, Fleet-street, oilmen, April 13. superseded June 29.  
 Roberts, Abraham, Forpoint, Cornwall, merchant, April 24.  
 Robins, William, the younger, Sawbridgeworth, Hertford, dealer in wool, Feb. 27.  
 Roeliff, William, Kingston-upon-Hell, waggoner, March 16.  
 Ridehalgh, Thomas, Colne, Lancaster, woolkapler, March 20.  
 Roles, Ambrose, Caery-street, London, grocer, March 27.  
 Rideout, John, Rideout, Thomas, and Duxbury, Robert, the younger, Magchaster, March 27.  
 Robertson, James, and Hutchison, James, Fleet-street, oil-men, Jan. 19.  
 Roper, James, Walsal, Staffordshire, buckle-chape-maker, Jan. 23.  
 Robison, James, Truro, Cornwall, shopkeeper, Feb. 6.  
 Ray, Joseph Verley, Essex, wine and brandy merchant, June 12.

## S.

Sedley, Davenport, Cannon street, London, hatter, May 1.  
 Sutton, John, Upton, Southampton, malster, May 4.  
 Soper, Thomas, London-road, Christchurch, Surry, turner, May 8.  
 Stevens, John, Blue-boar-yard, King-street, Westminster, stable-keeper, May 11.  
 Smith, George, Ludgate-street, Perfumer, May 18.  
 Summerland, Thomas, Deretend, near Birmingham, victualler and builder, May 26.  
 Souter, William, New Fishbourn, Sussex, merchant, May 25.  
 Sprange, Jasper, Tunbridge Wells, bookseller, April 3.  
 Smith, John, Old Ford, Middlesex, callico-printer, April 17.  
 Smith, James, Searl-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, japanner, Feb. 27.  
 Stone, Samuel, Catherine-wheel-alley, Whitechapel, cabinet-maker, March 6.  
 Stone, George, Liss, Southampton, shoemaker, March 9.  
 Smith, Thomas, the younger, late of Pembridge, Herefordshire, then of Ullehall, Warwickshire, shoemaker, Jan. 2.  
 Smith, Henry, Upper Thames-street, coal-merchant, Jan. 30.  
 Scollick, Thomas, City-road, Moorfields, bookseller, Jan. 30.  
 Scott, John, Manchester, common-carrier, Jan. 30.  
 Sanfon, William, Change-alley, London, insurance-broker, Feb. 9.  
 Stringer, William, Birmingham, gun and pistol-maker, Feb. 16.  
 Sabatier, Richard, Shipton Mallet, Somerset, brewer, June 15.  
 Shepherd, William, Kendal, Westmoreland, liquor-merchant, June 22.  
 Smith, George, Dean-Street, Soho, upholster, June 19.  
 Smith, Samuel, Bilton, Gloucestershire, shopkeeper, June 19.

## T.

Tomlinson, James, and Tomlinson, Richard, Nantwich, Cheshire, thread manufacturers, May 8.  
 Tiffin, James, Tooley-street, Southwark, hat-manufacturer, May 11.  
 Taylor, Stephen, Brentwood, Essex, shopkeeper, May 22.  
 Taylor, William, Hemel, Hempstead, Herts, shopkeeper, April 3.  
 Trollope, Daniel, Thomas, Marybone, Middlesex, April 17.  
 Thompson, William, Waltham Abbey, Essex, shopkeeper, April 24.  
 Towley, John, Chester, hatter and hoiser, March 30.  
 Tib, Samuel, Cheap-side, upholster, Jan. 23.  
 Tey, William, Wimbome Minster, Dorset, Feb. 23.  
 Tregford, Thomas, Brumby, Lincoln, beef-jobber, June 5.  
 Thomas, Thomas, Charing-Cross, Middlesex, linen-draper, June 26.  
 Torder, William, Newport-Market, Middlesex, victualler, June 18.

# I N D E X.

## W.

Witty, Samuel, Daventry, Northampton, horse-dealer, June 5.  
 Wyane, John, Birmingham, hofier, Feb. 20.  
 Walford, Richard, and Webb, Henry, Yorke, Warwick, brewers, Feb. 20.  
 Wright, Edward, Manchester, silk-mefter, Feb. 16.  
 Wiadows, Thomas, Parkgate, Chefter, fhipwright, Feb. 16.  
 Warne, Christopher, Sherborne, Dorfetshire, ironmonger, Feb. 9.  
 Webb, John Richman, Chertsey, Surry, grocer, Feb. 6.  
 Willey, William, Portfmouth-ftreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields, perfumer, Jan. 30.  
 Whifler, John, Sewardstone, Effex, ftarch-maker, Jan. 30.  
 Walker, John, late of Piccadilly, fadlet, then of King's Bench, Jan. 23.  
 Wallis, John, Bridge-road, Lambeth, china-man, May 1.  
 Wallis, Thomas, Chapel-ftreet, Tottenham-court-road, tailor, May 1.  
 Wedge, William, Birmingham, Warwick, fadler, May 1.  
 White, Richard, Landinan, Montgomery, draper, May 4.  
 Wrighton, Thomas, Birmingham, Warwick, bricklayer, May 4.  
 Walsby, Elmit, Bouth, Lincolnshire, wine-merthant, May 8.  
 Wood, Richard, Broughton, Lincolnshire, beaft-jobber, May 15.  
 Wall, Thomas, Wapping, New Stairs, glafs-feller, May 22.  
 Ward, Daniel, Catherine ftreet, Strand, tailor, April 3.  
 Wilbraham, Thomas, Chefter, chiefs-faktor, April 6.  
 Whittel, Thomas, St. James's-market, butcher, April 10.  
 Wood, John, Strand, cord-wainer, April 24.  
 Watehouse, William, Blackmoor-ftreet, Drury-lane, mufick-feller, April 24.  
 Weidner, John, Bethnal-green, drug-manufacturer, May 29.  
 Walker, Charles, Leeds, linen-draper, May 29.  
 Wilkinfon, Valentine, Chefterfield, Derbyshire, rope-maker, Feb. 27.  
 Walton, James, Altringham, Chefter, cord-faktor, March 13.  
 Waring, William, Kingfton upon-Hull, linen-draper, March 20.  
 Wallatt, Jeffery, Wifbeach, Ely, draper, Jan. 2.  
 Weldon, Catherine, and Ganderz, Weldon, Duddington, Northamptonshire, manufacturers,  
 Jan. 2.  
 Wade, Samuel, Camberwell, coach-maker, Jan. 19.  
 Ward, James, Broughton, Lincolnshire, fack manufacturer, June 19.  
 Watts, George, Oxford-Road, Middlefex, hatter, June 15.  
 Walker, John, Bedford-ftreet, Covent-Garden, Middlefex, woolen-draper, June 26.  
 Whnn, John, Old Scotch Arms, Bedfordbury, within the liberty of Weftminfter, &c.  
 June 26.

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# Owners, Commanders, principal Officers, and Places of Consignment, &c.

| Ships.                    | Managing Owners.    | Commanders.     | Chief Mates.     | Second Mates.    | Third Mates.     | Purfers.         | Consignments.              | When failed. |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| 1 <i>Miner</i>            | Jer. Royds, eq.     | Rbt. Fairfull   | Gilbert Mitchell | Kennard Smith    | And. Timbrill    | Roger Hammond    | Coast & China              | Jan. 5.      |
| 2 <i>Royal Oak</i>        | Jn. Clements, eq.   | Joseph Pryce    | Isaac Robinson   | And. Grive       | Rob. Patterill   | Jn. Hammond      | St. Hel. Bencoolen & China | Do.          |
| 3 <i>Triton</i>           | Gilbert Slater, eq. | Wm. Agnew       | Phil. Burney     | James Jackson    | Steph. McDonald  | Philip Jackson   | Coast & China              | Do. 17       |
| 4 <i>Hindostan</i>        | Rob. Williams, eq.  | Wm. Mackintosh  | Chas. Sumways    | E. Jas. Bell     | Hen. Lawton      | Jn. Reynolds     | Madras, Coast & China      | Do. 5        |
| 5 <i>Francis</i>          | Wm. Moffat, eq.     | Rob. Burrows    | John Price       | Rich. Pifford    | Jn. G. Smyth     | Edw. Spencer     | Madras, Bombay & China     | Do. 18       |
| 6 <i>Barwell</i>          | Rich. Neave, eq.    | T. Welladvice   | Wm. McNamara     | Charles Glynn    | Wm. Wells        | S.m. Aze         | Bombay & China             | Do. 30       |
| 7 <i>E of Abercromby</i>  | J. Wordworth        | J. Wordworth    | James Foy        | Nicholas White   | Joh. Langhorn    | John Plumley     | Ditto                      | Feb. 7       |
| 8 <i>Oferley</i>          | Wm. Dean, eq.       | Jof. Clarkson   | Thomas Sendon    | James Nash       | Abt. Vickery     | J. Oram Clarkson | Coast & China              | Do. 20       |
| 9 <i>Ld Thurlow</i>       | Wm. Moffat, eq.     | Wm. Thompson    | Martin Lindley   | J. H. Haliburton | Rob. Turnbull    | John Bally       | Coast & China              | Do. 20       |
| 10 <i>Ceres</i>           | Jn. Fioti, eq.      | Wm. Greer       | Dav. Dunlop      | Milliken Craig   | Jas. McCulloch   | Griffith Lloyd   | Ditto                      | March 9      |
| 11 <i>Woodcot</i>         | Thos. Newtes, eq.   | Geo. Stevens    | W. H. Phibbs     | John Bartlett    | Rob. Scott       | Jas. Ferguson    | Ditto                      | Feb. 20      |
| 12 <i>Sir Edw. Hughes</i> | J. H. Durand, eq.   | Ninian Lewis    | Thos. Marshall   | C. M. Verner     | Phil. Morgan     | James Loughnan   | Ditto                      | March 14     |
| 13 <i>M. of Lansdown</i>  | Company's ship      | Robert Anderson | William Clifton  | John Johnstone   | Wm. Adderley     | John Cave        | St. Helena & China         | March 3      |
| 14 <i>Queen</i>           | Anth. Brough, eq.   | David Tolmie    | Bechoe Tealing   | Will. Edmeades   | G. T. Res        | James Adney      | Madras, Madras & Bengal    | April 5      |
| 15 <i>E. Fitzwilliam</i>  | J. Farquharson, eq. | Ralph Dundas    | Chapman Jacobs   | Charles Christie | Th. Gab. Baillie | Alex. Thompson   | Ditto                      | March 14     |
| 16 <i>Pr. Wm. Henry</i>   | High Atkins, eq.    | Peter Douglas   | Charles Rait     | C. B. Ety        | James Tweed      | Arch. Dow        | Bengal                     | Do. 26       |
| 17 <i>Princess Amelia</i> | J. Farquharson, eq. | Geo. Millet     | H. Martin Beare  | Rob. Spotswood   | Rob. Barker      | Elliot           | Bombay and China           | Do. 25       |
| 18 <i>Henry Dundas</i>    | Rob. Williams, eq.  | Angus McNab     | Thos. Dundas     | Thos. Chesp      | Rob. Barker      | Jof. Lindlay     | Bombay and China           | Do. 11       |
| 19 <i>Rodney</i>          | D. Cameron, eq.     | Allen Chatfield | Thomas Turner    | Rob. Cuthbert    | Pitt Collett     | Wood             | Bengal                     | April 16     |
| 20 <i>William Pitt</i>    | Rob. Preston, eq.   | Chas. Mitchell  | John Boyce       | Edw. Brown       | Jeff. Moulding   | Rich. Holliday   | Ditto                      | Do. 19       |
| 21 <i>Hillborough</i>     | Rob. Preston, eq.   | E. H. Bond      | Richard Hunt     | Rich. H. Pearson | John Hodgson     | Rich. Holliday   | China                      | Do. 17       |
| 22 <i>Belmont</i>         | Thos. Larkins, eq.  | W. D. Gamage    | Edw. Harrison    | J. F. Timmings   | John Pritchard   | Dan. Thompson    | Ditto                      | Do. 17       |
| 23 <i>Warren Hastings</i> | Rob. Preston, eq.   | J. P. Larkins   | Rob. Torin       | James Stewart    | John Pritchard   | James Dewar      | Bengal                     | May 6        |
| 24 <i>Hayke</i>           | Thos. Larkins, eq.  | Rich. Pennell   | Francis Leigh    | Robert Rhodes    | Wm. Dwyer        | James Clarke     | Ditto                      | May 6        |
| 25 <i>Princess Royal</i>  | Hen. Boulton, eq.   | Jas. Horncastle | Rich. Edwards    | J. Pendergast    | Wm. Blackburn    | Joseph James     | Bombay                     | April 26     |
| 26 <i>Worcester</i>       | Alex. Hume, eq.     | Jn. Hall        | Geo. Hooper      | John Baylis      | R. Hall Gower    | Nathan. Sharp    | Ditto                      | May 22       |
| 27 <i>Foulis</i>          | Hen. Boulton, eq.   | Geo. Blackford  | Owen Ellis       | Jof. Montagu     | Rich. Forreft    | Rich. Forreft    | Bengal & Bencoolen         | June 3       |
| 28 <i>Earl Talbot</i>     | D. Cameron, eq.     | Jn. Woolmore    | Sam. Warrington  | Jof. Luard       | Thos. Smiles     | Thos. Smiles     | China                      | May 13       |
| 29 <i>Ld Walsingham</i>   | Anth. Brough, eq.   | James Young     | Francis Ellis    | Michael Falcon   | Thos. Smiles     | Thos. Smiles     | Ditto                      | May 18       |

N. B. This List, being subject to Alterations and Additions, will be corrected every Month.



# LETTERS

## ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF

### SHIP-BUILDING, &c.

**O**UR design in the publication of the LETTERS we have already printed, and propose in future to print, on this subject, being totally new in this country, has brought many people and opinions together, which latter must be consequently of a various or mixed nature. The enquiries made at our PUBLISHER'S have been such as he (not being of the profession) cannot be expected to answer; it will therefore be necessary to inform the PUBLIC of our plan, as well as of our reasons for pursuing it in this manner, viz.

It is intended, in order to induce ingenious men to assist, by mathematical and philosophical researches, the practical Builder,

1. To collect the opinions of the THEORIST, as well as of the PRACTICAL ARTIST, and place them in such a point of view as may afford ground to proceed on in these enquiries.

2. To collect the information of *Admirals, Captains, &c. of the Navy*, who have seen these machines in actual service, and consequently are able to speak on the respective merits and demerits much more ably than the Constructor.

3. To accumulate PLANS and MODELS, as well as ACTUAL EXPERIMENTS, from which reasoning and conclusions may be drawn to render this abstruse subject more easy of investigation.

4. We publish these LETTERS on the blue Cover of our MAGAZINE, as the most certain way of their being taken notice of without abridging our other Readers of their usual quantity of amusement, and as procuring to them a greater circulation than could be effected in any other manner.—We are conscious that there does not at present exist any work which can be called a SCIENTIFIC TREATISE on the subject of SHIP-BUILDING in our language, but this method

method of collecting *single Essays* may as reasonably be expected to bring forward materials wherewith to form one, as the HOUGHTON COLLECTION (published in a similar manner in 1696) has produced many excellent Treatises on Agriculture, and consequently the improvements now so visible in England.

5. The PLANS and MODELS are likewise designed to form the materials of a PUBLIC LECTURE\* on the subject, as one of the means in which the young may find improvement and the aged amusement, and may be viewed as they are accumulated.

6. The ultimatum of our PLAN is, to form a SOCIETY, with able Masters to instruct, and PREMIUMS or HONORARY REWARDS for NEW DISCOVERIES.

\* Already in some forwardness.

## NUMBER III.\*

IN continuation of that division of our plan which is to treat of the Form and Size of Ships, we must here take notice, that an experienced LIEUTENANT of the ROYAL NAVY, tho' he perfectly agrees with our Correspondent, whose letter closed the last Number of our Original Papers in other respects, differs from him with regard to Ships of War of 50 guns: These he wishes to retain in the service, not as line-of-battle ships, tho' upon certain emergencies they might, and ought to be introduced into a fleet in that capacity, but as powerful single ships, excellently well adapted to convoy fleets of merchantmen, in which service ships of that rate distinguished themselves in the last war: As there are at present but few of them, in proportion to the other rates, it may be sufficient to produce one instance.—The known, of 50 guns, a prime sailor, the Commander of which more than once received the thanks of our merchants for his services in protecting the commerce of his country home and outward-bound. Both of our Correspondents therefore concurring in one point, that the number of Classes in the Navy might be reduced, it remains to be determined by Officers who have been long in the service, and have experimentally found the advantages of employing 50 gun ships, the propriety, and by impartial Masters of trading vessels, whether Rates or alteration marked No. II. in our last, which makes five reducing rates, by retaining 50 gun ships, or that marked No. I. merits the preference, according to our Correspondent's letter, merits the preference, and any further information will be thankfully received, and communicated to the Public in some future paper.

\* or No.

Let

rs I. and II. see two Pages farther on.

Let us now, according to promise, investigate the Construction of Ships of 44 guns.

The contracting of ships on their upper decks is certainly a very erroneous practice, as by this mode of construction, every wave, when such a ship goes on 'a side-wind' (which may be the case nine days out of ten) is conducted in a greater or lesser degree upon the upper deck, thereby keeping the people continually wet. Nor is this the only consequence: It is on this deck that all the material business is done, and therefore more room should be given for working; and the shrouds leading to the dead eyes would in that case have a greater base than they have at present, and would be much stronger; neither could a ship be overset with double the wind or sea.

The smaller class of 70 gun ships, 64, 50, 44, are all of them built according to the present establishment without contracted upper decks, cannot open their lower deck ports, even in moderate weather. They are all too small, and have not sufficient bearings; so that from these causes, and the ports upon their lower decks, though large, being only 4 feet 6 inches above the surface of the water, it is very unsafe at any time, and absolutely impossible to open them at all in a moderate breeze; and thus they are by no means a match for a French ship of 36 guns in an engagement. Yet it is easily practicable to have them 6 feet out of the water, then they might be opened against the enemy with the greatest safety a most times.

The CONQUEROR and the CORNWALL, old 74 gun ships, had sufficient bearings, and consequently were better sea-boats, and could open their lower deck ports almost in any weather.

Another cause of disasters to men of war is, the wrong construction of a Pipe which it has been judged necessary to introduce into them, in order to throw in a proper quantity of water, to mix with the *bilge water*, and which is pumped out again, to cleanse the ship, and free her from foul and noxious air. This Pipe, at present, is so badly contrived, that the working of the ship soon breaks it, and it is well known that the ROYAL GEORGE was obliged to have a new one after every cruise, which at last proved the cause of her dreadful catastrophe. By the assistance of skilful workmen, we hope to be enabled hereafter to present a new form of a pipe, to prevent the danger ships are exposed to from the breaking of these machines on the present construction; and not being as yet in possession of one which in every respect meets with the approbation of the gentlemen concerned in our patriotic institution, we must still solicit the favour of communications upon the subject from ingenious men.

An improvement in the Operation of the RUDDER has been suggested, sketches of which, with proper explanations, are preparing for our next Number. In the mean time, we wish to shew an ardent desire to oblige all our Correspondents, by as early an insertion of their letters as the nature of our extensive plan will admit, due respect being paid to the arrangement of them, as they coincide with the subject we may have under immediate consideration.















